THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1942—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 264

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

COPYRIGHT 1942 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

News Complaint Protested; Taylor and Winant Confer; N. E. Seeking Fuel Relief

The World's Day—October 5, 1942

Washington: News Curb Complaint Protested

A protest against the protest sent to the White House by a group of Washington correspondents over what they termed "excessive and harmful restrictions placed on the news coverage" of President Roosevelt's recent arms production tour was sent the President by a group of newsmen from two downtown Boston papers and one news service. [Page 10.]

German-American Bund members who are naturalized citizens of the United States face loss of citizenship under a nation-wide drive started over the week end by the Justice Department. The Bund was officially designated the "spearhead of the Nazi fifth column in America." Its members are classified as enemy aliens, liable to internment. [Page 10.]

The United States Supreme Court opened its 1942-1943 term with one empty chair due to the resignation of Associate Justice James F. Byrnes to become Director of Economic Stabilization. War-time cases of great importance are on the calendar.

United States combat planes were held "more than a match for any of the planes that are now pitted against them," in a report by the House Military Subcommittee on Aviation after extensive hearings. [Page 3.]

The Army opened an intensified recruiting program for volunteers of 18 and 19 years old, Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, Chief of the Services of Supply, said the aim is to keep the Army "well balanced in age groups."

President Roosevelt suspended by executive order the eight-hour work day law as it applies to laborers and mechanics employed by the Civil Aeronautics Administration in constructing landing areas, air navigation facilities and other public works necessary to the war effort. The employees affected are to be paid time and a half for all hours worked in excess of eight in any one day.

In Europe: Taylor and Winant Confer in London

Myron C. Taylor, who stopped in London on his way back to report to President Roosevelt on his conferences with the Pope, conferred with Ambassador John G. Winant. Mr. Taylor also expected to see British officials.

Russia protested to Sweden over the arrest of an employee of Intourist, Russian travel agency, in Stockholm. Tass, Russian news agency, said police acted "brutally" in detaining the man, and branded as false Swedish charges that the man was connected with activities of Swedish citizens arrested at the same time.

U. S. Ambassador Admiral William H. Standley, who came to Moscow from Kuibyshev, conferred with Maj. Gen. Follett Bradley, head of the U. S. supply mission in Russia.

Germans executed 20 French youths of less than 19 years, the British Radio reported in a broadcast picked up by CBS in New York.

Shipbuilding of the combined Allies—Britain, Canada, and the United States—total between 130 and 150 ships a month, the British Radio reported, adding that America builds three ships a day; Canada, a ship every third day; and Britain more than a ship a day.

Mutiny in Norway among German soldiers resulted, according to a Reuters dispatch from Sweden, in arrest and imprisonment of from 3,000 to 4,000 Germans. These reports said 17 German officers were cashiered and 43 of the imprisoned soldiers sentenced to capital punishment.

Spanish aid to Germany took form in another contingent of the Spanish Blue Division, which crossed the frontier into France en route to the Russian front to fight with the Germans.

New England: Governors Seek Fuel Relief

New England Governors renewed attempt today to see President Roosevelt for discussion of serious fuel problems, agreeing also to consult Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes on technical points. [Page 2.]

War production losses from fire "continue to be appalling," civilian defense leaders said in launching local observance of National Fire Prevention Week. [Page 2.]

Householders are urgently reminded that tin cans do not belong in the iron and metal scrap now being located, as State House fence joins the scrap pile. [Page 2.]

A million cases of Maine's large sea herring packed in cans was seen as a possibility during 1943 as a suitable method of preservation has been discovered. [Page 2.]

National: Roosevelt Support Closes N. Y. Ranks

New York Democrats closed ranks more solidly after President Roosevelt's announcement he would support Attorney General John J. Bennett, Jr., for Governor, whose nomination the President had opposed.

U. S. Aircraft Carrier Yorktown will sail again when the new ship is completed at Newport News, Va. Secretary of Navy Knox authorized changing the name of the Bon Homme Richard, under construction, to Yorktown in honor of the valiant ship lost after the Battle of Midway.

The world's largest airline, bigger than the combined airlines of all nations before this war, is now operated by the U. S. Army, announced Maj. Gen. Harold L. George of the General Staff. He was in Miami to prepare for Army operation of Pan American Air Ferries, Inc., starting Oct. 31.

Americas: Paraguay Withdraws Press Order

In Asuncion, Paraguay, the Government by decree withdrew the Government-appointed editors from the country's five newspapers where they had directed the publication of Government news and editorials and kept other items out for the past two years. The decree said the menace to public order, which had prompted the appointments, had passed.

The Argentine Government ordered the replacement of elected authorities in Corrientes Province with an Interventor, or Federal Commissioner, in a move which may affect next year's presidential election. Political observers had reckoned on Corrientes as a possible source of support for former President Augustin P. Justo, who is expected to be one of the presidential candidates on a platform of opposition to President Castillo's "prudent neutrality."

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Monday, October 5, 1942

Boston and New England News 2, 4, 5
Britain in Wartime 22
Christian Science Services on Radio 9
Daily Features Page 21
Editorials 22
Financial Pages 17, 19
For Children 14
Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures 9
Maine Letter 4
Radio Timetable 4
Sports Page 15
The Home Forum 12
Winning the War (With Russian Translation)
Theater and Arts 11
Woman's Christian Temperance Union 3
Women's Club Activities 4
Advertising
Amusement (grouped) 11
Classified 19
Restaurant (grouped) 15

The World We Want

There are so many plans, blueprints, factions and conflicts over the shape of the post-war world that the average citizen is bewildered. An expert in world machinery, Arthur Sweetser, clarifies and sets up guide posts in today's article of the Monitor's Fall Series.

First Page of Second Section.

Weather Predictions

DRIZZLE | COOL | RAIN | WARM

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Report Views Postwar Period With Optimism

Bay State Readjustment Committee sees conditions as forecasting no serious depression.

A powerful buying urge among consumers and industry, bolstered by war-time savings and vast unused credit should save Massachusetts from any serious postwar depression, the Massachusetts Committee on Postwar Readjustment reported to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today.

The report, believed to be the first on postwar readjustments to be made by a committee appointed by a State Chief Executive may, it is felt, establish a pattern for readjustment in other States throughout the country, following the end of hostilities.

Optimism was expressed in the Committee's preliminary report entitled "Postwar Outlook in September, 1942," which contained only general observations.

Headed by Dr. Melvin T. Copeland, Professor of Marketing at the Harvard School of Business Administration, the Committee was appointed late last year by Governor Saltonstall. The Committee includes 32 prominent business, labor, agricultural and industrial leaders. Dr. James W. Culliton, Professor of Management at Boston College School of Business Administration, is the group's Executive Director.

Sound Planning

The committe emphasized that to gain orderly and rapid readjustment of employment and industry to peace-time economy sound planning must be undertaken by private enterprise and government.

After asserting that prompt development of peace-time jobs by industry depends largely on Federal Government policies conducive to business confidence and possession by private industry of adequate financial reserves, the Committee stated:

"It might be well for the Federal Government to consider the postwar financial position of corporations in its war-time taxing program so that all corporation financial reserves will not be exhausted.

Adjustment to peace-time conditions will take three to four years, including the initial switchback period marked by partial demobilization of the armed forces and war industry, the Copeland committee predicted.

"The immediate switchback from war to peace may last from six to 12 months for industry generally and will be a time when many changes occur with unusual rapidity."

The "switch-back period" will be followed by a "go-ahead period" in which "the nation will settle down to a slower pace while demobilizing its war effort more thoroughly," the Committee added.

Price Controls

The Committee warned that "until normal supplies of materials and merchandise are available price controls will probably be necessary. For some scarce commodities rationing or priorities may be necessary for a while."

The Committee urged industry to prepare plans now so that the "switch-back period will be as short as possible."

"If industry generally hesitates

Continued on Page 5, Column 4

For this newspaper's contribution to international postwar planning see 'The World We Want' series, First Page of Second Section.

Nazis Launch New Drive on Stalingrad; Byrnes Calls for 'All-Out' War on Costs; Air Power to Decide New Guinea Fight

Japanese stand hinges largely on ability to maintain supply lines despite plane raids.

The Christian Science Monitor's special correspondent in New Guinea sends another of his exclusive articles describing at first hand the progress of the United Nations forces fighting in the exotic jungle of this tropical island.

By W. E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, Oct. 5—In the last four days since the first Japanese defensive position at Ioribaiwa was taken by Australian troops, there has been a remarkable metamorphosis in the situation in New Guinea. The completeness of the change was unexpected and gives rise to many questions about possible future developments.

It is well to summarize events.

Yesterday, Australian troops occupied Efogi, one stage off Kage, which is at the western end of the gap in the Owen Stanley Mountains and two stages from Myola, from where the track begins to descend the eastern slopes to Kokoda.

The advance from the Port Moresby side of Ioribaiwa to Efogi and beyond has been rapid. It has been uncontested. Although strong defensive works had been thrown up at Ioribaiwa, giving every indication of determination on the part of the Japanese to make a stand in force, there have been no signs of any similar intention at any other stage back along the track. At no time have the Japanese main forces been contacted, and any opposition to the advancing United Nations troops has been trivial and sporadic.

The Japanese retreat has been voluntary, but at the same time it has been made in haste, as quantities of food and ammunition—precious supplies which would not have been abandoned without just cause—have been captured. Except at Ioribaiwa, evidence of Japanese loss of men has been slight.

Supply Problem

It is too early yet to gauge accurately the ultimate policy behind this sudden evacuation of land so hardly won. That can be shown only by future developments. But it is unquestionable that one of the main causes for bringing about this decision by the Japanese has been the supply problem.

It is obvious that the Japanese originally planned to hang on at Ioribaiwa, otherwise there could have been no point in their elaborate defensive preparations there, The pressure of Australian ground forces and continued attacks against Japanese supply lines by United States bombers and fighters made it impossible to provision a sufficient number of troops necessary to hold the place. It then became necessary for the Japanese to evacuate their force without loss. This they have done, always keeping well ahead of the pursuing patrols.

If the Japanese do not intend to write off the whole of the Buna venture, battle will be joined when a position of equilibrium has been reached, or preferably just behind

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

Stabilization chief asks united effort against further increase in living expenses.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5—Declaring that "this war must be fought not only upon the battlefields but upon the home front," former Associate Justice James F. Byrnes today took up the generalship of the Government's new battle against rising living costs.

Closing up his Supreme Court office preparatory to occupying one at the White House, the new Director of Economic Stabilization told the nation: "We at home must unite and wage an all-out war against any further increase in the cost of living of the American people."

At the White House Mr. Byrnes will take over the job of coordinating, interpreting and enforcing a series of anti-inflation orders issued by President Roosevelt and the Office of Price Administration under mandate from Congress.

Could Not Refuse

Saying good-bye to his colleagues on the Supreme Court bench today, Mr. Byrnes declared: "In time of peace, I would not resign from the Supreme Court of the United States to accept any office. In the situation now confronting the nation I would not decline to serve wherever the Commander in Chief requests."

Meanwhile, a sweeping order, extending Federal control of rents from defense housing areas to all parts of the country was being prepared by Price Administrator Leon Henderson to supplement new wage and food price regulations issued over the week end.

The week-end orders that moved the nation closer to universal price control were these:

Food: Sixty-day emergency ceilings, effective today were placed over the prices of sufficient foods to increase from 60 to 90 per cent the Office of Price Administration's control over commodities which go into the housewife's market basket. The only important foodstuffs exempt from now on will be those of a highly seasonal character.

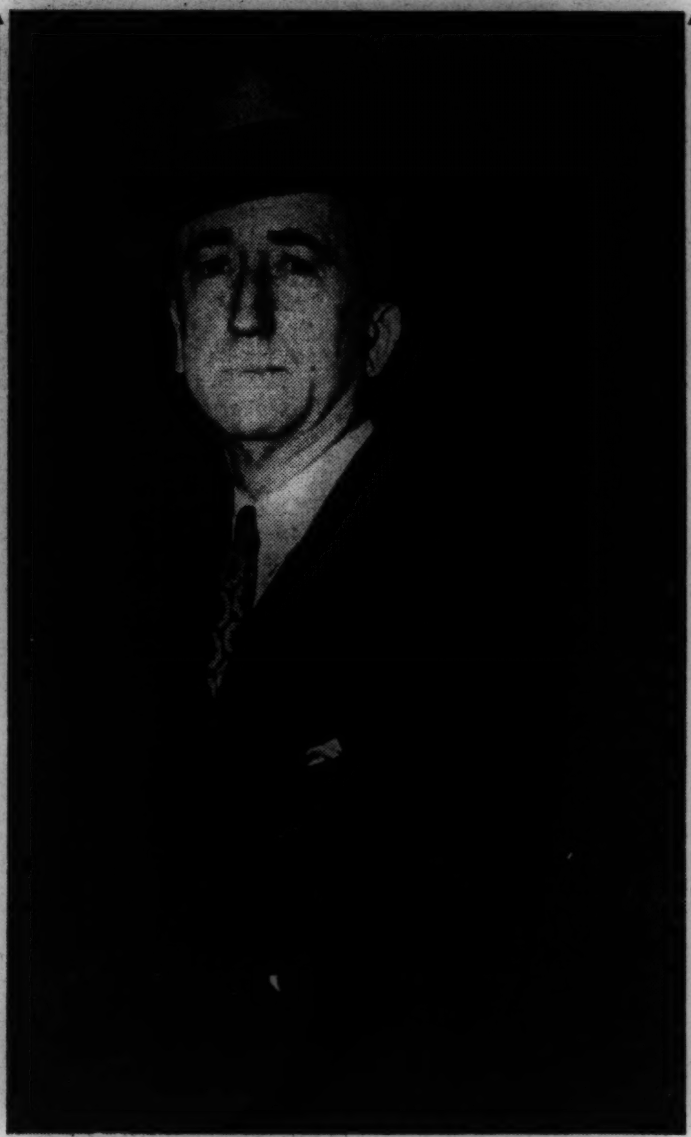
Wages: Wages and salaries were frozen as of Sept. 15. The National War Labor Board is given authority to permit raises for workers or salaried persons only under certain conditions to correct maladjustments or inequities, to eliminate substandards of living, to remedy gross inequities or to aid in the effective prosecution of the war.

Salaries for war contractors and their executives are limited to $25,000 "where practicable."

Rents: An order in preparation at the OPA will hold rents in all parts of the country to levels existing on March 1, 1942. Up till now the OPA has attempted to control rents only in defense housing areas.

To enforce the new orders and to educate the consuming public and business on the necessity of stopping price spirals that have already sent the cost of living up 20 per cent since the outbreak of the war in Europe, President Roosevelt drafted his old friend, former Senator Byrnes, whom he appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in 1941. Mr.

Continued on Page 10, Column 4



Associated Press

Mr. Byrnes Goes to the White House

Former Associate Justice James F. Byrnes as he entered the White House over the week end to confer with President Roosevelt on his new duties as Director of Economic Stabilization.

Stalin Renews Aid Appeal; Help Limited by Ship Lack

By Henry Sowerby
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The most obvious interpretation of Joseph Stalin's insistence on the "first-rate importance" of a second front is that he regards it as vital to the defeat of Germany. He believes that the great German land army cannot be defeated without the presence in Western Europe of a British and American continental army. Without simultaneous pressure from east and west, this powerful war machine can scarcely be crushed.

But there are other reasons why the Russian chief may desire to see an allied army established on the Continent—reasons which look beyond the immediate strategic necessities.

The problem is not merely to defeat Germany.

Germany was defeated in 1918 and the problem remained unsolved.

After surrender of Germany, there will remain the problem of a durable settlement. In 1918, the United States withdrew, leaving the main restraints on Germany in the hands of Britain and France, both greatly weakened and extremely apprehensive of a German revival. Russia had been knocked out of the war and was preoccupied with its revolution. There was no

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5—Premier Joseph Stalin's complaint to a press representative that aid to the Soviet Union so far has been so small as to be "little effective" in the fight against the Germans is not regarded as unreasonable in the Capital.

The blame, so far as American aid is concerned, however, is placed upon transportation difficulties rather than upon lack of interest in Russia's plight.

Officials admit privately that to date this country has been able to supply only a tiny portion of the Soviet Union's needs despite the fact that about 35 per cent of current lend-lease exports are going to that country.

What is more, there is no indication here that the volume of this aid will be increased, although it is recognized that the Russian Army is now digging deeply into reserve stocks in the heroic defense of Stalingrad.

While the movement of lend-lease goods to belligerents is naturally of a confidential nature, there is available public evidence that shipments to Russia have been smaller, if anything, during the past several months than they were in the spring.

From the very beginning the

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

American Army moves 250 miles nearer to Kiska — Submarine overdue in Pacific.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

News that the Germans are throwing fresh waves of reserves into the fighting for Stalingrad comes as an eloquent postscript to Joseph Stalin's oblique reminder that a second front remains an urgent necessity.

On the whole, the heroic defenders of Stalingrad are holding their own against the new onslaught, although they appear to have given ground slightly inside the city. The Nazis, however, evidently have launched a supreme effort to crush the Soviet garrison before autumn turns the Volga steppes into quagmires. Thus, Mr. Stalin's reminder becomes especially timely.

The Soviet Premier's statement and the revivified German activity is helping to dispel the tendency toward mild complacency which the remarkable stand at Stalingrad seems to have inspired in some quarters. Whether Stalingrad falls or not, it is of the utmost importance that the United Nations prevent the Germans from "digging in" for a winter defensive stand which Marshal Göring indicated yesterday was their intention.

On the other hand, Mr. Stalin's assurance that Soviet capacity to resist is probably greater than the capacity of the Reich "or any other aggressive power to secure for itself world domination" should allay the fears of the extremists who have predicted a complete Russian collapse unless a second front is opened immediately.

The phrase "any other aggressive power" obviously was aimed at Japan. And again, Mr. Stalin seems to have scored a masterpiece of timing, for the United States has also issued a warning to Japan by establishing new bases in the Andreanof group of the Aleutians.

In so doing, it has put the United Nations in a good position to launch a sustained aerial offensive against Japanese-held Kiska, Attu, and Agattu islands. At the same time, it has provided a potential jumping off place for a counterinvasion of these enemy-occupied islands 250 miles closer than they had when they were operating from Dutch Harbor, although there is little reason to believe that such a counteroffensive will begin in the immediate future.

In the Far East, the principal developments were the reported loss of the American submarine Grunion somewhere at sea and the continued pursuit of the Japanese in New Guinea which is now nearing the strategic gap in the Owen Stanley Mountains, about 70 miles from Port Moresby.

Incidentally, Prime Minister Curtin of Australia has characterized the Allied offensive in New Guinea as essentially a holding operation. Demands of other major fronts for men and materials and immense shipping difficulties, he said, would necessitate a delay of at least six months before the United Nations were strong enough to launch a full-scale offensive in the Australian theater.

Sub Overdue:

Grunion Missing Somewhere in Pacific

The Navy announced in Washington that the submarine Grunion had been overdue in the Pacific for some time and must be presumed lost.

The Grunion, launched at Groton, Conn., last Dec. 22, was commanded by Lieut. Commander Mannert L. Abele, of Quincy, Mass.

The brief Navy communiqué did not say how many men were aboard the submarine, but vessels of this class—1,526 tons—carry a

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

War and Peace Topics at Distribution Parley

By Leon V. Stone
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

War and peace—the two basic topics of the 14th annual Boston Conference on Distribution which opened at the Hotel Statler today—brought to Bostonians a detailed and absorbing report of what total war mobilization means to Britain, a glowing tribute to the women of that country, and discussions of the present and the future America.

Nearly 1,000 delegates from many parts of the country attended the opening sessions of the two-day national forum for problems of distribution.

Debt to Women

Sponsored by the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and schools, colleges, trade associations and chambers of commerce, the Conference was highlighted today by the speeches at the luncheon session of Harold B. Butler, British Minister to the United States; Wayne C. Taylor, Undersecretary of Commerce, and Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation.

Speaking on "War and Industry in Britain," Mr. Butler paid a forceful tribute to the women of Great Britain of whom more than 7,000,000 have already been registered for compulsory service.

"The British war effort owes a colossal debt to the women of all classes who do not shrink from the dirt and the noise and the endless toil of factory life, however little they may have dreamed of leading such an existence in the past," he said.

More than 1,500,000 of the women are liable for service with the armed forces, most of whom are already wearing uniforms, Mr. Butler explained, in pointing out the only way to find manpower to achieve a vast war machine. That way is to combine three methods, he said, as follows: 1—To substitute women for men in every possible direction. 2—To draft both men and women from unessential industries into war industries. 3—By the use of every possible device of management and technique, to tighten up factory organization to the point where one man or woman could do the work usually performed by one or two men.

"By dint of experiment and careful drafting, women have been taught to do hundreds of skilled jobs which women had never performed before," he declared. "They have been carefully selected for their job in accordance with their previous experience. Manicure girls with delicate fingers are turned to fitting bomb fuses with detonators, where a slip means a terrific explosion.

"Girls accustomed to doing permanent waves now put permanent waves into gun barrels. Girls formerly employed in Woolworth's stores can be found stamping out aluminum sheets for Spitfires, and so on."

Total Mobilization

Mobilization for total war means, he said, not merely the mobilization of every able-bodied man who can be spared from industry for the forces, but almost the mobilization of every woman and child as well. It means cutting down civilian consumption to the barest necessities as regards food and clothing, and the total elimination of almost every form of luxury expenditure.

"These things have now been done. No private interest, no standard of comfort has been allowed to stand in the way," he declared. "It means a hard life for everybody, a great deal of self-denial for everybody—the sort of self-denial which can only be demanded with success from people engaged in a war for their existence.

"This winter, the whole population will have less food, less clothing, and less fuel than it really requires to meet normal needs of healthy living, and practically no gasoline at all. It will be a hard, uncomfortable winter, but

Continued on Page 5, Column 1

United States Sinks Tenth Of Japanese Merchant Fleet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 — The dramatic, single-day report that United States submarines had sunk five Japanese ships in far eastern waters and that United States bombers had hit at least four enemy ships in the Aleutian Islands, probably sinking two of them, has underlined an angle of the war which is considered to be extremely important here — the steady drain upon Japan's Merchant Marine.

As a great industrial nation of more than 70,000,000 persons, Japan is considered to be fully as vulnerable to submarine attack as is Great Britain. To an even greater extent than the latter, it must import almost all of the raw materials of modern industry. And today, in the opinion of United States war officials, United States bombers and submarines are cutting very seriously into Japan's small reserve of merchant tonnage.

There are no exact figures either on the tonnage which Japan had on Dec. 7, 1941, or upon the percentage which has been sent to the bottom in the first 10 months of the war. Nevertheless, both figures can be computed roughly and they indicate that the enemy's Merchant Marine losses may have amounted to as much as 10 per cent of its pre-Pearl Harbor total.

Tenth Lost Called Conservative

According to the best figures available, Japan had 5,629,845 gross tons of merchant shipping in 1939. This may have increased to as much as 7,500,000 tons by the end of 1941, although it is thought here that 7,000,000 tons is a more likely figure.

The Navy Department now estimates that more than 110 enemy ships have been destroyed by American torpedoes in the Pacific. Since these ships range in size from very small tramp freighters to steamers of 15,000 tons or more,

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

New England Governors Trying Again to See President on Subject of Oil

They Promise to See Ickes In Second 'Wire' for Talk

New England governors made a renewed attempt today to see President Roosevelt and discuss with him the fuel oil problem which confronts this region. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, after telephone conferences with the other governors, sent this telegram this morning to Brig. Gen. Edwin M. Watson, Secretary to the President:

"New England governors will comply with the President's suggestion and will make an appointment to see Secretary Harold Ickes on technical matters concerning domestic fuel oil for our people in coming winter months. We believe, however, that it will be extremely helpful to the people of New England that we confer with the President on the non-technical matters concerning fuel oil problems that involve the war effort and the health of our people. We respectively wish to inform him of the situation confronting us. There are decisions as Commander in Chief that he alone can make."

In response to a previous similar telegram, General Watson had conveyed to the governors the President's statement that the person for them to see was Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Co-ordinator.

No little confusion is apparently abroad with regard to the fuel oil rationing plan. Under the belief that range oil and kerosene would be curtailed along with the heavier fuel oils, consumers proceeded to stage a "run" on the kerosene market last week until the supply of this commodity in New England is practically gone from dealers' tanks. In some quarters, both consumers and dealers have been under the impression that the lighter oils were not to be rationed at all, a belief which also added to the runaway market.

As a matter of fact, all types of fuel oils will be included in the rationing system, so as to plug any possible leaks through sale of one type of oil and billing another. However, it is the heavy fuel oils—used in house furnaces and in industry—which will alone be curtailed in quantity.

A telegram of hot protest was sent Friday by the Independent Oil Men's Association of New England to Leon Henderson, Harold L. Ickes, and Donald M. Nelson. "Unrestricted delivery," they said, "permitted by OPA I. O. U.'s has permitted complete drain on reserves. Lack of news releases leaves this class of consumer completely uninformed regarding rationing of range oil and penalty for false reports on storage."

The Office of Price Administration, however, with the co-operation of newspapers in the 30 States affected, has widely publicized the details of the coupon rationing plan for fuel oil, which goes into effect sometime between now and Nov. 1. Consumers, it says, will not have to stand in line at rationing depots to get their coupon books. The dealers in fuel oil will be entrusted with the responsibility of sending out applications forms to their customers "soon after October 13," either by mail or otherwise, as they choose.

Consumers are asked to fill out the forms as quickly as possible and mail or deliver them to their local war price and rationing boards. The boards will notify consumers when the coupon sheets are ready, "probably asking each applicant to appear at board offices to pick them up." Boards are empowered to call upon applicants for additional information if they consider the information on the application inadequate or have any doubt as to applicant's claims.

One of the items required on the application form is a statement of the amount of fuel oil purchased last year. The dealer will provide this information to each of his customers when he sends him the application form, it is expected.

Meanwhile, consumers of fuel oil may obtain supplies from dealers by surrendering an I. O. U. agreeing to submit the required quantity of coupons when those are ready.

Signal Corps Takes Over Two Schools

The Army Signal Corps has taken over both the State Teachers College and the Westfield Vocational School in Westfield, it was announced by Walter F. Downey, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education.

The two schools henceforth will be devoted to the training of radio repairmen and 180 students enrolled in the signal corps. They will be housed in the Teachers College and receive instruction from teachers in the Vocational School.

President to Speak For Fund Campaign

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 5

President Roosevelt will appeal in a radio address tonight for support of the annual mobilization for human needs.

He will speak at 10:50 p. m. (eastern war time) for approximately three minutes, during a program launching the regular fall campaign for funds for community chests in cities over the country.

Bay State Auto Tab Shift To Save $25,000

By a sudden shift in plans regarding use of a tab to make 1942 registration plates good for 1943, the State will save $25,000 in manufacturing costs and avoid payment of royalties to a Charlestown State Prison inmate who holds the patent rights on the tab the Commonwealth originally planned to use.

The new tab will be clamped over "1942" on present registration tags; it will be painted green and will bear a serial number for record purposes only and is not intended to be read at a distance.

Motorists also will gain a fourth mandatory sticker for their windshield, to match their tab number; it will join the gas-rationing, inspection, and Federal use-tax stickers.

The changed tab design was decided upon after Richard W. Harrison, serving two sentences of five to six years for breaking, entering, and larceny, had revealed that he held the patent on the tab which the State was going to use on the automobile registration markers. The prisoner had suggested that he would swap his patent for a pardon, a plan which the Governor immediately smashed.

After a conference today in the Attorney-General's Office, Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, announced that Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, had agreed to use a simpler tab without year numerals, which can be stamped out quicker and cheaper than the original tab. The original tab was to be made of metal painted green, carrying the number "43" painted in white.

Estimating the cost of the new tab to be $10,000 for production of 700,000 sets, Commissioner Lyman stated: "The new tab will use less than half as much vital metal at a time when it is badly needed, can be manufactured five times as fast in simple operation, and in addition, will save the Commonwealth approximately $25,000."

The cost of the original tab was estimated at $35,000.

Meanwhile, the Commissioner said that patent application filed by Massachusetts prison inmates will, in the future, require the Commissioner's approval.

Mr. Lyman disclosed that the application for patent rights filed by inmate Harrison was approved by Francis J. Lanagan, State Warden of State Prison.

United States Coast Guard

Beware the War Dog

This friendly canine is "Barnacle Bill," one of the trained Coast Guard dogs. He's posed here wearing his partner's hat. This is just for fun—but the important work of guarding our coast is not in fun, and dogs such as "Barnacle Bill" and their Coast Guard masters are keeping vigilant watch at lonely outposts on the anti-saboteur patrol.

State Guards Win Experience In Northern N. E. War Games

War Activities in New England

One-Day War Games End—Army umpires in yesterday's northern New England "war games" today refused to name a winner in the clash between State Guard units and invading forces emphasizing that experience was the main objective.

The make-believe invasion forces however, theoretically destroyed some vital communication, transportation, power and other installation as the battle "raged" over Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. Against that damage, Guardsmen recaptured cars that the enemy had commandered, blocked many important roads, saved some of the strategically situated plants that the invaders obviously wanted and took many prisoners.

The "war games" had more than 400 "attackers" striking simultaneously in three States, and flying columns from Vermont and Massachusetts Army posts, American Legionnaires, and police pitched in to support the defending "Blue" troops.

"Black" troops struck at several points at the same time in each state, ranging over New Hampshire's hills, Vermont's Green Mountains, and Maine's trying terrain. They sometimes commandeered automobiles and others infiltrated through dense forests.

In Vermont, enemy parachutists theoretically landed at the Wrightsville Flood Control Dam but were driven off. Both the Swanzey and Concord airports in New Hampshire were damaged, the Swanzey attackers later being trapped at Newport. While in Maine "Black" and "Blue" losses alike were counted heavy. Invading troops in the Bangor area eluded the home forces for four hours. Thrusts at the key cities of Bangor, Lewiston-Auburn, and Portland were repelled.

Navy Needs Engineers — Through First Naval District Headquarters in Boston today the Navy announced the need for enrolling a large number of officers qualified for engineering and construction duty. Men between 21 and 50 are desired and previous physical and educational requirements have been modified.

Greatest need is for civil engineers with experience in supervision of construction in the field, and not draftsmen and design. Men as young as 21 may be accepted if they have had some practical experience and the required educational background.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks will commission some officers as Lieutenant Commanders, up to the age of 50. College degrees are not required but are desired for ranks of Lieutenant-Commander and Lieutenant, but applications must in either case be well qualified. Applicants for all other commissioned ranks must possess a suitable degree.

Warrant officers are also needed, between the ages of 35 and 50, who have had practical experience as superintendents of construction work in the field. Experienced carpenters, machinists, electricians, and experts in refrigeration and heating are also needed.

Bay Staters at Chapel Hill—Platoon H 1, Fourth Battalion, known as the Massachusetts Unit, because most of its members are from that State, will graduate soon from the Navy Pre-flight School at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, it was announced today.

These Bay State invaders of North Carolina are now preparing to enter primary flight training at some Naval Aviation Base. Toughened by the rigorous training at Chapel Hill most of the men will go on to become flying officers of the Navy charged with pushing the invading Japanese out of the Pacific.

Members of the Massachusetts Unit are: John P. Diamond, South Boston; Thomas A. Cullen, Roxbury; John William Meehan, Pittsfield; R. W. Storey, Fort Worth, Texas; Raymond J. Butters, Dorchester; Everett R. Backman, Everett; Wilbur L. Watkins, Weston; Chris S. Gikas, Manchester; Francis H. Markey, Swampscott; John M. F. Meyer, Brighton; H. S. Durfee, Aladena, Calif.; James R. Akeroyd, Boston; Winslow F. Beckwith, West Newton; Joseph Pettipas, Beverly; George J. Brennan, Roslindale; Robert E. Riley, Waltham; and Clayton E. Reed, Houlton, Maine.

Static Living Cost OPA Aim

"Until the cost of living can be brought to a virtual standstill, the Office of Price Administration will not be satisfied with its job," declared Merle Fainsod, Director of Retail Trade and Services Division, OPA, at the Conference on Distribution today.

Mr. Fainsod spoke of the need of simplified price control and forecast its approach. Such action, he said, will be solely to prevent inflation and to promote the war effort. Any specific techniques that may be adopted will be directed toward making price control effective and not toward a fundamental re-fashioning of the distribution system, he said.

Discussing "The Retailer Fights Inflation," Mr. Fainsod pointed out that the overwhelming majority of the nation's merchants have recognized the need and benefit of price control and have shown their enthusiastic willingness to share in making price control work.

He declared that price control had substantially retarded the sharp upward climb of the cost of living, but the rise has continued for a substantial number of uncontrolled or partially controlled commodities, mainly in the food field.

2 Precincts Get Voting Machines

Boston voters in Ward 3 and Ward 5 will have a chance to cast their ballots by voting machines at the November State elections.

This was disclosed today when Francis B. McKinney, member of the Boston Board of Election Commissioners, notified Frederick W. Cook, Secretary of State, that six voting machines will be bought by the city and used on Nov. 3. Decision was made by the Election Commission after a conference with Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

At present only Brookline, in Massachusetts, is using voting machines where they have been reported very successful.

Three machines will be used in Ward 3, Precinct 18, the Brandeis Vocational High School at Common and Warrenton Streets. The remaining machines will be used in Ward 5, Precinct 4, Boston University Gymnasium at 24 Chestnut Street.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

A talk with "Egyptian Art" will be given in the Museum of Fine Arts by Mrs. Hayward at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11

Radio Timetable: Page 4

Drive on Fires In War Plants Is Coming Soon

A year-round drive to reduce "appalling" fire losses in war production plants will shortly be launched by the New England Office of Civilian Defense, Joseph M. Loughlin, Regional Director, disclosed today at the outset of National Fire Prevention Week.

"War production losses caused by fire," the Director said, "continue to be appalling. It is not enough that we set aside one week in the year to stress fire prevention.

"Fire prevention must be done every minute and every hour of every day."

Drive Meeting Soon

Mr. Loughlin said he would shortly meet with the fire coordinators of each of the New England State defense councils to map the year-round drive.

In Boston, fire prevention week began yesterday with a big parade and a hose-and-ladder show on the Common intended to show how far advanced are the City's preparations to handle air raid fires.

Meanwhile city, State, and regional civilian defense leaders joined in renewed warnings to New England famililies to clean out cluttered attics and equip homes to fight incendiary bombs.

Simple tools—a pail of water and a stirrup pump—may mean the difference between a huge blaze and a small fire, quickly extinguished, if they are ready when incendiaries fall, it was pointed out.

Fire prevention week began yesterday and lasts through Saturday, Oct. 10.

Approximately 1,000 Boston auxiliary firemen, together with 500 colleagues from the suburbs, marched in yesterday's parade through Washington, Boyston, Tremont, and Charles Streets, while a crowd estimated to number 100,000 applauded.

Also in the parade were wardens and other Air-Raid Precaution workers, together with members of Boston's regular fire department and a generous sprinkling of bands to provide martial music.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Fire Department Chief Samuel J. Pope, and Executive Director John J. Walsh of the Boston Committee on Public Safety were among those in the reviewing stand.

Big Show on Common

Following the parade, a series of demonstrations were staged on the Boston Common, including a show of acrobatic skill by Boston firemen. They climbed high in the air on two vertical ladders erected above parked fire engines, and placed United States flags at the top.

Mr. Loughlin reiterated that Boston and other New England communities need 200,000 fire spotters to discover fires and begin fighting at their inception the scores of small fires which a shower of incendiaries would start.

Since the time when householders were urged to lay up sand and shovels for incendiary bomb fighting, laboratory experiments have shown that a direct stream of water is a better weapon. Householders should therefore, check to see that hose and water are available in the attic, and if possible, put away full pails under the eaves, officials said.

French Artists' Work in Display

Great French artists of the past four centuries are to be represented in the "Spirit of France in Graphic Arts" exhibition to be shown tomorrow through Saturday under the auspices of the New England headquarters of France Forever, the Free French movement in America.

At the gala opening on Tuesday evening at 8 p. m. three Americans who have spent much of their time in France will show how their work is done. Samuel Chamberlain will demonstrate dry point, Arthur W. Heintzelman etching and Hiram Merrill wood engraving. Prints donated by Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Heintzelman and John Taylor Arms are to be auctioned off by Mrs. E. Power Biggs.

Engravers whose work will be exhibited throughout the week include such outstanding artists as Watteau, Villain, Delacroix, Gauguin, Matisse and Millet.

Arrest Is Made After Two Providence Fires

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 5 (AP)—Fires which police said were incendiary, swept a Roman Catholic church today less than 24 hours after a landmark assembly hall was ruined by a five-alarm blaze, causing damage estimated unofficially at $250,000.

Police announced they were holding a man, a former inmate of the Exeter School, who had confessed setting both fires.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

DRIZZLE COOL RAIN WARM

Boston and Vicinity: Little change in temperature tonight; gentle winds.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Little change in temperature tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 8:33 p. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Tuesday, 8:17 a. m.; height 8.2 feet.
Light all vehicles Monday by 6:30 p. m.

Governor Applies the Torch To State House Iron Fence

Colorful ceremonies, though brief, attended the scrapping of the 116-year-old iron fence around Boston's State House this noon. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall at exactly 12 o'clock wielded the acetylene torch which detached the first stake from the structure. The fence is expected to yield between 36 and 37 tons of valuable scrap, and is the first such Capitol fence to be contributed in the country, it is believed.

Please, please do not include tin cans in your present collection of scrap metals, begs the War Production Board. Tin cans must be handled separately. Junk dealers will not accept them. If many of them are found in the scrap bins now on the streets, they may retard the scrap collection seriously. So hold on to your tin cans for another two weeks. October 19 to 24 is the week they are scheduled for collection in Boston.

Apart from this one plaintive cry, scrap officials have nothing but praise for the way Scrap Search and Locate Week proceeded. The great movement—perhaps the greatest nation-wide concerted effort we have ever known—to glean every ounce of scrap metal and have it ready for collection next week, has begun to get rolling in a really impressive fashion.

Children have been organized into ferreting groups whose equal in effectiveness will be hard to find.

Women Page Homes

The women of Boston have been organized in the Women's Division, Boston Salvage Committee, and when they really begin to work according to the thoroughgoing plans laid down by Mrs. John E. Scanlon of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, there will not be a household in the city immune from their questioning.

One subject on which not everyone is yet clear is why auto graveyards are full of metal scrap when so much is needed for the steel mills. Actually the graveyards are full because they are operating at capacity, and that is the way it must be if the scrap effort is to be 100 per cent effective.

Auto graveyards are now producing about 20 per cent of all the iron and steel scrap used in the wartime steel industry. During the past six months the scrapped remains of more than a million cars have moved through these yards into the steel furnaces, and the Government hopes to maintain this rate for some time to come.

The yards handle about 400,000 cars a month at the rate of a complete cleanout every 45 days. In peacetime their rate was about 150,000 cars a month, with cars remaining in the yards sometimes for years.

The WPB says a car is either transportation or it is scrap. We shall need the scrap from 6,000,000 cars this year, as compared to 2,500,000 in normal years.

Junk in Apartment Hiding

Apartment building storerooms are a potential source of scrap that has hardly been touched as yet. One Boston concern, managing a number of apartment buildings sent a letter to all its tenants with the rent bill this month asking "Will you please make a trip to the storeroom at your very first opportunity and set out in the basement (where our superintendent will care for it) any and all such metal objects as you can possibly do without."

The search of this one company has already revealed almost countless old bedsprings, discarded vacuum cleaners, sleds, fixtures, and other metal objects, left by tenants who have moved away or forgotten by those still living on the premises. The company very sensibly adds, "Please do this today if you can. The need is great and the time to do it is now." With other apartment managers following suit, the yield should be tremendous.

In Providence R. I. yesterday, about five tons of solid bronze were heaped on the scrap pile by the Haffenreffer family, famed builders of racing yachts.

The metal comes from bows and center boards of such boats as the Ranger, the Enterprise, and the Rainbow—winners of the America's Cup—and the Weetamoe which though built for that purpose never defended the Cup.

Northampton Makes Ready For New Influx of Waves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 5—This New England college town, brushed with the colors of early fall, today preened itself for the influx tomorrow of nearly 900 new inhabitants—new officer-candidates of the Women's Naval Reserve, who will report at the U. S. Naval Training School at Smith College for indoctrination and communication courses.

From Naval Districts all over the country, successful Wave applicants boarded trains today, with a last look at closets-full of bright daytime dresses and party frocks and a farewell to civilian life for the duration. They were traveling light, with just enough to keep them going until they don their new Mainbocher uniforms, and a pair of low-heeled walking shoes which they were required to have on hand on arrival.

The First Naval District of New England is sending 76 of the pick of its young womanhood for this first class at the Smith College Training School. They will be joined by some 824 others from all parts of the nation and all walks of life.

Face Four-Months Course

This first group which will occupy three dormitories at the College and overflow into the Northampton Hotel will include 770 apprentice seamen who will take a four-months communications course, during which they will become midshipmen, and at the end of which they will graduate as ensigns.

It will also include 120 probationary officers, similar to those who have already graduated at the School. They will take a six-weeks indoctrination course.

On Nov. 10, 320 probationary officers are scheduled to report at Mt. Holyoke for a similar six weeks' indoctrination course.

Meanwhile, 185 young women who have been sworn in as apprentice seamen in the V-10 classification from the First Naval District, are preparing to leave for three colleges in the Midwest which have been set up as training centers.

These are: the University of Wisconsin in Madison, where a radio school has been established; Oklahoma Agricultural & Mechanical College, in Stillwater, Okla., where the "Waves" will prepare themselves as Yeomen; and the University of Indiana at Bloomington, where a Storekeepers' School has been set up.

When They Will Leave

Those leaving for Oklahoma will go tomorrow. Those reporting at the University of Wisconsin and the University of Indiana will leave on Wednesday.

Many of the Waves who recently graduated at the Smith College Training School have been assigned to posts in these three other Training Schools, where they will make up the teaching staff and administrative personnel.

On Saturday, Miss Clare Frances Brennan, a member of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's secretarial staff, was sworn in as an apprentice seaman in the V-10 classification. She will report at the University of Oklahoma Yeomen's School.

Miss Brennan has been an assistant secretary to the Mayor since 1938.

From Boston Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons delivered at Boston churches yesterday:

The Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes, of New York, at Community Church of Boston (nonsectarian):

It is the task of the church in wartime to "seek first" the victory not of its own nation, but of the Kingdom, and at the same time lead its own beloved nation into the way of this Kingdom. Then in the victory of the Kingdom will come at the same time the victory of the nation—and it will be a true victory.

The Rev. Dr. Russell Henry Staffod, at Old South Church (Congregational):

In its gloomy plight, the world needs today, on the side of freedom and hope for the future, men and women who have confidence, courage and freedom from hatred. Only such can win this war of emancipation against terrible earthly odds, and then win such a peace as shall prevent another repetition of this ancient tragedy.

That is to say that the world needs you and me, in our capacity as Christians, standing firmly and living fruitfully on our platmorm of faith in Christ Jesus, who has overcome the world, with all that his triumph represents.

The Rev. Walton E. Cole, at Second Church (Unitarian):

We must be very sure that we do not make the misake of thinking that the more science we have, the less religion we need. The exact opposite is true. The more science we possess, the more do we need vital religion. We have seen how irreligious hands have reached out for the shining tools of science. The laboratory has been pillaged by the barbarian. . . .

Religion can help us to remain healthy-minded because it still offers us the vision of an orderly, sane and just world. "God hath not given us the spirit of fear, but of power and of love and of a sound mind."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

ANNOUNCING THE OPENING OF
Shreve's Lunning Collection
CHOICE GIFTS FROM $2 UPWARDS

You've been searching for the unusual. Well, here it is for the first time in Boston! This beautiful Lunning Collection was designed for those with luxurious tastes who must still keep an eye on the budget. It offers extraordinary values and includes exquisite leathers, hand-crafted as they were in the days of the Renaissance . . . Stunning table service of unexpected designs and warm, glowing colours . . . Sparkling crystal . . . Rich copper plate and bronzes . . . Novel figurines and woods. We think you'll be glad to discover that such beauty is not costly. So be sure to see it in our new gift shop downstairs.

HANDSOME WEDGEWOOD CHINA in the delicate Falling Leaves pattern. Dinner plates and tea cups and saucers, each $69 the dozen.

HY DIDDLE DIDDLE delightfully pictured in sequence on four pieces—"The cat and the fiddle", "the cow jumped over the moon", "the little dog laughed", "and the dish ran away with the spoon". Complete for $4.65.

SERVICE FOR EIGHT in interesting "green mist" earthenware. Salad bowl, $6.25; eight dinner plates, $11.20; eight salad plates, $8.80; eight tea cups and saucers, $10; eight covered cream soups, $14; and lucite handled wooden salad serving fork and spoon, $4.50.

FOR HOT DISHES, small copper-plated covered casserole, $16.50. Also in the medium size, $20, and the large size, $26.50.

OPEN MONDAY FROM 1 P.M. TO 9.00 P.M.
(not open Monday morning)

Shreve
CRUMP & LOW COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1800

BOYLSTON AT ARLINGTON STREET, BOSTON

Wartime Ban On All Liquor W.C.T.U. Goal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 5, 1942—A campaign for wartime prohibition was unanimously adopted as the immediate task of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union at its 68th annual convention here Oct. 3. This action was taken in adopting a special recommendation of Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, the National President, who in an address at the opening session called for such a step.

"The defense of our defenders not only requires the abolition of liquor from camps and their vicinities, but war industries must have the same regulations if their work is not to be impeded," said Mrs. Smith in formally presenting the matter to the convention. "Alcoholic beverages are a saboteur indeed in this war.

"The grain of this nation must be conserved for food. The shipping must be conserved for service in needful directions. Homes and children must not suffer because money goes to taverns, nor must sale of war bonds suffer for that reason.

First Duty on Program

"For these and many other reasons a campaign for wartime prohibition" for the duration of the war and the period of demobilization which will follow, shall be the special work of the W. C. T. U. and the plans for action shortly to be issued will be the first charge on our service for the immediate present.

We pledge unity of action with movements in progress and ask co-operation from others"

In a featured address of the day on "brewery and distillery saboteurs," Dr. Seale Harris, Birmingham physician and Professor Emeritus of Medicine, University of Alabama, declared that except for strong drink a million more Americans would be fit for service in the armed forces today.

Dr. Harris, a retired colonel in the United States Army Medical Corps, said that the sale of intoxicants was not permitted to soldiers in France in World War No. 1. And as a result, he said, "our soldiers in World War 1 made up the soberest and cleanest army that ever fought on European soil," and that "this sober and clean army and navy was the deciding factor in winning for us and our allies."

Contrast With Last War

"Contrast the record of a protected Army and Navy in World War No. 1 with the present situation in and around Army and Navy camps, in which beer . . . is sold to patriotic young men who are ignorant of the fact that beer is the most seductive and the most harmful alcoholic beverage known to man. Officers' clubs in Army and Navy training camps also sell beer, whisky, and all other intoxicating habit-forming beverages."

Dr. Harris cited case after case from his own medical practice where liquor had wrecked the lives of young men, thus proving a No. 1 saboteur of manpower.

In conclusion, Dr. Harris said, "The right thinking people in the United States should demand that Congress pass laws to stop the sale of beer and all other alcoholic beverages on places where United States soldiers and sailors are being trained and all over the world where they are fighting our country's battles."

New Drama Department

The convention, in adopting Mrs. Smith's recommendations for carrying on the year's work, also voted to set up a new department of drama and pageantry which will have equal rank with other W. C. T. U. departments in promoting the cause of temperance.

Applause greeted the report of Mrs. Edith M. Irvine on the work of the W. C. T. U. in Puerto Rico where various military establishments are located. She complained that, while the quantity of food and books reaching the island was restricted on account of lack of shipping space, beer was still unloaded. Other reports of secretaries and departmental heads were heard during the day.

"The Balance Sheet for Alcohol" was the subject of an address yesterday by Dr. George Barton Cutten, retiring President of Colgate University. The convention will end tomorrow.

In a sharply worded rebuke to churches for allowing themselves to be used as tools of liquor propaganda, Dr. George Barton Cutten, retiring President of Colgate University, said the churches had not sufficiently emphasized the successes of prohibition.

"Our churches, which need more than any other section of our national life protection against the liquor evil," he said, "have spread the untrue slogans of defeatism against anti-alcohol laws."

He stated that churches have preached, "you cannot make people moral by law," and added: "Of course you can't. But morals are judged by behavior, and law does not control behavior. No one can question the fact that law does not change people's conduct."

U. S. Soldiers Raise Funds for University

LONDON, Oct. 5 (AP)—United States soldiers stationed in Iceland helped raise $15,500 for a new dormitory at the University of Iceland by performing in a student fair for a week, AEF headquarters announced.

One of the best drawing cards was Private Harold Feldman, Philadelphia magician. Hawaiian music played by a soldiers' orchestra was popular with Icelanders.

Inquiry Proves U. S. Planes Excel Those of Japanese

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5—A special congressional committee today made official what has been apparent for some time—that American warplanes have a decisive and widening margin of superiority over every type of Japanese plane.

At the same time, however, the Committee did not go into the important and thorny question of a comparison between American fighter planes and those of Britain and Germany. But it did say that this country's four-engine Flying Fortress and Liberator Bombers had given "conclusive proof" of their fighting characteristics in dangerous daylight raids over Europe and the Middle East.

Hoping to put an end to frequent charges that American planes were inferior to those of the Japanese, particularly to the over-rated Zero Fighter, the Aviation Subcommittee of the House Military Affairs Committee revealed that between Feb. 1 and Sept. 20 American aircraft had shot down 279 enemy planes with a loss of 114. This is a margin of nearly two and one-half to one and much of it was established at a time when the enemy had strong numerical superiority in the air.

Japanese Losses Mount

Testimony before the Committee showed, moreover, that the rate of Japanese losses has risen rapidly during the past several months until America's two and one-half to one superiority became a seven and one-half to one superiority in the two-week period between Aug. 30 and Sept. 14.

"This record," the Committee report states, "should be a complete answer to the fighting qualities of our planes. We have been reluctant to disclose their figures; first, because they may be of some possible value to the enemy, and, second and more important, they may lead the public to feel that this is a normal or usual ratio."

Giving particular attention to the much-vaunted Japanese Zero Fighter, the Committee said that it was a better flying plane than the American craft sent against it but that it was a worse fighter. It can climb faster and maneuver more sharply, but it has gained these advantages at what now appears to be a nearly disastrous sacrifice of armor protection for the pilot and of necessary fire-power, it is pointed out.

Declaring that the record is the important thing, the House Committee said that between Aug. 14 and Sept. 14 American P-39s (Bell Airacobras) destroyed 20 enemy aircraft and lost five, while Curtiss P-40s destroyed 14 and lost but one.

Now Getting Experience

The Committee concedes that the improvement shown during the past months "in part reflects the increased experience of our combat pilots who, at the outset, were opposed by veterans of several years of war flying.

"Conclusive judgment as to whether a fighter plane is good must in fairness depend on whether it wins or loses in combat with the enemy."

The Committee then warned that the American public must expect losses to increase as the United Nations assume the offensive.

"We feel," the Committee reported, "that it would be a mistake for the public to lose sight of the fact that as we go farther on the offensive in the air the ratio of our losses must inevitably increase. This is obvious when one considers that the deeper one penetrates into the enemy's country the longer the period of combat over hostile territory will be. Both the German and the British experience has indicated that aerial offensives are costly and we feel a heavy responsibility to point out these facts at the same time as these unusually faforable figures are released.

Do Not Want False Hopes

"We are confident that the American public has the courage and the understanding to accept the inevitable losses which must be taken in warfare, provided false hopes are not raised."

Despite the earlier successes of the Japanese, attributed in good part to their numerical superiority in the air, American airmen have never doubted this country's planes and pilots would soon be on the top of the Far Eastern situation. This, however, has not been so true of air operations over Europe. Many Americans have doubted, and still doubt, the ability of even the best United States pursuit planes to compete with the latest British and German models. It is recognized, however, that no adequate test of American fighters has yet been held there.

The Committee's report is unstinting in its praise of American bombing planes, declaring that with no exceptions they have shown themselves "so outstanding as to silence criticism."

New Labor Group Of 'Rank and File'

CHICAGO, Oct. 5 (AP)—A nucleus group for a proposed new national labor federation made up from unions now operating as independents was busy over the week end at fundamental organizational tasks.

Donald F. Cameron, Milwaukee, Secretary-Treasurer of the conclave, said that 135 delegates, representing 35 unions and associations with a total independent union membership of 260,000, had responded to the call.

Preliminary sessions were held Friday and the first order of business was examination of credentials. Matthew Smith, Detroit, Secretary of the Mechanics Education Society of America, who was designated conference chairman, said all applicant unions would be looked over carefully with the view of rejecting any having even remote "company union" connections.

Mr. Cameron, a member of the Associated Unions of America, said when the convention call was made last July that the movement was sponsored by elements "disgusted with both the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O."

"We feel," he said last night, "that in these other two groups, the officials are paid people. Our organization will be controlled by a governing board made up of the rank and file, actual work in a shop being a requisite to board membership."

The conclave will conclude Sunday.

They Put Planes Above Everything Else

Manufacturers Pool Effort to Get the Best

Signing the pledge in New York, left to right, seated: Glenn L. Martin, head of the Glenn L. Martin Company; G. W. Vaughan, President of Curtiss-Wright Corporation, and Victor Emanuel, President of the Aviation Corporation. Standing: O. L. Woodson, Vice-President, Bell Aircraft; R. S. Damon, President of Republic Aviation; J. Carlton Ward, Jr., President, Fairchild Airplane & Engine; L. C. Goad, Eastern Aircraft Division of General Motors, and George Chapline, Vice-President of Brewster Aeronautical Corporation.

Army's Air Transport Chief Says U. S. Has Record Air Line

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 5 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Harold L. George said that because of good planning by the Army's General Staff the Air Transport Command is operating the world's largest airline.

"It is bigger than the combined airlines of the world before the war," said the Commanding General of the Air Transport Command in an interview. He is here to set in motion the machinery by which the Army will take over Pan American Air Ferries, Inc., on Oct. 31.

He cited an instance in which Gen. Douglas MacArthur needed certain supplies for a vital operation.

"We got them to him in Australia in two and a half days," said General George, adding, "we have had planes leave Miami and be ready for use at Cairo in less than three days."

He expressed disagreement with groups critical of aircraft production and crying for vast fleets of cargo vessels.

General George declared United States transport aircraft have no equal in the world, and said of the Air Force in general:

"Our Air Force has demonstrated its superiority. Wherever it has met the enemy—Germans, Italians or Japs—it has beat them at their own game."

Army on Ferry Job

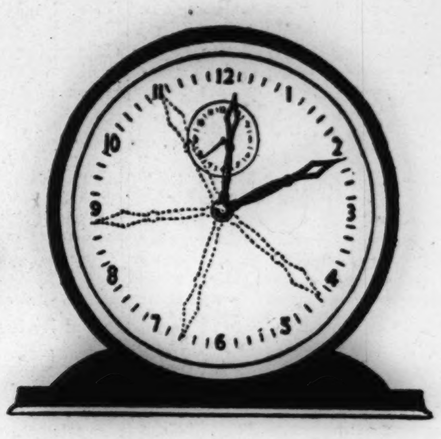
WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—The Army has announced it would take over from Pan American air ferries the direct operation of the aerial plane delivery service from the United States to American and Allied forces in the Middle East.

A contract with Pan American expires Oct. 31, and thereafter the ferrying of Lend-Lease and other aircraft will be handled by the Air Transport Command.

"Operations of Pan American air ferries under the contract have been well conducted, and contributed substantially to the success of the war program," the War Department said.

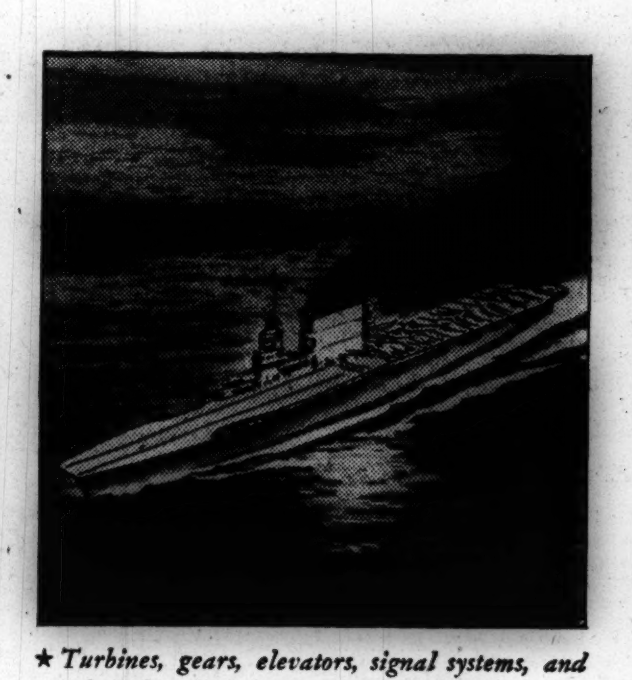
"However, it has long been the intention of the War Department to have aircraft ferried into combat zones flown by military crews."

Every 11 minutes—



Here are a few of the Westinghouse war materials being shipped to America's fighting forces—at the rate of a full carload every 11 minutes—night and day!

★ *From Westinghouse Laboratories and Plants: fire-control devices, instruments for America's tanks.*



★ *Turbines, gears, elevators, signal systems, and other electrical devices for Navy ships.*

★ *Communications equipment, "walkie-talkie" sets, plastic helmets, binoculars, for ground forces.*

★ *Instruments, radios, generators, plastic parts, and lighting equipment for bombers and fighters.*

★ *Anti-aircraft gun mounts, naval ordnance, and electrical fire-control apparatus.*

★ *Propulsion equipment, generators, and auxiliary motors, for ships of the merchant marine.*

Westinghouse is now delivering war materials at the rate of 4000 carloads every month!

This is enough to make a train 37 miles long. It means the production of one full carload of finished war material every eleven minutes, twenty-four hours a day.

ARMY E NAVY

Six Army-Navy Production Awards have now been given to Westinghouse plants, the sixth having been awarded to Westinghouse Radio Division, Baltimore, Md.

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Plants in 25 cities — Offices everywhere

Westinghouse

. . . making Electricity work for Victory

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Quincy Clubwomen and Guests Hear Three Ways to Aid War

Three ways in which members of women's clubs can render real service in winning the war were outlined today before clubwomen of the Quincy City Federation and their guests by Mrs. Max Ulin, President of the Boston City Federation.

Guests of the Quincy City Federation today were presidents of federated clubs and other women's organizations affiliated with the Federation, which met at the clubhouse of the Quincy Women's Club. The guests were welcomed by Mrs. Hubert A. Frazer, President of the hostess Federation, and club officers.

Enter Volunteer Work

The first point described in Mrs. Ulin's program was helping to win the war by active service in volunteer projects, such as Red Cross work and salvage drives and by accepting sacrifices entailed by rationing and taxes.

The spirit of the people is all-important, she said, for that, and not arms alone, will win the war.

"We shall have to understand and develop the spiritual strength the English had to rely upon during the Dunkirk period, when they had lost their material resources."

As the second point Mrs. Ulin said, "We must make democracy work at home. There must no longer be any ill-fed, ill-housed or poorly-clothed people among our population."

Making democracy "a glowing, living thing" by actual example and effort was named as the third point for clubwomen to follow. Democracy is essentially simple, everyday deeds by everyday people, Mrs. Ulin pointed out, and must be taught at the breakfast table, or wherever the opportunity is offered.

Praise for Young Folk

She praised highly the young people of today, formerly blamed for skepticism, but who now are fighting in the Solomons and other lands, working hard in defense factories and using their every effort to win the war. "They are fighting fanaticism and hatred of all we love and we must stand behind them with real faith," she said.

At the informal reception preceding the afternoon's program, guests were welcomed by members of the Club and their officers. In the receiving line were Mrs. Frazer, President; Mrs. Charles A. Ross and Mrs. Clarence C. Pierce, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. G. Bertram Gilman, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Frank W. Cappers, Jr., Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. William E. Mullin, Treasurer; Mrs. Edward M. Nathan; Auditor, and Mrs. Fred E. Hagen, Federation Secretary.

The coffee hour was directed by Mrs. George V. Shirley, Hospitality Chairman, assisted by Mrs. Charles A. Ross, First Vice-President, and Mrs. Albin R. Johnson, Chairman of the House Committee.

Members of the Executive Board served as hostesses and included Mrs. Boyd F. Bowles, Mrs. Douglas M. Wetmore, Mrs. Ray Spencer, Mrs. Charles Barron, Mrs. Benjamin Rappaport, Mrs. John R. Nickerson, Mrs. Henry J. Howe, Mrs. Harold Eagles, Mrs. Gerhard F. Schafer, Mrs. Edward N. Doyle, Mrs. Herbert A. Mann, and Mrs. Roy M. Lothrop.

Musical selections on the program were arranged by Mrs. Herbert A. Mann.

Manuscript Club To Hear Rendition Of 'Cliffs of Dover'

Beginning their fall season in new quarters at the Pioneer Hotel, Boston, members of the Manuscript Club will hear an interpretation of "The White Cliffs of Dover," Alice Duer Miller's loved poem, given by Mrs. Crawford H. Hollidge, dramatic coach, accompanied by Mrs. Russell H. Woodworth, pianist, tomorrow evening at 8 p. m.

The program, to which members may invite guests, has been planned as a tribute to Miss Eleanor Widger, writer and recent president of the Club, Mrs. C. Antoinette Wood, author and playwright, and Dr. W. B. Swift, an authority on Pindar.

The musical background for the beautiful lines of the Miller poem will consist of arrangements of familiar tunes made by Mrs. Woodworth. She and Mrs. Hollidge have been practicing long hours together to make their performance of high artistic caliber—in one week alone they worked 64 hours together.

New officers who will head the Club this winter are: President, Mrs. Irene H. Burnham; First Vice-President, Miss Jennie F. Copeland; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Oscar C. Lenk; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Christine Klebsattel; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Constance R. Kemper; Treasurer, Miss Ethel Howland; Librarian, Mr. Ernest B. Weller; Auditor, Mrs. Dorothy Burnham Eaton.

'Drama Day' Plan By Maine Group Of Women Thursday

"Drama Day" is to be observed by the Massachusetts Maine Daughters, with dramatic numbers and a tea, on Thursday at 2 p. m. at the Hotel Vendome. Mrs. Robert E. Fowle is Chairman of the afternoon and will present Miss Marjorie Shepard, monologist, who will give humorous impersonations. Piano solos will be played by Miss Charlotte Lampke.

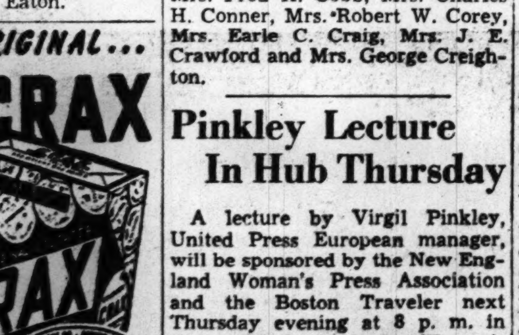
A business meeting, conducted by the President, Mrs. Chester A. Merrifield, will precede the program.

Guests of the Club next Thursday will be Mrs. G. LaRoy True, President of the Waltham Women's Club; Mrs. John S. Adams, Mrs. Stanley G. Skakle, Mrs. Le Barron Yetten, Mrs. William F. Cruger, Mrs. George Bray and Mrs. George Pratt Maxim.

In charge of the tea which will follow the program will be Mrs. Edgar L. French, and Mrs. Isaac E. Hobart, co-chairmen. Mrs. Walter Coburn and Mrs. Arthur W. Baxter are to pour. Hostesses will be Mrs. Harry C. Achorn, Mrs. Alfred Allcock, Miss Bertha W. Allen, Mrs. John Amerman, Mrs. Roland Andrews, Mrs. Elmer Archibald, Miss Bertha Barnes, Mrs. Charles A. Bean, Mrs. Leslie Black, Mrs. Samuel Blackwood, Mrs. George F. Bowers, Mrs. Oliver S. Brastow, Mrs. Thomas C. Brooks, Mrs. George G. Brown, Mrs. Almon W. Browne, Mrs. George A. Burnham, Miss Marian F. Chick, Mrs. Eugene C. Clements, Mrs. Fred H. Cobb, Mrs. Charles H. Conner, Mrs. Robert W. Corey, Mrs. Earle C. Craig, Mrs. J. E. Crawford and Mrs. George Creighton.

Pinkley Lecture In Hub Thursday

A lecture by Virgil Pinkley, United Press European manager, will be sponsored by the New England Woman's Press Association and the Boston Traveler next Thursday evening at 8 p. m. in the auditorium of the Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street. Mr. Pinkley will tell of his newsgathering experiences in the past 10 months in a round-the-world tour which included 22 countries involved in the war.

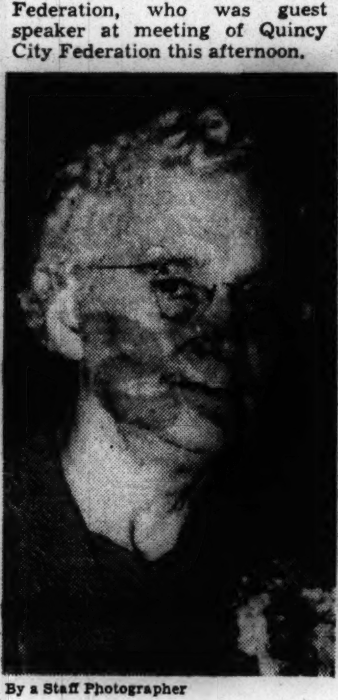

ENJOY ORIGINAL...
CRISP and CRUNCHY CRAX
Better Than Ever
NOW WITH THE BAKED-IN FLAVOR

They Go Hand in Hand for BETTER BAKING RESULTS
White Spray 2 LB PKG CAKE FLOUR 16¢
Marvo 3 LB TIN 62¢ 1 lb TIN 22¢
We can't think of two better baking products than White Spray Cake Flour and Marvo. For better cakes, pies and cookies use this marvelous combination. They truly go hand in hand when it comes to better things to eat.
at all FIRST NATIONAL SUPER-MARKETS

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Max Ulin

President of the Boston City Federation, who was guest speaker at meeting of Quincy City Federation this afternoon.


By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Hubert A. Frazer

President of the Quincy City Federation, whose Club entertained presidents of women's organizations today.

Women's Activities Now Daily Feature

Beginning today, news of women's clubs and women's activities will appear in this edition of The Christian Science Monitor daily.

Newton W.C.T.U. Discusses Plans For Men in Service

How the W. C. T. U. members are providing entertainment and recreation to men in the United States armed forces and what is to be done for sailors and soldiers in the coming year were important items of discussion at the W. C. T. U. meeting last Thursday at the Newton Center Baptist Church Parish House. Mrs. Sarah Stevens, President, led the meeting.

Speaker of the afternoon was H. J. Mainwaring of Quincy, Secretary of the Businessmen's Research Foundation.

The meeting opened with devotions by Mrs. M. Arbuckle, who later spoke about her experiences on a trip to France and who described the Tower of Constance, a woman's prison for the pact 37 years in Aignes-Mortes.

Others who gave short talks on the liquor question to be placed on the ballot Nov. 3 and on conditions around Cape Cod were Mrs. Isaac Goddard, representing the Christian Citizenship Committee, Mrs. Mabel Groves, Mrs. M. Hennessey and Miss Cora Cobb. The meeting was led by Mrs. Sarah Stevens, President.

Parliamentary Law Club to Open

Classes in parliamentary law will be conducted again this year by the Boston Parliamentary Law Club, which opens its thirtieth season Thursday at the Hotel Vendome at 2 p. m. The services of George Demeter have been obtained to lead the class, as in former years.

Miss Josephine G. Richardson, President, will preside over the meeting. She will be assisted in club administration during the coming season by an able slate of officers headed by Mrs. Henry B. Estabrooke of Somerville, First Vice-President.

RED CAP CLEANER
WIND-O-WASH
For a brighter Outlook!
It's a wow of an ALL PURPOSE CLEANER
AT YOUR GROCER'S
G. M. KIMBALL CO.
BOSTON, MASS.

Haverhill Club Back-Dating Flower Theme

Gardening in the days when grandmother trod gracefully down the yew-lined path, snipped a handful of herbs and paused to tie back the moss roses will be described at the October meeting of the Pentucket Club of the Women's City Club in Haverhill, Mass., next Thursday at 2:15 p. m. The speaker, Mrs. Enid Louise Fairbairn, has given her talk the provocative title, "Gardening Gracefully with Grandmother."

Five-minute papers on Dicentra and Calamus will be read by Mrs. S. Henry Klotzle and Mrs. Daniel C. Hunt. Flower arrangements will be shown, with one point in flower arrangement being demonstrated. These short demonstrations and papers will be features of each meeting in the season, according to Mrs. Fred A. LeGacy, Chairman of the Program Committee.

Assisting Mrs. LeGacy in planning an instructive and entertaining schedule for the year is a committee including Mrs. Frank N. Chadwick, Miss Marion Dearbon, Mrs. John J. Kearney, Mrs. S. Henry Klotzle, Mrs. Charles E. Sawyer, and Mrs. Joseph E. Vittum.

Officers who will supervise the activities of the Garden Department of the Women's City Club, Haverhill, in the coming months are Mrs. Harry M. Fernald, Chairman; Mrs. Fred A. LeGacy, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Myles K. Towne, Secretary; Mrs. William Waldron, Treasurer; Mrs. Arthur C. Wright, Conservation Chairman; Mrs. J. Storer MacDougall, Hospitality Chairman; Mrs. Harry M. Fernald, Horticulture Chairman, and Mrs. T. Francis Capeles, Press Chairman.

Needlework Art D. A. R. Club Topic

The fine art of needlework will be explained to members of the Massachusetts Ex-Regents D. A. R. Club by Miss Rita Pettengill of Georgetown at the first meeting of the Club next Friday at 2 p. m. at the Hotel Touraine. Different techniques and effects will be illustrated by Miss Pettengill with an exhibit of solf-colored tapestry needlework, handwoven rugs and quaint samplers she has made. She will be presented by Mrs. Warren S. Currier, the Program Chairman.

The business meeting will be presided over by Mrs. Albert B. Sampson of Marlboro, President. Tea will be served to the group by a committee headed by Mrs. J. Walter Allen of Newton.

Woodbourne Club Meeting on Books

New autumn books ranging from the reports of foreign correspondents to romantic novels will be reviewed for members of the Woodbourne Woman's Club by Louis J. McDonald next Friday at the Upham Memorial Church. After Mr. McDonald has given outlines and criticisms of the books, the Literature Chairman, Mrs. Fred J. Connell, will direct the selection of books for the Reading Circle.

After the meeting the members will be invited to stay for a social hour, with their hostesses Mrs. Harry Berry and Mrs. Vera Hanover.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, October 6
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7)
3:00 p. m.—News: Viennese Ensemble.
3:30 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News: Stock quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News: Military Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p. m.—Gypsy Serenade.
5:45 p. m.—"South American Way."
6:00 p. m.—News: Dinner Music: News.
6:30 p. m.—"Music for Brazil."
6:45 p. m.—Freedom on the Land.
7:00 p. m.—News: Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News: Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Adventure in Research.
8:45 p. m.—Musical Headliners.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.
W34B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)
1:15 p. m.—World Series: New York-St. Louis game.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:15 p. m.—Music; Concert Hall.
4:30 p. m.—Sports comments.
5:00 p. m.—Dansant; music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Music for Dining.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p.m.—Fulton Lewis Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—The Johnson Family, skit.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—Cal Tinney, comment.
8:15 p. m.—"The War Situation."
8:30 p. m."Bulldog Drummond"; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service
9:30 p. m.—"Better Half": quiz.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper; News.
10:15 p. m.—"Our Morale."
10:30 p. m.—President Roosevelt.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance music.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel."

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc
6:30 p. m.—News commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:15 p. m.—Cavalcade of America.
7:30 p. m.—Sports for service men.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)
6:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
6:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

Christian Science Programs For Tuesday, October 6

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
4:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 15.35 mc, 11.73mc and 6.04mc. Christian Science program under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

By a Staff Photographer

Six Young Engineers Complete Model of Panama Canal

Adding a new exhibit to the Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain, six Junior High boys have modeled a topographical map of the Panama Canal, complete with locks and boats, and attractively colored. Left to right, back of the map which occupies a table in the entrance hall: Roderick MacKenzie, Jamaica Plain, "Chief Engineer"; John Hart, Brookline; John Wills, West Roxbury; Robert Lane, Jamaica Plain; Edward Walsh, Jamaica Plain; and George Hart, Brookline. The last named is making an illustrated project book, The Story of the Canal.

Panama Canal Model by Junior High Boys

Recipe: To 110 pounds of asbestos cement add a goodly portion of plaster of Paris, plus sufficient water to render plastic. Roll this mixture out on large squares of cellutex, mold here and there in just the right places to form hills and valleys, color these with poster colors blended to a dozen shades from pale turquoise blue to deep purple, and—if you have the skill and ingenuity of six young Junior High boys who have worked on the project all summer—you'll have a very creditable model of the Panama Canal, locks and all.

The project originated at the Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain, where Miss Alice C. Kendall, one of the attendants, was casting about for something to keep these 'teen age boys busy. She hit upon a topographical model of the Panama Canal.

So far as she knew, only one such model existed, in the Pan-American Building in Washington, D. C. If properly constructed, such a model would be a welcome addition to the Museum's varied exhibits. So—the boys set to work. They were not members of a special Museum Club, of which there are a number. "Just the Museum gang," as one youngster put it.

The completed map, nine feet long and 42 inches wide, now rests on the large table in the entrance hall of the museum, and is attracting wide attention among visitors. It is complete with Gatun, Miraflores, and Pedro Miguel Locks, Balboa Hill, the Gaillard (Calebra) Cut, and the cities of Colon, Panama, and Cristobal. Tiny balsa-wood boats float majestically through the Canal, some in process of being lifted through the Locks.

The young engineers—ages 12 to 16—labored leisurely through the summer; and as they felt like it. Really, it was more fun than work. But, just as with the real Panama Canal, they ran into difficulties. Gatun Lake sagged, the dam cracked; the locks were first too small, and then too big. And, somehow, Balboa Hill got in the wrong place. But, finally, the day came when the gray plaster model was ready to be painted.

Then, according to Miss Kendall, brushes dipped and splashed. The real fun had begun. Gatun Lake became a thrilling turquoise blue—and John Wills stood back to survey his handiwork. "I don't care if the bell does ring," he said. "I'm not going home till I finish this."

Meantime, John Hart was working on the railroad, extending the line from island to island and from hill to hill. Edward Walsh and Robert Lane mottled the landscape, trying to make it look as Lindbergh had once described it—"like a green sponge."

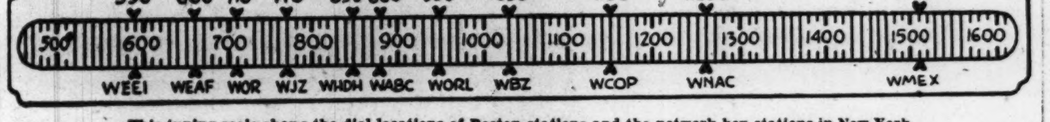
Now and then, Robert would stop to admire and call attention to the deep purple shadows he had put on Balboa Hill. Only Roddy MacKenzie was allowed to touch up the locks and mark out the channel of the Canal, because "Roddy's hands are the steadiest," Robert said. And, in all the excitement, George Hart was content to work on another boat and to add one more page to the book he is making of the Story of the Canal.

The boys had only a map from an old National Geographic Magazine to go by. First, they sketched the project on brown paper. Then, the whole thing was outlined on the squares of cellutex. And now, although the topography is completed, there's still much to be done. More balsa-wood model planes are in process, as well as a number of model battleships to protect the lone aircraft carrier now guarding one end of the Canal. It rather looks as though these six young engineers will be busy most of the winter.

E. S.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	Prescott Presents	"Mary Marlin": sketch	World Series: New York-	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News; Hollywood	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins": sketch	St. Louis game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	"Song Poem Cycle":	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	World Series: New York-	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	soloists; orchestra	Organ; songs	'Right to Happiness"	St. Louis game	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	News Service	Newscast	'Backstage Wife': sketch	Walter Compton, News	Dance Matinee
4:15	"Fire Prevention"	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Music; Concert Hall	Dance Matinee
4:30	"Family Front": sk.	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Sports comments	Dance Matinee
4:45	F. Sinatra, songs	Club Matinee: News	"Widder Brown": sketch	String Ensemble	Dance Matinee
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15	lies: music	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole: variety
5:30	"Follies"; "Post"	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Superman": drama	program
5:45	Ben Bernie: music.	"Captain Midnight": sk.	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	News Reporter	"Don Winslow": drama	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports results
6:15	Hedda Hopper	News; Dinner music	Herb Lewis, songs	"Music for Dining"	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orch.
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music; Salute	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Meet the Band"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	March to Victory
7:15	Melody Weavers	Harry de Angelis 'Orch.	News of the World	Date With a Disc	News Service
7:30	"Blondie": sketch	"The Lone Ranger": dra-	Dinning Sisters	"Red Ryder": drama	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45	"Blondie": sketch	matic sketch	Frontline Headlines	"Red Ryder": drama	Josephine Cambria, songs
8:00	"Vox Pop": quiz	Earl Godwin, News	Cavalcade of America	"Sizing Up the News"	Gershwin Melodies
8:15	"Vox Pop": quiz	Lum 'n' Abner	Cavalcade of America	"The War Situation"	Richard Salinger, News;
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue":	"True or False": quiz	Margaret Speaks, sopr'no;	"Adventures of Bulldog	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45	music; Cecil Brown	"True or False": quiz	Alfred Wallenstein's Or.	Drummond": drama	Drama
9:00	Theater: William	"Counter-Spy": drama	"Great Artists": Jascha	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Powell and Hedy	"Counter-Spy": drama	Heifetz; orchestra	News Service	cal Album"
9:30	Lamarr in "Love	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	"Better Half": quiz	Classical Album
9:45	Crazy"	Gray's Orch.; Comedy	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	"Better Half": quiz	Classical Album
10:00	Freddy Martin's Or.	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine; Wm.	Raymond Clapper, News	News report; Defense
10:15	Freddy Martin's Or.	Charles Wolke's Orch.	Miller; R. Schmidt, songs	"Our Morale": D. Pardue	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	President Roosevelt;	President Roosevelt;	President Roosevelt;	President Roosevelt;	President Roosevelt
10:45	"Blondie"; orch.	"Blondie"; Phila. Or.	"Blondie"; Phila. Or.	"Blondie"; Phila. Or.	"Blondie"; Phila. Orch.
11:00	News; Rideout	Dance orchestra	News; Music	News Service	You Shall Have Music
11:15	Ray Kinney's Orch.	Dance orchestra	March to Victory	Dance orchestra	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	"Hot Copy": drama	"Radio Newsreel": Ar-	"Day's End": music
11:45	Music	Back Stage interview	"Hot Copy": drama	thur Mann	Music; News

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express report	News; Music; Jack Dal-	Organ recital	
7:15	"Pleasantville"	News report	ton, cowboy songs; News	News comments	
7:30	Music; Talk; News	N. E. Fellowship religious	Reveille Roundup, songs	"Fiesta": music	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	service; News	News Service	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Political talk	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	News reports
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Talk; "Rise and Shine"	Military band; News	George and Dixie; News	"Post Exchange"
8:30	Carl Moore's Va-	Music of Many Lands	"Morning Toast": music	Ruth Moss: Interview	"Post Exchange"
8:45	riety Show; News	News report	"Morning Toast": music	Ruth Moss: Interview	"Eton Boys": vocal
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Fishermen's Program	Mildred Carlson, talk	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air of	"The Breakfast Club"	"Melodeers"; News	Food News	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	the Americas	"The Breakfast Club"	Organ Reverie	Spotlight Revue: Organ	"Morning Pickup": orch.
9:45	Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	"Morning Pickup": orch.
10:00	Valiant Lady	Isabelle M. Hewson	Salon Serenade	BBC News: recorded	Studio talk
10:15	"Kitty Foyle"	Roy Porter, News	"The O'Neills": drama	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30	'Honeym'n Hill': sk.	Club News	"Help Mate": sketch	Sing and Swing Show	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Air Express Music	Serial drama	Dramatization	Mason
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Talk; Red Cross Show	"Road of Life": sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Morton Downey, songs
11:15	Second Husband	News; "Defense Women"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Baron Elliott's Orch	Jane Underwood; news
11:30	Bright Horizons	"Singing Stars"	"Against the Storm": sk.	Yankee House Party	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Jack Little's Band	"David Harum": sketch	Yankee House Party	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, News	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Big Sister: sketch	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Singin' Sam	Organ Recital	Ranch Melodies
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: talks; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Talk in Italian
1:15	"Ma Perkins," sk.	Gospel songs	"Bouquet": music	"I'll Find My Way," sk.	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Vic and Sade: sk.	Autumn Nocturne: music	Shopping News	News; Orchestra	Marguerite Porter, songs
1:45	'The Goldbergs': sk.	L. A. County Orchestra	News Service	Cedric Foster, News	"The Playgoer"
2:00	Serial drama	L. A. County Orchestra	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	"The Victory Program"
2:15	Serial drama	Ted Malone, 'Book Ends'	"Lonely Women": drama	"Yankee Kitchen"	"The Victory Program"
2:30	We Love and Learn	Air Express Music	"Guiding Light"	"Yankee Kitchen"	Organ Recital
2:45	"Pepper Young"	Fishermen's Program	Hymn Recital	Local sports	News reports
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	Prescott Presents	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News; Hollywood	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	Keyboard Concerts:	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	E. Robert Schmitz	U. S. Army Program	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Walter Compton, News	Dance Matinee
4:15	Del Castillo: organ.	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"	Musicale; Songs	Dance Matinee
4:30	Book Talk	Club Matinee: Variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sports Comments	Dance Matinee
4:45	Les Paul Trio	Iceland talk; news	"Young Widder Brown"	"Man With a Band"	Dance Matinee
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15	lies: music; songs.	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole's Variety
5:30	"Follies"; "Post"	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	"Superman": sketch	Terry O'Toole's Variety
5:45	Ben Bernie: music	"Captain Midnight," sk.	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Don Winslow": drama.	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport reports
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, News	News; Dinner Concert	Political talk; Music	Music for Dining	Sports; "Waltz Time"
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Dinner Concert	Sports; Music; Orchid	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music; Salute	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	"Mr. Keen": drama	News of the World	Date With a Disc	News Service
7:30	American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs.	Studio program	"Confidentially Yours"	Man Your Battle Stations
7:45	Hour: songs; violin	Geoffrey Harwood, talk	Studio program	Carlos Molina's Orch.	"Is That So?": forum
8:00	Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, News	Ginny Simms; guests;	"Music for America":	Lloyd Frazee, songs
8:15	"Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Morton Gould's Orch	Richard Salinger, News
8:30	Al Jolson; Carol	"Archie" and company;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"The Federal Ace": spy	"Pancho Tangoes"
8:45	Bruce; music; news	comedy variety	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	drama series	"Romance in Music"
9:00	Burns and Allen;	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Show with Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15	Whiteman's Orch.	Famous Jury Trials	O'Keefe, m. c.	Yankee News Service	Variety Hour
9:30	"Cheers From the	Jan Garber's Orchestra	Fibber McGee & Molly	Mystery Drama	Variety Hour
9:45	Camps": variety	Garber's Orch.; comedy	Fibber McGee & Molly	Mystery Drama	Variety Hour
10:00	show of soldier	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope Variety Show	John B. Hughes, News	News reports; Defense
10:15	talent from camps	Network sports	Bob Hope Variety Show	Griff Williams' Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	CBS speaker	Network sports	Red Skelton; Harriet Hil-	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Recorded popular music
10:45	News; Rideout	Network sports	liard; Ozzie Nelson's Or.	Dick Rogers' Orchestra	Recorded popular music
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Network sports	News; Music	News Service	Recorded popular music
11:15	Bobby Byrne's Orch.	Dance orchestra	March to Victory	George Duffy's Orch	Recorded popular music
11:30	Master Works of	Fisherman's Program	Music You Want	Les Brown's Orchestra	Day's End: music
11:45	Music; orchestra	Music; News	Music You Want	Les Brown's Orchestra	Day's End: News

Oil Rationing Hitting 35,000 Maine Homes

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 5—Fuel oil rationing will affect approximately 35,000 Maine homes. The number of commercial and industrial establishments to be affected is not known since in most cases they are co-operating by converting from fuel oil to coal whenever possible. In Maine, where winters are more often rigorous than not, the matter of fuel oil restriction is no small problem.

Adding to the problem is the fact that reports indicate there has been much less cutting of wood for fuel purposes this year, a situation that can be attributed to labor shortage mainly and to the fact that farmers and operators who usually do most of the cutting have complained that the existing price scales do not permit them to operate at a profit. An adjustment in fuel wood ceiling prices to eliminate this "squeeze" is being arranged by the State Office of Price Administration, however.

Fish Catch Up

A report of the State Department of Sea and Shore Fisheries covering eight months of this year discloses a general increase over the 1941 catch. In poundage, during the 1942 period, the fisheries have totaled 102,704,433, compared with 95,927,335 for the similar period in 1941, an increase of 6,777,098 pounds. There has been a corresponding increase in the values of the catch, from $2,340,028 in 1941 to $3,055,421 this year.

Fewer County Fairs

Because of gasoline rationing and the wartime restrictions upon travel there have been fewer county fairs, this season, where annually there have been displayed row on row of home-canned jellies, jams and vegetables. However, Maine has been doing plenty of canning just the same. According to a report covering 43 communities that participated in war food production canning, 197,093 jars of food have been put up at canning centers.

Political Speculation

Meanwhile, there is still some speculation as to what the Democrats plan to do in the face of their disappointing showing in the recent State election. Some believe the situation only can be rectified by a clean sweep in party leadership from chairman down. Others think there is definitely a need for "new faces," both among candidates and organizing officials. The fact the Party has not in more than two elections had a complete ticket in the field in each county rankles with some.

Welfare Work Appointee

Favorable action by the Maine Executive Council is expected shortly on the appointment of Harry O. Page, of Concord, N. H., to succeed Joel Earnest as Commissioner of Health and Welfare for Maine. Gov. Sumner Sewall has posted Mr. Page's name for the appointment.

Mr. Page is an administrative officer in the Office of Price Administration for New Hampshire, but as a former welfare official in that State he has had considerable experience with State and Federal relief agencies.

He also has been a director of the executive committee of the American Public Welfare Association and was for several years Vice-President of the New Hampshire Conference of Social Welfare. Mr. Earnest resigned the post to accept a commission in the armed forces.

Legislative Research

The Maine Legislative Research Committee, getting ready to report in January to the regular Legislative session, reconvenes this week for a three-day session. The Committee will continue its study into the operations and functions of State departments and is expected to make an exhaustive report of its findings at the proper time. Each department of the State government has or will come under the committee's scrutiny.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:00 p. m.—"Shipmates Ashore." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
London—6:30 p. m.—"The War in the Air." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE,15.1meg., 19.7m.
London—7:00 p. m.—Calling Newfoundland. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.3m.
Rio de Janeiro—9:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22meg., 29.3m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—The English Hour. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
London—11:15 p. m.—Education in Wartime. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Information; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08meg., 49.3m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.73mc, and 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News broadcast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by recording.

PROFILE BRAND
Canned Goods
DICKERMAN & COMPANY
Wholesale Grocers
Tel. 900 14 Bridge Street
CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Free Flow of Goods Is Vital to the War Effort Roosevelt Tells Conference

War and Peace Basic Topics As Distribution Parley Opens

Continued from Page 1

do not imagine that people will be unduly depressed by this kind of hardship. Remember that Britain has never ceased to be in the front line since June, 1940.

"Recently, thousands of men assigned to anti-aircraft batteries were released for more urgent duty with the Field Forces by putting women to take their places.

1,000,000 Overseas

"We already have 1,000,000 men overseas, which leaves another army in the British Isles to launch an attack on the Continent when sufficient shipping is available for its transportation and sufficient aircraft for obtaining complete mastery of the air.

"Unless these two conditions are fulfilled, no Second Front can be launched in Europe against the vast hordes which Germany commands without risk of disastrous defeat. The Germans knew this in 1940—that is why England was not invaded.

"Industrial losses incurred in 1940 showed that it was impossible to construct great factories with endless production lines—they had to be split up into innumerable small workshops, each producing one or two pieces which would ultimately be brought together from thousands of different places and assembled into the finished article. There are no less than 6,000 small shops making different parts of tanks.

"In spite of this system of dispersal, remarkable results have been accomplished; in that there is a permanent debate going on among engineers as to whether for some purposes dispersal is not a better method than concentration.

"In 1939, 31 industries employed 1,000,000 workers; in July of 1942 they only employed 200,000 workers. The number of workers in the hosiery trade has been cut down from 95,000 to 37,000 which explains why so many women now walk about without any stockings.

Gas Stations Cut

"Before the gasoline ration for private cars had been reduced to nothing, the number of gas stations in southern England had been cut down by 90 per cent.

"In the field of economy of labor astonishing results have been achieved by ingenious management and long hours of work. This year, British shipyards turned out as many ships of all types as they did in the peak of the first World War in 1917. They are doing it with 100,000 fewer workers. The average working week for all factories is now 56 hours while many workers range from 60 to 70 hours a week.

"As a result we are today turning out as many aircraft as Germany. In June, 1942, the Brtish production of aircraft showed an increase of 92 per cent during the previous 11 months. In the prodution of tanks, there was an increase of 100 per cent in the eight months ending March, 1942, and so on until the British people have now achieved their goal of turning out war material at a rate equivalent to the production of Germany with nearly twice the population.

"No country has put so large a proportion of its able-bodied men and women into combative service and at the time achieved such an output per head of its population."

Roosevelt Praised

Mr. Butler lauded President Roosevelt's "rule" that war production and resources of each nation be used by all United Nations' forces, and said that "this is the only rule that makes sense. It is the only rule which will win the war."

Yet, withal, the British are not a depressed or joyless people, he said. The night shifts of the factories find the girls singing above the noise of the machines—singing the popular American songs that Bing Crosby sings.

In fact, he declared, "the people of Britain often sing today. They sing aloud in the cities as the walk in the total blackout—for one thing other people hear and don't bump into them. And because, somehow, the spirit is free—freer than it ever was before."

Opens Conference

Opening the Conference this morning, George Hansen, President of the Retail Trade Board and head of Chandler & Co., harked back to Lincoln's Gettysburg speech with its reference to testing whether any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure.

"How ably these words apply to our aims in this present struggle" he said. "What a fitting close when Lincoln said 'The nation shall not perish from the earth.' Those were and are inspiring words. Every act and word of this Conference will add its measure to inspire our every effort to bring the present war to a speedy and successful conclusion.

"People are scheming, planning, and fighting to annihilate us and destroy all that we have built or hope to build. Let us here resolve that if our economic system is to be alive after the war, we must see that it is kept alive during the war. This means that we must make our system a contributing part of the war effort."

Planning for Peace

Planned readjustment to avoid chaos in the postwar period is the need of today, declared Edward L. Bernays, public relations counsel of New York, speaking on "The Future of Private Enterprise."

"Letting matters drift until we see how the peace turns out will accomplish nothing," he said. "The research and preliminary plans must be made today."

American business must play its part now in the planning of postwar economy, he said. It must not fall prey to the American tendency to push everything onto the shoulders of Government. The contribution of business to the whole is too important for it not to cooperate in the solution of these problems."

By initiating its own research as well as by co-operating with all agencies, Government and private, that are conducting research designed to solve postwar problems, American business can help in the maintenance of our best fundamentals, Mr. Bernays said.

"Aside from the problem of industrial reallocations, business men must face the fact that many people have grown accustomed to looking to the Government for control, and that the faith of many others has been badly shaken since the early 1930's in our system of free enterprise."

Business cannot depend upon the public for its survival, Mr. Bernays said. "It can only depend upon itself and its own actions. Commerce and industry must recognize that what serves the public interest serves their own interests as well." Unless industry realizes its duty to the public," we may see our system crumble, not because of the splendid advantages private enterprise has brought us, or the guarantee of liberty it insures, but because of the way it has been abused by some," he said.

Civilian Economy

"We cannot fight and win this war unless we maintain our civilian economy on the minimum basis that is required even in the midst of this titanic struggle," declared Henry Bristol, President of Bristol-Myers Company.

A war economy cannot function in a vacuum, he added. "It can exist only side by side with a healthy civilian economy providing utility services, transportation, and the stream of essential commodities required to maintain war workers."

A wholesale and unlimited conversion of civilian industries to war work can be overdone to the detriment of the war effort, he declared.

Civilian goods industries should tell the public what they are doing and why, he said, explaining in advertising and through their dealers why certain products are scarce, why some ingredients have been changed, why packaging is different and why most products are as serviceable as ever.

"Today, we play an auxiliary but vital role in winning the war," Mr. Bristol said. "When the war has been won, we shall be called upon to play a key role in winning the peace, through turning out our products in quantities that will permit all of our people to enjoy higher living standards than ever before. Sound planning for a prosperous postwar era must begin now."

One Million Cases Of Maine Herring Forecast by Ickes

WASHINGTON, Oct 5 (AP)—Successful experiments in the canning of large Maine sea herring, heretofore not produced in quantity because of unsuitable methods of preservation, give rise to hopes for a 1943 pack of a million cases, Fisheries Co-ordinator Harold L. Iskes reported today.

Smaller members of the species are canned as Maine sardines, but normal canning procedures in the past failed to turn out a pack of the large sea herring suitable for export.

New experimental packs of the large species have proved satisfactory from the standpoint of firmness, color, odor, taste and other qualities, Mr. Ickes said. The result is that more than 100,000 cases had been picked by mid-September for export use.

The expected million-case pack—approximately 30,000,000 pounds of fish—would be purchased almost entirely by the Federal Government, Mr. Ickes said.

Experiments still are underway to determine the best methods of canning the large sea herring and when they are completed government technologists will survey canning equipment in Maine to discover the extent of facilities which can be adapted to that type of preservation.

Distributors Told To Look to Future

Millions of people with billions of unfilled wants, with savings and incomes with which to buy, waiting for the flow of distribution to become a flood again, were envisioned at the luncheon session today of the Boston Conference on Distribution by Wayne Chatfield-Taylor, Under-secretary of Commerce.

"As a basis foundation for any future, we need to revive the spirit which enabled the creators of the nation to effect workable compromises among their individual interests, and agree upon a constitution which, with little change, endures today," he said.

"In thinking and planning for tomorrow, think about enlarging the total market tremendously, of creating enough new customers to absorb all of the goods which distribution must distribute in the coming times of peace. Collectively, we must solve that problem. Individually, you should contribute anything and everything which you can devise."

By a Staff Photographer

Speakers at Boston Conference on Distribution

Prominent at the opening session of the parley at the Hotel Statler this morning were, left to right: Merle Fainsod, Director, Retail Trade and Services Division, Office of Price Administration; P. A. O'Connell, General Chairman of the Conference and President of E. T. Slattery Co.; Edward L. Bernays, Counsel on Public Relations, and George Hansen, President, Retail Trade Board, Boston, and President of Chandler & Co.

Eastman Urges Relief Plans For Railroads

Possible rationing of passenger transportation was visualized today by Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, who urged distributors attending the Conference on Distribution in Boston, to relieve railroads and other carriers in every possible way.

Addressing a luncheon session at the Hotel Statler, Mr. Eastman said that saving in transportation must be made. One way, he said, is to get more work out of the equipment. Another, he added, is to reduce the amount of work to be done.

The transportation chief gave a few simple rules for aiding the passenger traffic problem with a view to preventing control by rationing. "Do not travel more than you can help," he said. "Travel light, with as little baggage as possible. Shun the weekends and do your traveling in the middle of the week if you can."

"We must sacrifice many of the ways of doing business and of living which we have cherished," Mr. Eastman declared. "We must get down to rock bottom, cut out lost motion, waste, and frills.

"Theoretically a lot of transportation would be saved if we should all trade in the nearest market. But there are many things to consider, including plant capacity."

U. S. Doing Better Than Anyone Had Right to Expect

Answering the question any American asks as to "How are we doing" after 10 months at war, Col. A. Robert Ginsburgh, chief Industrial Services Division, Bureau of Public Relations, of the War Department, told the Conference on Distribution today that "we are doing better than anyone had a right to expect. We are not doing enough to give us any right to get chesty."

Declaring that "we are still learning—faster than we did in 1917-18—" Colonel Ginsburgh said, "to catch up with our enemies in two years and to pass them in three are our objectives." He pointed out that the Japanese have been preparing for all-out war for 38 years, the Germans for 24 years, and the Italians for 20 years.

"Based on our achievements of the past two years, we have every reason to feel that in 1943 we will hold the initiative. We will do the attacking. We will keep our enemies guessing as to where the next blow will fall," he said.

"Two weeks ago the United States had an Army of 4,000,000. Since that date hundreds of men have been leaving the Boston depots for service. Multiply that by score after score of similar mobilizations throughout the country and you get an idea of the speed and steadiness of the Army's expansion."

Heavy Christmas Business Expected

Forecasting that the Christmas business in December will be "one of the largest we have ever had," P. A. O'Connell, General Chairman of the Conference on Distribution and President of E. T. Slattery Company, welcomed the delegates to the conference this morning.

Most stores, he pointed out, are well supplied with goods to carry them through the balance of the year. "The real test will come in 1943, and if the war lasts into 1944, the mortality among distributors will be very great. There will not be goods enough to go around. The costs of doing business will increase and become a very serious problem.

"In many cases we will never return to some of the old types of goods formerly used. Some of the substitutes are even better. Nylon will take the place of silk. Plastics will in many instances take the place of metals."

Optimism Marks the Report On Postwar Period Outlook

Continued from Page 1

to make the switch, we will have unemployment; if it proceeds, however, to meet the nation's accumulated demands, we will have employment and prosperity," the Committee stated.

During the "go-ahead period," the Committee added, most effort will be concentrated on producing goods which the country has done without during the war.

An economic equilibrium probably will not be achieved, the Committee continued, until the "later postwar period.

"It is this stage that will give us the new automobiles, the new radios, the new airplane and perhaps many other products not yet dreamed about," the Copeland group explained.

"The real problems of readjustment—the immediate and primary concern of this Committee—are in the earlier stages of the postwar period. If the readjustments are made orderly, as they can be, by advance planning of a sound nature, the period of prosperity will arrive sooner and last longer."

Employment the Key

The Committee said that "employment is obviously the key to the postwar period" and added that its "primary obligation is to formulate a plan of action which will help Massachusetts use to the fullest extent her natural and human resources in the postwar period."

As a basis for postwar planning, the Committee has undertaken a number of studies, with the aid of other State agencies, to collect a mass of facts. Those studies include:

1. A manpower survey to show where the workers are, their skills and what jobs they held before and during the war. The State Division of Employment Security and the United States Employment Service in Massachusetts are couducting this study.
2. The number of articles the consuming public, industry and government will want to buy as soon as articles are available.
3. A study of the probable backlog of purchasing power, both in the hands of individual consumers and industrial corporations.
4. A study of probable housing needs, to be conducted by the State Planning Board.
5. A study of postwar needs of Massachusetts agriculture, to be undertaken by Massachusetts State College.

Not Tolerated

Pointing out that "unemployment will not be tolerated either by the people themselves or by any of their governments, either municipal, State or Federal, the Committee said private employment, "normal" public works and "emergency public works will be the principal sources of employment in the immediate post-war years.

The Committee aims to have as many persons as possible get into private employment and "normal" public employment to keep the need for emergency public works very small or completely nonexistent.

Regarding its optimistic outlook on Massachusetts post-war problems, the Committee reported it "has discovered enough favorable conditions in Massachusetts to enable it to look to the post-war future with optimism.

"Its investigations to date have uncovered evidence to support the opinion that there probably will be, after the war, both a large reserve of purchasing power and a strong desire to buy goods which have been unavailable because of the war. These two factors—the desire and the ability to buy—will operate to cause employment in the manufacture of goods for which there will be a ready market. In addition to this demand for goods by the people, corporations and governments alike will also have need for products which they have been unable to buy and will thus add to the amount of goods which must be manufactured.

Less Drastic

"Furthermore, the conversion of Massachusetts industry from peace to war has been much less drastic than in many other locations. Many of the basic industries of Massachusetts have adapted themselves to making war requirements with few changes in their production methods and sometimes merely by making more of their regular product rather than by scrapping their peace-time facilities and entering upon entirely new production processes. Thus the conversion back to peace-time production from war-time activity will require neither drastic changes in equipment nor a long time.

"The Committee is fully convinced of the soundness of the State government giving thought to postwar problems. America has always recognized the advantages of home rule. . . . Because of the local nature of many postwar problems and because of the necessity of having sound programs of action at every level of endeavor in the postwar world, thinking by State and local governments, by local organizations, by businessmen and farmers, by all individual citizens is essential. Unless these groups default in their responsibilities for postwar thinking they can do much to meet the postwar problems and avoid an unnecessary centralization of authority and planning of our every day lives."

Messages Are Read at Distribution Parley

Calling for distribution "to make certain that the orderly flow of products available for civilian needs continues," President Roosevelt today appealed to members of the Boston Conference on Distribution "to undertake this duty for the national good."

In a message to the Conference—one of several sent to Daniel Bloomfield, director, from outstanding figures in both America and Britain, and read at the luncheon session today—President Roosevelt said:

"The problems of the distributor have increased since I greeted you last and are likely to become more arduous as time goes on. This makes it essential that those whose obligation it is to provide the mechanics by means of which the products of our farms and factories reach the consumer seek in every way possible to expedite the free flow of goods.

"If this is not done there may be unnecessary dislocations which will tend to hamper the war effort. We have already had evidence of these possibilities.

"Let me assure you that the Government will do everything that it can to see that the products available for civilian needs are allocated in an orderly and equitable fashion.

"It will be the patriotic duty of the nation's distribution system to make certain that the orderly flow continues.

"The members of your Conference will, I know, undertake this duty in the spirit in which the suggestion is made—for the national good."

Cable from Britain

In a cable received through the British Embassy in Washington, Oliver Lyttelton, Minister of Production of Great Britain, said:

"We are fighting a calculating and ingenious foe. In the long years of struggle we have learnt that his machinery of destruction requires for its overthrow nothing less than the utmost of effort and the last ounce of determination from us all.

"To that end you in America and we in Britain are pooling our resources, our production, and our inventive capacity counting nothing lost if victory be won. The brains and the hands of our two nations unite in the common effort to annihilate the common foe.

"In this joint task your deliberations have their honored place. From Britain we send your our greeting and our best wishes that your Boston Conference may contribute to our common goal, the deliverance of mankind everywhere form the grip of tyranny."

Hull Urges Activity

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said in his message that business, both production and distribution, must put forth unprecedented energy, initiative, enterprise, ingenuity, and capacity for adaptation if the nation's wartime requirements are to be met on a scale and with a speed that will ensure complete victory. And this without regard to personal gain, comfort or differences, he added.

"For the future, a different, though no less exacting task will confront business—to make its greatest possible contribution toward healing the wounds of war, toward re-converting wartime activity to the pursuits of peace, toward advancing the levels of economic and social welfare," he said.

"That task, too, will require a high degree of energy, initiative, enterprise, ingenuity, and capacity for adaptation. That task, too, will call for broad vision, for a clear realization that individual gain sought at the expense of the community will, in the end, destroy both the community and the individual, and for willingness to act on the basis of that realization.

"I know that the participants of your Conference, while deliberating on how you, as businessmen, can best do your share in defeating the would-be destroyers of our national liberty, are also thinking of what you can do to make our liberty more secure and more meaningful in the future."

Rubber Footwear 'Ceilings' Are Set

The Office of Price Administration has set maximum prices at which the Cambridge Rubber Company, Cambridge, Mass., may sell new types of waterproof rubber footwear manufactured under special permit of the War Production Board.

The OPA ceilings which were established from data submitted by the manufacturer are in line with other maximums established for similar items contained in the price regulations covering footwear.

The items, with their maximum prices, are:

Women's utility boot, 9-inch height, rubber upper, stitched replaceable outsole, $1.75.

Women's utility boot, 9-inch height, cloth upper, stitched replaceable outsole, $1.90.

Misses utility boot, 7½-inch height, cloth upper, stitched replacable outsole, $1.80.

Child's utility boot, 7-inch height, cloth upper, stitched replaceable outsole, $1.70.

These are prices a pair and subject to the same discounts and allowances that the company permits on similar items.

Holiday to Mean Unity to Boston

Boston's observance of Columbus Day this year will be "All-American-Columbian" in scope and designed as one means of fostering unity and good will among the nations of North and South America, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin announces.

"Columbus Day is the one annual holiday observed by all the Americas," Mayor Tobin declared. "It provides a link that binds all these racial and other groups in a common bond of interest."

As a result, the Mayor said, the day's observances will include a display of the flags of all 21 American republics. Representatives of each of the nations have been asked to provide official sponsorship for their part in the ceremony.

Columbus Day, Oct. 12, falls on a Monday, and so the usual holiday parade will be held Sunday, Oct. 11. Other details of the observance have not been settled.

Unemployment Benefits Paid in August Recede

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Unemployment insurance benefit payments in August were 18 per cent below those of July, or a new low for the year.

Among states whose payments decreased, with amount paid and percentage of change, are:

Monday hours

1 P. M. to 9 P. M.

Not open Monday morning

Shreve

CRUMP & LOW COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1800

BOYLSTON AT ARLINGTON STREET, BOSTON

CONSERVING and SERVING WARTIME FOODS

U.S. NEEDS US STRONG

EAT HEALTHFUL FOOD

Boston Edison presents
a new and timely series of

HOME ECONOMY CLASSES

keyed to wartime conditions and designed to help protect the health of your family this Fall and Winter through proper nutrition.

NO ADMISSION CHARGE!

Everybody is welcome

★

Don't Miss the Opening Session of the
Edison Home Economy Classes
TOMORROW, OCTOBER 6th at 2:00 P.M.
in the Air Conditioned Edison Auditorium
2nd floor, 39 Boylston Street, Boston

★

Our Featured Speaker Will Be
Prof. WILLIAM R. COLE of Massachusetts State College
His subject: VICTORY CANNING
Successes, Failures and Misunderstandings
Free Recipes and Menu Ideas!

★

Come and bring your friends

The following subjects will be presented at the Edison Guild Cooking School

All classes run from 2:00 P.M. to 3:30 P.M.

TUES., OCT. 6 and THURS., OCT. 8
Victory Canning, Homemade Piccalilli

TUES., OCT. 13 and THURS., OCT. 15
Low Cost Defense Meals

TUES., OCT. 20 and THURS., OCT. 22
Satisfying Desserts with Less Sugar

TUES., OCT. 27 and THURS., OCT. 29
Clever Uses of Leftover Foods

TUES., NOV. 3 and THURS., NOV. 5
War Time Cakes and Cookies

TUES., NOV. 10 and THURS., NOV. 12
Healthful Breads with Enriched Flour

TUES., NOV. 17 and THURS., NOV. 19
Electric Roaster Thanksgiving Dinner

TUES., NOV. 24
Broiler and One-Dish Meals

THURS., HOLIDAY

TUES., DEC. 1 and THURS., DEC. 3
Victory Lunch Boxes

TUES., DEC. 8 and THURS., DEC. 10
Patriotic Pastries

TUES., DEC. 15 and THURS., DEC. 17
Holiday Treats for Army, Navy and Marines

CLIP THIS LIST
and keep it for further reference

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

Stalin Calls for Fulfillment Of United Nations Promises

Continued from Page 1

schedule of promised lend-lease shipments to the Soviet Union has been at an extremely modest level. Even so, it is known that United States ships have never been up to schedule and that Moscow is convinced that the past lag will never be made up.

It is also safe to say that there is some disagreement among Government officials here as to the possibility of increasing aid to the Soviet Union. One school of thought holds that transportation difficulties are so great as to make it impossible to do more than is being done.

Another group, however, believes that anything is possible when a nation of the strength and ability of the United States makes up its mind and that this country can duplicate in transportation the prodigious efforts being made by the Russian Army in defense of its country. All that is necessary is for Washington to devote itself wholeheartedly to the task of supplying the principal force now standing in the way of the German Army, it was said.

These officials also point out that Great Britain has done more in the way of supplying Russia than the United States, one out of every two British tanks having gone to the Soviet Union.

Estimate on Supplies

Although the United States produced approximately $4,500,000,000 worth of war goods during August, its monthly lend-lease shipments to the Soviet Union are estimated at less than $120,000,000, or about one thirty-eighth of total production as measured in dollar value.

There has been much official reluctance here to admit publicly that this country has never been able to meet Russian expectations in the matter of lend-lease aid. Thus, in the President's latest report to Congress on lend-lease, he stated that "with the signing of the Russian protocol last October, aid began to flow to Russia." He did not, however, specify that this flow had never been, in the opinion of some of his officials, more than a mere trickle.

Only recently the newspaper PM ran an article charging that anti-Russian bias, fear over future trade competition and plain lack of initiative had prevented the Soviet Union from receiving American aid in the building of a high-test gasoline industry despite a direct order from the President that this be done.

Although the official United States policy calls for all possible aid to Russia, there is a strong suspicion here that this policy has not met with the support of all officials concerned and that, on occasion, Russian resistance to Hitler has suffered because of it.

Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles emphasized today that it is the intention of the United States Government to give every possible assistance to the armies of Soviet Russia.

In answer to questions at his press conference, he said he has read carefully yesterday's statement by Joseph Stalin on the importance of a second front.

Every possible assistance, whether material or physical, will be given the Soviets, Mr. Welles said. And it will be done to the greatest extent possible and with the greatest possible speed, he added.

'Fulfill Pledges'

MOSCOW, Oct. 5 (AP)—Russian desires for speedy establishment of a second front were given new urgency today by a statement from Joseph Stalin in which he called on the Allies to fulfill their pledges of aid fully and without delay.

The help they have delivered to date, he declared, has been comparatively ineffective.

Mr. Stalin's statement was delivered in the form of a letter answering three questions submitted to him in writing by Henry C. Cassidy, Chief of the Moscow Bureau of the Associated Press, and represented the Soviet Premier's first public utterance on the second-front issue in more than a year.

The text of the letter, typed on a plain sheet of white notepaper and signed in a bold hand, follows:

"Dear Mr. Cassidy:

"Owing to the pressure of work and my consequent inability to grant you an interview, I shall confine myself to a brief written answer to your questions.

"One: 'What place does the possibility of a second front occupy in the Soviet estimates of the current situation?'

"Answer: A very important place—one might say a place of first-rate importance.

"Two: 'To what extent is Allied aid to the Soviet Union proving effective and what could be done to amplify and improve this aid?'

"Answer: As compared with the aid which the Soviet Union is giving to the Allies by drawing upon itself the main force of the German Fascist, the aid of the Allies to the Soviet Union has so far been little effective. In order to amplify and improve this aid, only one thing is required: that the Allies fulfill their obligations fully and on time.

"Three: 'What remains of the Soviet capacity for resistance?'

"Answer: I think that the Soviet capacity of resisting the German brigands is in strength not less, if not greater, than the capacity of Fascist Germany or of any other aggressive power to secure for itself world domination.

"With respect,

"J. Stalin."

This communication, written in Russian and accompanied by an authorized English translation, was handed to Mr. Cassidy yesterday by Nikolai Palgunoff, Chief of the Foreign Office Press Department, only 24 hours after Mr. Cassidy had submitted his queries at the gate of the Kremlin.

In effect, it confirmed the report which Prime Minister Winston Churchill carried back to Britain after his visit to Moscow in August—that Russia is not satisfied with the support it has been receiving from its allies.

Copyright, 1942, by the Associated Press

Youths 18 and 19 Sought by Army For 13 Branches

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—An intensified Army recruiting campaign for volunteers 18 and 19 years of age opened today.

Awaiting action by Congress on proposals to lower the age for induction by Selective Service, the War Department announced that 13 branches of the service now were open to volunteers.

In the announcement, Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, Chief of the Services of Supply, referred to the recruiting of volunteers as "elective service" and described it as of "vital importance to the Army" as a supplement to the draft.

"It is not enough for our Army to be as big and well equipped as the enemy's," he said. "It should also be as well balanced in age groups."

Ellison & Hawes, Inc.
COAL, COKE, FUEL OIL
Fairbanks-Morse
Automatic Coal Burners
Insulating
GENERAL OFFICES
530 E. Main St. Richmond, Va.
TELEPHONE 2-4766

RICHMOND depends on US for the Best
COAL • COKE • FUEL OIL
Distributors for
Chrysler's Airtemp
Oil Burners
Combustioneer Stokers
HUNGERFORD
COAL CO., Inc.
Dial 2-4703
We Please Particular People
RICHMOND, VA.

Richmond's Leading
Jewelers and Exclusive
Agents in Richmond for
KIRK Sterling Silver.
Broad at 2nd, Richmond, Va.
SCHWARZSCHILD
Brothers

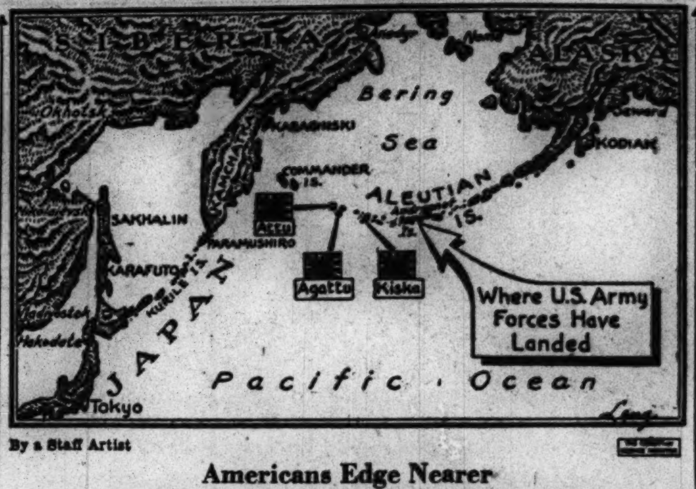
If the
Article or Service
you are seeking is not
in this issue call
4-3776
9 to 11 a. m. daily, except
Saturday and Sunday
The Christian Science Monitor
Advertising Information Bureau
RICHMOND, VA.

65 Years of Satisfactory Service of Dependable Flowers
S. Tidy & Son
Toronto's Oldest Retail Florist
79 KING STREET WEST
Phone: Elgin 5475
TORONTO

FRESH FOODS
WHERE
QUALITY
COUNTS
Stores Everywhere in
Eastern Canada
DOMINION

Fine Furs
Apparel
and
Accessories
for Men and Women
Holt Renfrew
Toronto Montreal Quebec Winnipeg

New Stalingrad Drive Launched by Germans



By a Staff Artist

Americans Edge Nearer

Where American Army forces have established bases in the Aleutian Islands to harry the Japanese holding the outer islands and to launch a possible counter-offensive. Japanese flags indicate three islands occupied by the Nipponese.

Continued from Page 1

normal complement of approximately 65 men.

This was the fifth submarine reported lost by the Navy since the war began—two, the Shark and Perch, were presumed lost by enemy action when long overdue in the Western and Southwestern Pacific areas; the S-26 was lost in a collision off Panama, and the Sea Lion was demolished at Cavite in Manila Bay to prevent capture.

Stalingrad:

German Reserves Pouring Into City

Moscow dispatches said the Germans were pouring a constant stream of reserves into Stalingrad today, sweling their forces in the area to more than half a million, but they still had not achieved a break-through or material advance.

The Soviet communiqué said the Red Army had improved its position northwest of the city but that the Nazis, in a determined drive upon a Stalingrad factory settlement, forced the defenders to withdraw somewhat during the night.

The Government newspaper Pravda said the German Command loosed the assault in this sector after bringing up two more infantry divisions and one tank division, increasing its strength to 35 divisions.

After bettering their position northwest of the city, Russian troops were reported locked in battle with Germans clinging to a strongly fortified hill.

The midnight communiqué reported that the Red Army was conducting "active operations" there. One Soviet unit alone knocked out two German tanks and killed 150 enemy soldiers in a battle for the strategic height, the communiqué said.

Russian advices gave no clear picture of the surging battle around and inside the city. It reported simply that "fierce fighting continued."

Earlier dispatches from the front had given a more cheerful picture of the Stalingrad fighting, reporting that the German position there was becoming precarious because of insufficient reserves within the city and the increasing Soviet pressure on the flanks outside.

Russians Advance In Voronezh Area

Three hundred miles northwest of Stalingrad at Voronezh, Soviet communiqués said, Russian troops had captured German positions and killed 1,800 men in one day.

At the southern end of the battlefront, a successful defense of a "certain inhabited locality" in the Mozdok area of the Caucasus also was reported, with two companies of Germans wiped out.

The Moscow Radio reported that the Red Army had driven the Germans from an important strategical point west of Moscow and resisted five counterattacks successfully.

The German High Command said German armored and infantry formations, which stormed forward over the wreckage strewn by mass bombing, had penetrated deeper into the northern section of Stalingrad in stubborn street fighting.

German dispatches from the Volga front said several blocks of houses had been wrested from the defenders in hand-to-hand struggles.

Gains in both main sectors of the Caucasus also were reported by the High Command.

"In the northwestern part of the Caucasus and south of Terek," the war bulletin said, "German troops supported by air formations threw the Soviets out of pillboxes and fortified positions.

"Northeast of Mozdok the bulk of a Soviet cavalry regiment was wiped out and several hundred Soviet prisoners were taken."

Intensive aerial activity was reported at key points along the battlefront from the Gulf of Finland to the Black Sea coast.

Aleutians:

American Force Moves Nearer Kiska

The Navy announced over the week end that American Army forces in the Aleutian Islands have advanced 250 nautical miles nearer Japanese bases in the North Pacific, and already have undertaken strong aerial operations against the enemy from their new positions.

The advance—first in the North Pacific area since the Japanese occupied islands in the westernmost Aleutians in early June—was covered and supported by naval units and accomplished without enemy opposition.

It carried American forces a long stride west of Dutch Harbor, heretofore regarded as the main United States base for all operations against the Japanese-held islands of Kiska, Attu, and Agattu.

The new islands occupied—the Navy did not identify them specifically—are in the Andreanof group, mountainous segment of the Aleutians stretching about 240 miles between Seguam Pass on the east and Amchitka Pass on the west.

The effect of the advance, in the first instance, will be to cut valuable hours of flying time off round-trip bombing expeditions against the main Japanese base at Kiska which Army planes have been pounding steadily for many weeks. The Japanese are now in a rather precarious position in the Aleutians, with American planes able to make heavier and more frequent attacks on them, and with the onset of bitter winter weather characteristic of that region at hand.

Japanese Ship Losses Heavy

The Japanese already have lost heavily in ships in their efforts to keep their Aleutian bases supplied and protected against attack. The Navy communiqué which reported the American advance also said that on Sept. 30, the Army's four-engined Consolidated Liberator bombers had attacked ships in the harbor at Kiska and that an emeny transport was set afire by two direct hits.

The camp area also was bombed and several fires resulted, the mission being carried out without the loss of an American plane.

The successful attack of the transport raised the number of ships which the Japanese have had sunk or damaged in the Aleutians to 38, made up of 13 vessels sunk, 3 probably sunk, and 21 damaged.

The communiqué also said that an enemy cargo ship which had been attacked northwest of Kiska on Sept. 28 was bombed again and strafed by Army aircraft on the twenty-ninth and appeared to have been abandoned.

There was no indication in the communiqué as to when the advance was carried out, but the assumption was that it probably was made several days ago, at least. Navy communiqués in recent days have told of heavy aerial attacks on Japanese shore installations and ships at Kiska and also on ships operating west of that island.

New Guinea:

Japanese Continue Jungle Retreat

Australian bush soldiers continued their advance along the uphill trail of the Owen Stanley Mountains in New Guinea to a point beyond Efogi near the gap through the mountain backbone, a communiqué issued at Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Australia said.

Just how far they advanced was not stated, but it was announced that they had pushed beyond Efogi, which was captured the previous day, and still were going ahead. Efogi is 64 miles by the circuitous jungle trail from the Allied base at Port Moresby and about seven miles from the Owen Stanley Gap.

Apparently they had not yet caught up with the main body of the Japanese force, which the communiqué indicated was retreating. No details of the fighting were given.

An indication that the Japanese were in flight was contained in the official statement that "Allied fighters strafed and harried key points on the enemy's line of retreat."

There was a lull in Allied air activity elsewhere over New Guinea, but medium bombers made a night raid on the airdrome at Buka, on the extreme northern tip of the Solomons, causing fires and explosions near the runway and in dispersal areas.

At least one enemy plane was said to have been destroyed on the ground. The communiqué said there was no attempt at interception and all Allied planes returned safely.

Americans Score:

Two Axis Vessels Exploded by Bombs

Cairo dispatches disclosed that two large enemy supply ships had exploded under direct hits from American heavy bombers when they raided Navarino Bay, southwestern Greece, in daylight Oct. 3.

The harbor town of Pylos is on Navarino Bay.

The American formation of B-24s (four-motored Consolidated bombers) was attacked by 5 Axis fighters, 4 of which—3 German Messerschmitt 109s and 1 Italian Macchi 202—were shot into the sea by the defenders' guns.

Meanwhile, a British torpedo-carrying aircraft scored a direct hit on a medium-sized merchant vessel in an attack on an Axis convoy in the Ionian Sea Saturday night, a British communiqué reported.

The bulletin said land activity on the Egyptian Front over the week end was limited to patrol skirmishes and that aerial operations again were curtailed by bad weather.

The torpedo-plane attack took place about 35 miles southeast of Cape Santa Maria di Leuca at the tip of the heel of the Italian boot.

Returning fliers reported their direct hit amidships set off an explosion followed by a red glow which could be seen despite poor visibility.

Rommel Says U. S. Tanks Are Inferior

The Berlin Radio broadcast an interview with General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel Oct. 3 in which the German commander in Egypt said that large quantities of American matériel were met in the last battle in the desert but that the tanks "could not stand up to our antitank defenses."

"In previous fighting we came up against American tanks which, however, were of no importance," he said. "They were badly built and badly armored and proved worthless."

In the more recent fighting, he said, American tanks were "much better weapons but they all were lying behind our lines." He did not explain further.

The Marshal, first reported in Berlin to attend Hitler's speech, said the intention of his forces "is to act."

"We have not gone there in order to allow ourselves sooner or later to be thrown back again," he was quoted as saying.

Chinese Corps:

Stilwell Organizes Force for Burma

From "Somewhere in Eastern India" comes a dispatch that survivors of Chinese divisions which fought the Japanese in Burma are being re-equipped with American weapons and organized into a strong striking force. The Chinese are under the direction of Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell.

Existence of the corps, a closely guarded military secret, was disclosed for the first time when American correspondents were permitted to visit the camp where the Chinese are undergoing intensive training.

General Stilwell, American Chief of Staff for the Allied forces in India, is being assisted in organization of the group—one of his pet projects—by a number of American Army officers, who are enthusiastic over the manner in which the Chinese are taking hold.

On a rifle range correspondents were shown Chinese plugging bull's eyes at 200 yards after only four days of practice. Other units were manning trench motars and machine guns with eye-opening efficiency.

Teaching of truck drivers is another function of the school.

"Chinese who never have driven anything more complicated than a wheelbarrow are being turned into drivers in two weeks," explained one American officer.

Madagascar:

British Delayed In March South

According to week-end reports from London, British troops in Madagascar are continuing to advance southward from Tannarive but have encountered some opposition from the French who are withdrawing to the southern tip of the Indian Ocean Island. The French were overcome at the railway station of Sambaina. The British were reported approaching Antsirabe, despite delays because of extensive road blocks.

Air-Raid Tally:

10,000,000 Pounds Of Bombs on Europe

On 10 nights during the first half of September the Royal Air Force dropped nearly 10,000,000 pounds of bombs on Europe, the British Air Ministry announced.

United States bombers carried out attacks on three days during September, and the RAF on 16 nights and 11 days, the Ministry reported.

Twenty German planes were reported destroyed in scattered forays over Britain, 25 over Europe, 113 in the Middle East and 12 over Malta. RAF plane losses were listed as 194 over Europe, 1 over Britain, 94 in the Middle East.

U-Boat Toll:

Six More Vessels Sunk in Atlantic

While six more merchant ships and 75 seamen and passengers were revealed to have been lost in Western Atlantic warfare by last week's announcements, the United Nations' counteroffensive showed effective progress against the torpedo menace.

British destroyers, corvettes, and Atlantic patrol planes made five attacks on German U-boats in the 24 hours ending Thursday at midnight, and in the whole of September, 145 attacks were reported in the Atlantic, the British Broadcasting Company announced last week in a program aimed at German seamen and picked up by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Meanwhile, the Canadian Navy, the Brazilian Air Force, and the American Navy pushed home their blows against the Axis threat to Allied communications lines.

The Canadian Navy sank four Axis submarines and "probably destroyed" two others "this summer," Angus MacDonald, Dominion Navy Minister announced, while Joaquim Ferreira, Editor of Rio De Janeiro's O Globo newspaper, said Brazilian planes have already destroyed "at least six" enemy submarines off the Brazilian coast.

The American Navy will hold trials tomorrow of a new antisubmarine craft which can be turned out at an estimated rate of 3,600 monthly. If it meets expectations, this craft can do much toward halting U-boat activities.

British antisubmarine defense is combining smoke screens, antiaircraft fire, and fighter-plane defense from carriers in meeting the threat of pack attacks by Axis submarines and bombings by shore-based aircraft.

In addition, marine insurance underwriters last week reduced cargo risk rates by $2.50 for each $100 of cargo value, again cutting war-risk insurance on vital supplies running between the Americas.

Losses announced since Sept. 27, which boosted the Associated Press count of reported Western Atlantic sinkings to 482 craft since Pearl Harbor, included two American ships, one Spanish, one Swedish and two unidentified Allied vessels.

The tabulation:

	Week Sept. 27-Oct. 3	Since Pearl Harbor
Off the U. S.	1	177
Off Canada	0	46
In the Caribbean	2	161
In the Gulf of Mexico	1	46
Off South America	2	52
Totals	6	482

London 'Taxi' Army Fights Off 'Attack'

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 5

Home guardsmen in scores of taxicabs streaked from London to Epping Forest before dawn Oct. 4 and successfully fought off an "attack" on a convoy of trucks.

It was the first tryout of the taxicab army organized by London's Home Guards, and the diligent, part-time soldiers acted with the greatest energy.

Military umpires ruled that the car-borne troops succeeded in repelling a parachute attack on the motor convoy. The idea was an adaptation of the French transport of troops from Paris to the Marne River in 1914.

A few hours later the taxis and their drivers were back at their accustomed stands.

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits
Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver
MONTREAL, QUEBEC

It's NOT ALWAYS SAFE TO
ENTRUST YOUR DIAMOND TO AN
OLD SETTING . . . ESPECIALLY
WHEN IT COSTS SO LITTLE TO
TRANSFORM YOUR OLD JEWELLERY
INTO SOMETHING NEW AND GAY
Birks
JEWELLERS
PRINCIPAL CITIES IN CANADA
Birks-Ellis-Ryrie, Toronto
Birks-Dingwall, Winnipeg

BOOKS from
LONDON
J. & E. Bumpus Ltd., Booksellers to His Majesty the King, 477 Oxford Street, London, W. 1, England, for all new books, standard authors, the best books on every subject, scarce books and first editions, fine bindings, foreign books, children's books.
Catalogues, lists and Bibliographical information free on application
BUMPUS

ECONOMY SERVICE
to meet the
NEW CONDITIONS
let the
S. L.
DRY CLEANING and
DYEING SERVICE
Brighten and Renew
YOUR WARDROBE
10 Old Town, Clapham, S. W. 4
Phone: Macaulay 3333
Branches throughout London

Destruction of German Army Needed to End War Ideology

Continued from Page 1

power of which Germany stood in awe.

Today, there is an additional danger to any cessation of the struggle. Even if Germany, at a certain stage of attrition, acknowledged defeat, it would not cease to feel itself pre-eminent in war and in organizing its conquests. Moreover, since the last war, it has discovered, through Hitler, the technique of risorgimento—revival—after collapse. Hitler's method set Germany on its military feet in five years, after 1934. Germany today, with this method to guide it, might not expect to take even 16 years for recuperation. "Who rests, rusts" is the watchword of the new technique.

Little Updating

If Germany were to pull out of the war, say next year, with the United States still not too deeply involved on the Continent and the Reichswehr still in visible camouflaged existence, the risorgimento would in due time automatically come into play. The new, "Mein Kampf" would not even have to do much updating on the old. It could repeat the reminder that German victories "had continued through four years of hard fighting against the whole world." Then it could pass on to the same central thesis that nonmilitary democracies must go under before German militarism: "It is wrong to believe that a purely passive will, seeking self-preservation, can in the long run offer resistance to a not less powerful but actively advancing will."

France, the Enemy No. 1 of Hitler's "Mein Kampf"—to be destroyed prior to the march eastward—is no longer a danger. Europe and the British Empire would be seriously war-weakened for a long time to come. The formula for spreading fear and confusion in Europe in its long period of political and economic reconstruction, and for inducing the United States to stay at home and "care for its own people" is ready made. The machinery of conquest would be once more in motion.

The central fact in all Germany's world-wide scheme of conquest, it is now becoming clear, is the great Reichswehr land army. No settlement that is not adjusted to this fact is likely to be durable. "Renounce world trade and colonies," says Hitler in "Mein Kampf," "renounce a German war fleet. Concentrate on the State's entire means of power in the land army." In other words, the program is founded on the land army, the rest will follow.

On the achievements of the land army, first against France, then against Russia, the whole worldwide structure of conquests is evoked—for to hold France and Russia is to hold Europe and considerable leverage over Africa, Asia, and the sea routes.

That is why Britain and America, so long as they consider themselves primarily sea powers, are not Germany's first concern. So long as they can be held fairly well at bay for the time being by flotillas of U-boats, the other conquests come first.

French Army Gone

These are factors behind Stalin's insistent demands for a second front—that is, a British-American continental land army in the West. The French Army, on which Stalin had hoped to depend as a western counterweight to Germany ever since he signed the defensive alliance with France in 1935, has disappeared. Yet without a western land army of some kind, the Russian leader does not see how the United Nations can attain what he considers to be the main essential to permanent peace—destruction of the German land army.

"We must destroy the German fascist army," Stalin said in his May Day speech. "There is no other way. We must do this whatever happens."

Russia can hardly be expected to perform this task alone. Even if it could, it would not help in the permanent settlement for Russia to be the sole victor and to be the sole Allied power to emerge from the struggle with its prestige intact. The only other possible land armies must be those furnished by the sea powers.

It is therefore for the sea powers, Britain and America, to decide whether Stalin is right in his assumption, and if so what their contribution to this main undertaking is to be. In any event, their contribution can only be accessory to Russia's large land army. The Russian Army must be kept going.

If Germany is to be defeated in such a way that the German people are convinced of the fallacy of their dreams of conquest, can they be so convinced until their land army has been destroyed and its place taken, pending the establishment of a more stable order, by other land armies which they fear to provoke? That is a vital question that cannot be left to the future. It must be answered today.

Burned Houses May Stay Down

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—The United States Chamber of Commerce inaugurated National Fire Prevention Week with a reminder Saturday that because of vital wartime needs for material it may be impossible to rebuild property destroyed by fire.

In a statement urging special precaution in these times against fire, the Chamber said:

"From January to Aug. 31, 1942, the national fire losses are estimated at $211,000,000, but these losses cannot be adequately measured in dollar property value alone. They represent the destruction of war production factories, stock piles of critical war materials, warehouses and granaries of essential food and supplies for our armed forces and our civilian population, homes of war workers and too frequently the lives of our people."

Airplane Crashes In Newfoundland

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—Details were lacking today concerning the crash of an airplane at Botwood, Newfoundland, Saturday, in which 10 men were killed and at least eight persons were injured.

Headquarters of the Eastern Defense Command and the First Army, which announced the crash, said there were 37 persons aboard the plane, but did not disclose how many were passengers.

The crash occurred Saturday between 5 and 6 p. m., the Army announced. Apparently the plane fell into the sea off Botwood, since the Army's announcement disclosed that the plane's hull was split in the crash and subsequently was towed into shallow water to facilitate salvage operations.

LONDON, ENGLAND
TRUSLOVE & HANSON
14a, Clifford Street, W.1.
A WIDE SELECTION OF
BOOKS OF ALL KINDS
ALWAYS IN STOCK
THE BOOK of Yesterday, TODAY
and ALL the To-morrows
THE BIBLE FOR TODAY
The Authorized Version
Text: Edited by John Stirling, with modern wood cuts by Rowland Hilder and others.
Size 9¾" by 6¾" by 1¾", blue cloth,
1st Edn. 21/- (Postage 1/-)
THE BOOKSHOP off BOND ST.
Telephone: REGENT 6493-4

COOPERS
FOR
PURE
FOODS
68/76 Brompton Road
Knightsbridge
90/96 Edgware Road,
Marble Arch
178, High Road Streatham
7 King Street Twickenham

LONDON, ENGLAND
BARTON'S
General and Fancy Drapers
26-36, High Road, Wood Green, N. 22
The
WOOD GREEN
SUPER STORE

A BARTON & CO LTD

Specialists in
FASHIONS
LINENS
and
SOFT
FURNISHINGS

For Your Convenience
If the article or service you need
is not found in this issue call
WHITEHALL 9691
Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m.
and information will gladly be given regarding
local and general advertisers in this paper
The Christian Science Monitor
Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1, England

Transport: Foe Behind Chinese Lines

By Guenther Stein

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, Oct. 5—Wendell Willkie has just hurdled the vast distances of China on the dragon-wings of a modern age. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek flies from city to city in China in his personal plane and with his personal pilot.

But the Middle Kingdom has not yet made the transition to the "air era." Roads and rivers—rail lines and the patient shoulders of the Chinese coolie—still carry the bulk of China's wares and implements of war.

Huge Loss in First Year

The first year of the war caused the loss of at least 5,000 miles of railroad mileage out of the total of less than 8,000 miles of railroads that existed within the Great Wall.

The lines which have not been lost to the enemy or torn up in order to halt the forward move of the Japanese armies until this day measure less than 1,000 miles. Yet railroad building at first with imported materials and later with rails and bridge materials and rolling stock that were removed in time from lines threatened by the enemy has been continuing during all the 62 months of the war.

Some construction work is going on even at present. Moreover plans are under discussion for the building of some 600 miles of light railways in preparation for a further considerable prolongation of the war. They are to be constructed partly with old materials which have been removed deep into the interior and partly from new materials which might be spared from the production of the few steel works already in existence or in the precess of construction in Free China.

It may not be possible to procure for those lines sufficient steam locomotives and regular freight cars but this does not discourage China's railroad enthusiasts who have planned for manufacturing primitive light locomotives with discarded diesel engines from trucks as well as mainly wooden carts with steel wheels to make up the deficiency.

Stimulated Motor Roads

The loss of most of the railroads stimulated the construction of motor roads of which more than 10,000 miles were built and many more improved during the war. At the time before the fall of Burma over 20,000 trucks were running on those highways and hauling a far greater volume of freight than the remaining railroads. However, since imports of new trucks, spare parts and gasoline from Burma ceased heavy restrictions for motor traffic became inevitable and a good number of still serviceable trucks had to be laid up.

But the lowest point of the total volume of essential motor traffic will probably be overcome after some time because measures have been taken to solve the problem to some extent. The spare parts of worn out trucks are being used for minor repairs on others. The method of converting ordinary trucks into charcoal burners has been sufficiently developed to put back onto the road each month a few dozen of those that are at present idle on account of the fuel shortage.

China still possesses fairly considerable stocks of gasoline which are being supplemented not only by some imports of gasoline but especially by a steadily increasing production in Free China of alcohol and of low quality gasoline and fairly good diesel oil from native wood oil and other vegetable oils. Tires are made to serve as long as possible. The result is that altogether truck transportation still plays a larger role than railroad haulage.

The old fashioned modes of transportation which today probably account for as much as nine tenths of all freight movement in Free China, junk transportation on rivers has a great but secondary share. In the five most important provinces in Free China, that is Szechwan, Hunan, Kiangsi, Kwangtung, and Kwangsi, there are almost 8,000 miles of navigable waterways of which one half can be used by steamships of 16 tons or more.

But of the 50,000 tons of steamship tonnage that were left to Free China after the huge losses due to the war and the bombing raids along the main rivers, only 25,000 tons are at present in commission. The Ministry of Communications is steadily adding to this tonnage new boats of practical emergency design, that is shallow draft junks propelled by small charcoal or diesel engines as well as small steamers.

In the past 30 months over 2,000 such power driven boats with a total capacity of 33,000 tons were launched. The fleet of ordinary large man driven junks is naturally much more important. In Szechwan alone which has more of them than the other provinces there are at present 14,000 with a total carrying capacity of about 400,000 tons.

Human Carriers Predominate

The greatest single transportation factor in Free China today is the human carrier and the human puller of carts who is only in some areas assisted by relatively large numbers of pack animals. China has relatively few horses, mules and camels. A few million men, mostly themselves soldiers, are engaged in transportation for the Army alone but there is no basis for an estimate of the additional millions of men, women and children who are exclusively or partly engaged in this traditional Chinese method of transportation. Away from the main rivers and highways most of the local produce is carried to market on bamboo poles or pushed there on wheelbarrows or pulled there on carts. The same is true of domestic manufactures and of most import and export goods.

The Ministry of Communications did not entirely leave the organization of that vast system of human transport to private enterprise. Reviving the time honored methods of communication of Ancient China it established in 1939 a special Stage Transportation Bureau which created a nation-wide network of transportaton embracing junk and pack animal transport wherever those facilities are available and linking up those systems or extending them to important centers of production and consumption by enlisting the services of human carriers. As a result the Army and civilians can rely for part of their transportation needs on a fairly reliable timetable and what is even more important during a time of continuously rising prices and wages on fixed tariffs which are changed only once every three months.

Moves 50,000 Tons Monthly

The Stage Transport System at present moves over 50,000 tons of goods each month over average distances of 100 to 200 miles. The total network including that under different provincial authorities which are supervised by the Ministry of Communications measures at present about 25,000 miles. It covers 16 free or partly unoccupied provinces and consists of about 40 per cent of waterways and to 60 per cent of roads, paths or tracks. More than 500,000 men and women are employed in this vast organization which is second only to the Army.

Although the cost of stage transportation is naturally high it is on an average still somewhat lower than haulage by trucks because the cost of any kind of fuel is almost prohibitive while labor wages remained relatively low. Last year when China was not as isolated from the outside world as it is now truck transportation already cost about 25 American cents per tons and mile while the cost of stage transportation over the average mixed river and land routes was only 16 American cents per ton mile.

The average speed of freight movement by stage transportation including river transport is about 25 miles per day, a good achievement which is due to a well organized relay system.

It is justly argued in Chungking today that lack of modern transport system is one of the greatest difficulties facing China's war effort as well as the economy in general but it may well be asked whether Chinese resistance against Japan might not have been very much less effective had not the Japanese armies been halted by that very lack of railroad lines and of the modern highway system of what has remained as Free China which is now considered only a factor of weakness instead of also being acknowledged as one of great defensive strength.

Wings Over Chungking Means Wings on Menu

Overseas News Agency

Chungking, China

Chungking's menus have gone to war, too.

A savory dish of chicken wings has appeared in one local establishment under the title: "Aviation saves country." Another restaurant is serving scrambled eggs, but under the title "Exploded bomb."

The "second front" has come prominently into Chinese conversation. It's used as a synonym for an embarrassing situation.

Denaturalization Is Aimed at Willumeit

CHICAGO, Oct. 5 (AP)—Dr. Otto A. Willumeit, German-American Bund leader, was named Oct. 1 in a denaturalization complaint charging him with sending military secrets to Germany and Japan.

The complaint, prepared by J. Albert Woll, United States District Attorney, alleged Mr. Willumeit obtained his American citizenship by fraud because he did not renounce allegiance and fidelity to the German Reich.

Mr. Willumeit recently was sentenced in Hartford, Conn., to five years in prison for conspiracy with four others to act as espionage agents for Germany and Japan. He now is on trial in New York City on a charge of conspiracy to obstruct operation of the Selective Service Act.

CHRISTMAS
CARDS
and GIFT
CALENDARS
•
PULMAN'S
THAYER STREET
LONDON, W. 1

James R.
Ogden
& Sons Ltd.
of London and Harrogate
for
FINE JEWELS
and
ANTIQUE SILVER
38-40 James St., Harrogate
41-42 Duke St., Piccadilly,
S. W. 1

1. Dainty long-sleeve Blouse in Crepe Suzette, suitable for day or dinner wear. In turquoise, saxe, cherry and pink. *(4 coupons)* 64/8

2. New season's Shirt in Crepon, fastening invisibly down front. In ivory, gold, saxe, pink, rust, deep turquoise and wine. Sizes 13½ to 14½ ....50/2 *(4 coupons)*

3. Tailored Shirt, all wool with stitched collar and buttons to match. In cherry, rose, soft blue and gold. Stock sizes ....61/7 *(6 coupons)*

4. Crepon Shirt, perfectly tailored with round neck and patch pockets. In turquoise, pink and gold. Sizes 13½ to 14½ ....45/4 *(4 coupons)*

Blouse Salon first floor

SHIRTS
presented by
MARSHALL &
SNELGROVE
Oxford Street,
LONDON,
W.1.

Willkie Talks to Airmen

Associated Press

Photo Taken in the Middle East

Wendell Willkie, Presidential representative in his shattering world tour, talked to the men in a RAF desert station on his visit to the Western Desert of the African War Zone.

Göring Sees Hard Winter

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 5 (AP)—The German people had the warning of Reichs Marshal Hermann Göring today that the coming winter would not be "so easy" on the fighting fronts, but they were assured they would be fed no matter how hungry the rest of Europe became.

"If there is hunger," Marshal Göring said, "in no event will it be in Germany. From now on it must be the unshakeable fact that the German workman and those working in Germany are supplied with food the best of all."

In this connection he said there were more than 6,000,000 foreigners working in Germany and 5,000,000 prisoners of war.

Claiming that the country had a potato crop this year unsurpassed in history, Marshal Göring advised to store the potatoes in their drawing rooms rather than in wet cellars so they would not freeze.

The No. 2 Nazi spoke in the Berlin Sportpalast at the annual harvest thanksgiving festival. It was a long rambling speech, devoted largely to the food situation, the weather, and the home front with all the usual flourishes.

Marshal Göring denied that Britain ever had sent 1,000 planes on a bombing raid to Germany, but he asked "the poor people who are so frequently hard pressed at nights to hold out as marvelously as they have done in the past."

The Reichs Marshal said he had to keep his Air Force in the East, but when the Russian enemy "is brought to his knees . . . then we shall meet in England." Marshal Göring said his air fleet was bigger and better than the Allied air fleet in Britain.

"The coming winter will not be so easy, but it will not be comparable to last year," Marshal Göring said. "This time we are prepared. We know what the Russian winter is like. We will be able to stand it better. The enemy may attack all along the front, but he will be cheated at the final point."

The Reichs Marshal confirmed reports of differences between Hitler and some of his generals.

"We have a number of the most excellent generals and leaders and such who do not live up to their task or who were not hard enough have been given other tasks or have been replaced," he said. "No one has been shot. But, if a soldier is a coward, he is shot and if a general deserts his troops because of cowardice, he, too, will be shot." He gave no names.

Flashlights and Batteries Restricted—No Shortages

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Curtailment of production of dry cell batteries and flashlights for civilian use was ordered by the War Producton Board today. The order also put flashlights in the hands of manufacturers under priority control.

The WPB said that supplies of flashlights now are large and that no serious shortage would result. Batteries will continue to be available to the public.

The WPB also reduced the varieties of heavy forged hand tools from approximately 1,150 to 357 and prohibited the production without specific approval of tools not conforming to the size, type, grade, finish, weight and standard specified.

PARTRIDGE & COOPER
LIMITED
Printers and
Manufacturing Stationers
TWO POPULAR LINES
The Referee Housekeeping Book 2/–
The Referee Investment Account Book, 5/–, 9/6, 14/6
191-192 Fleet Street, E. C. 4
22, Broadway, Westminster, S.W. 1
LONDON, ENGLAND

Willm Shakspere
1564–1616
PERFORMANCE AT THE GLOBE THEATRE
GLOBE THEATRE, BANKSIDE

SHAKESPEARE'S FIRST THEATRE

Tribute

"We must be free or die, who speak the tongue
That Shakespeare spake; the faith and morals hold
Which Milton held." BROWNING

To the American people from the oldest biscuit-makers in the world.

Carr's were established in the year 1831 in the city of Carlisle as Corn Millers and Biscuit Bakers.

CARR'S BISCUITS
Made at the Birthplace of Biscuit-Making by
Carr's of Carlisle
ENGLAND

All U.S.A. enquiries to our sole distributors, SALE & CO. (U.S.A.) INC., 535 Fifth Ave., New York.

©C49

Willkie: Allied Peoples Ask Action Now

CHUNGKING, Oct. 5 (AP)—Arrangements were made today for Wendell Willkie to visit the Chinese battlefront at an undisclosed time, adding to the wide range of observation that Mr. Willkie is making in this Chinese Capital.

Meanwhile Mr. Willkie mingled for more than four hours with students and faculty members at four Chungking educational institutions, receiving a spontaneous welcome that left him visibly affected.

Eager, smiling Chinese students virtually overwhelmed him with their manifestations of good will, cheering him again and again as he moved from building to building.

Later Mr. Willkie lunched with Chen Li-fu, Minister of Education, and then gave a luncheon himself in honor of Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, commander of the United States Army Air Forces in China.

Leading figures of the Chinese educational and natural scientific world were present at the first luncheon, where Mr. Willkie for the first time ate Chinese food with chopsticks.

Visits War Industries

He had a busy day, on Sunday, touring Chungking's war industries, meeting political leaders, including the Communist Gen. Chou En-lai, and finally having a 3½ hour talk with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

General Chiang's American-educated wife was present at the meeting, assisting in interpreting when delicate shades of meaning were involved.

Both General Chiang and Mr. Willkie refused to comment on the nature of their discussion.

Mr. Willkie declared he was greatly impressed by what he saw in Chungking's humming factories, moved inland only a few years ago when the Japanese seized the Chinese seaboard.

"These industries are efficiently operated and the employees are skillful," he said. "What is being done is well done. A number of social problems remain to be solved, however, such as the high labor turnover.

"One of the principal problems of Free China is the transformation of an agricultural people to an industrial basis."

Mr. Willkie talked informally with mill hands, factory workers, and clerks, seeking their attitude toward the war and their feeling toward China's allies.

"Why doesn't China make a separate peace?" Mr. Willkie asked one worker. "You can make peace with Japan. What difference do the United Nations make?"

Worker Answers "No"

"No, no!" the worker replied vehemently. "We'll never do that."

Earlier Mr. Willkie was the guest of honor at a tea at which Madame Chiang had assembled Chinese and foreign notables. Mr. Willkie delighted the assemblage by bestowing a spontaneous kiss upon a Chinese girl war orphan one of seven who sang a song of welcome.

Among those at the tea were Lieut. Gen. Joseph Stilwell, American Chief of Staff of the Allied forces in China.

Mr. Willkie was introduced to the guests by Madame Chiang as "the living, vibrant symbol of the free nations."

At a banquet given Mr. Willkie by General Chiang, Oct. 3, the American envoy pressed for immediate aggressive action, declaring that the war cannot be won by timid souls.

Mr. Willkie told the audience, which included leaders of Chinese military and civilian life and diplomatic representatives of the Allied nations that the "common man" everywhere among the enemies of the Axis wants action now.

Citizens Want Action

"I have learned that the ordinary citizen, from Cairo, to Moscow, to Chungking, is a lover of liberty and wants action, action now," he said. "He feels the time has come for the United Nations, in a great unison of effort, to take the offensive everywhere.

"He is ahead of his leaders—this plain citizen of Africa, or Europe, or Asia, or America. He wants to get on with the war. He wants the job done.

"He no longer fears the myth that Germany and Japan are invincible. It annoys him that much of the might of the United Nations stands idle, awaiting action on some future day.

"This ordinary citizen is ready now. He is the strength of the United Nations. His faith in the justice of our cause makes him a superman. We must all catch his infectious spirit of enthusiasm for immediate, slashing, courageous attack to enable us to sweep over aggressor nations, and on to a new world of victory with justice, freedom, equality, and opportunity for all nations."

Elegance with Comfort
HOLYROOD
Knitwear
MADE IN SCOTLAND
Murdoch & Co., 73 Mitchell St., Glasgow, C.1., Scotland.
London Showrooms: 1A Berners Street, London, W.1.
South Africa:
Mr. R. J. Cole, 609 Stuttafords Chambers, Rissik St., Johannesburg.
Messrs. Haes, Gledhill & Co., 38 Strand Street, Cape Town.

An example from our new collection of Wool Frieze Suits, impeccably tailored in accordance with present-day restrictions. Available in brown, cobalt blue, navy, black or dark red. Hip sizes: 38 and 40.

(18 Coupons) £12

Harvey Nichols & CO., LTD.
Knightsbridge, London, S.W.1
Sloane 3440

Shopping
... at Derrys

As a venue for shopping, Derrys is unique: there is no shop quite like it.

In an atmosphere of exceptional colour, the art of buying is made easy and selection a real pleasure.

The way to Derrys is simple and direct—so to speak, it has its own railway station. From each of the great London termini, customers may proceed under cover all the way to Kensington High Street station, which is actually inside the shop.

The famous Rainbow Restaurant is one of the sights of London and a favourite rendezvous.

Derry & Toms
Kensington

Second Front: How Strong Are Nazis?

Dr. Otto Strasser and his brother Gregor Strasser were among the earliest supporters of Adolf Hitler and were notable figures in the Nazi Party until the infamous purge of 1934 when Gregor Strasser was slain and Otto Strasser was forced to flee from Germany. Otto Strasser is now living in Canada, from where he exercises a directive voice in one of the factions of exiled Germans who are seeking the overthrow of the Hitler regime. Dr. Strasser has close contacts with "underground" news sources inside Germany and elsewhere in Occupied Europe. The following article on the strength of the German Army is presumed to have been drawn from these sources.

By Dr. Otto Strasser

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Although the debate about a second front in Europe has been both intense and comprehensive, the controversy has revolved mainly around the question of the necessity and desirability of such an undertaking.

In war, however, feelings and wishes are not in any way decisive. Solely sober facts should be weighed. It is therefore advisable to examine the problem of the second front with three entirely realistic questions in thought.

The first and main question is: What object is to be attained? Second: What forces has the attacker at his disposal? And last: Where could an invasion be launched most successfully?

Until recently, the universal conception was that an Anglo-American invasion of the Continent must force a final decision in this war in Europe, the end and aim being nothing less then the total defeat of Hitler, the liberation of all occupied countries, and the occupation of Berlin.

But of late, under pressure of Russia's retreating armies, the invasion controversy has changed its aspect. No longer is the attempt to fight a decisive victory in Europe the objective, but only to bring quick aid to the sadly harassed Russian ally. It goes without saying that such a minor objective can be attempted with small forces and far less preparation. But those who are clamoring for this immediate action must realize that under present condition such a second front can accomplish no more than make a diversion for the Russians.

Approximate Estimate

Now to the second question of what forces the attackers have at their disposition in this month of September, 1942.

Exact military figures are, of course, jealously guarded military secrets. But one can give an approximate estimate of the strength and position of the German forces.

Nazi Soldiers' Mutiny In Norway Reported

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 5

A Reuters dispatch from Stockholm quoted press reports in the Swedish Capital today that 3,000 to 4,000 German soldiers had been imprisoned for a mutiny at Alta in Far Northern Norway.

These reports said 17 German officers had been cashiered and 43 of the imprisoned soldiers sentenced to death by a military court at Harstad.

The total strength of the active German Army is about 280 to 300 divisions, to which must be added some 28 to 30 Panzer divisions. The average division probably numbers hardly more than 10,000 to 12,000 men, as each division has suffered losses and is more or less incomplete. Thus the fighting land forces can be estimated at about 3,500,000 to 4,000,000 men. (Of course, Germany has a far greater number of men under arms, between 8,000,000 and 10,000,000, but from those figures the personnel of the Navy and Luftwaffe must be deducted, as they are entirely independent units. Besides, every fighting soldier means one man behind the front for bringing up supplies along the enormously extended lines and great distances from the bases.)

In August of this year, the German fighting forces were standing about as follows:

Forty five to 50 divisions in Western and Southern Europe, of which three to four are Panzer divisions. Of these, eight to 10 divisions are in Denmark and Norway; 25 to 30 divisions, including two to three Panzer divisions, in Holland, Belgium, and France; 25 to 30 divisions, with one to two Panzer divisions, in Yugoslavia, Greece, and Bulgaria.

A further 40 to 45 divisions are in the Reich itself, in the Protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia, and in Poland, many of them still in training. As the necessity arises, these troops can quickly be thrown east or west. In North Africa there are probably only three or four mechanized divisions; the bulk of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces consists of Italians.

Scattered in Europe

All this adds up to about 85 to 95 German divisions, of which 4 to 6 are Panzer divisions, scattered all over Europe, Russia excepted.

The greater part of the German Army, 200 to 210 divisions, plus 20 to 22 Panzer divisions, is concentrated against Russia, with the main weight in the southern front. Thirty to 33 divisions are in the northern sector around Leningrad; 60 to 65 divisions on the central sector with Moscow as the focus; 100 to 110 divisions on the southern battle front, including probably all the Panzer units that form the spearhead of the drive on Stalingrad and the Caucasus.

In regard to types as well as numbers, the distribution of the Luftwaffe is quite different. Doubtless at least two fifths of the Luftwaffe guards the entire Western Coast, from the North Cape to the Bay of Biscay. One fifth is stationed in North Africa and only two fifths is on the Russian front, mainly in the south.

More than nine tenths of the German fleet is guarding the Western coasts of Europe, while only a minor fraction is operating in the Baltic. In the Mediterranean and the Black Seas, the Italians represent the Axis fleets.

It is dubious if an Allied invasion at the present moment would necessitate the withdrawal of German troops from the Eastern front. The German High Command has not forgotten the lesson of the Battle of the Marne—then two army corps were withdrawn from Gen. Alexander von Kluck's advancing right wing and sent to stop the Russian drive on East Prussia. While they were being transported from West to East, Russia was defeated in the Battle of Tannenberg. General von Kluck, lacking these troops, was not able to fight a decisive battle on the Western Front, which caused the defeat on the Marne.

Now to the Allied position! What forces could the Allies now command for an invasion of Europe?

Allied Position

Here it is even more difficult to get a clear picture, as the main part of the British forces has not yet been in action. Besides, their number and distribution are known only to the best-informed.

Some time ago it was said in the House of Commons that 1,000,000 men of the British Army were in Africa, the Near and Middle East, and in India. Thus it is apparent that the British and Canadian troops in England can hardly exceed 70 to 75 divisions, added to which are 8 to 10 mechanized divisions.

The number of American troops in England and Northern Ireland so far is negligible; an estimate of 3 to 5 divisions would probably be too high. For defense purposes, England has, of course, 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 men in the Home Guard, but these cannot be used for an invasion.

The British Navy and the RAF are concentrated along the coasts of Europe much the same as the German Navy and Luftwaffe. It is, of course, not possible for the British Navy to keep nine-tenths of its ships in European waters, as their duties take them all over the seven seas.

One can calculate, therefore, that 50 to 55 British and Canadian divisions and 8 to 10 mechanized divisions, besides not more than 3 to 4 American divisions could at the present moment be in readiness for invasion of the Continent.

These divisions are complete in numbers and consist of men who have had years of training, are fresh and full of vigor, whereas all the German divisions have been more or less mauled, are weary and short of men.

Modest Force

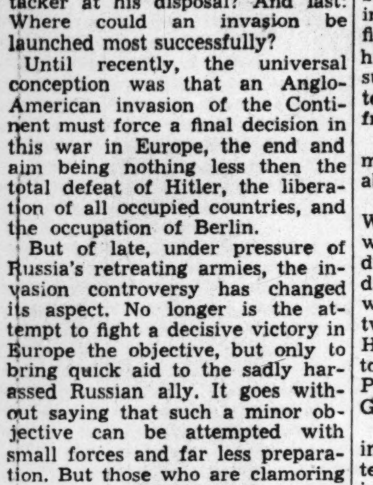
This in itself imposing Allied force is nevertheless modest when compared with the immense proportions of this global war. It would have to run the gauntlet of the entire German fleet and two-fifths of the Luftwaffe before even contacting the defending German armies on the Continent. The defenders have also an immense advantage in their strongly fortified coastal positions, that assure them of considerable artillery superiority during the first phase of the attack. Yet in spite of the great difficulties, there is not the slightest doubt that the Allied armies can force a landing on the Continent, as proved by Dieppe.

At the same time, it is probable that the German Navy, Luftwaffe and coastal defenses will enable Gen. Derd von Rundstedt, aided by first-class railroads in this part of the country, to assemble his far-flung divisions against the invader. It will also be possible to transport all necessary reserves from the Reich unless systematic bombings prior to the invasion have succeeded in seriously putting them out of gear.

Weighing the chances of success in such a venture, much depends on the place chosen for the attack. Northern Norway would seem the most plausible choice. Here the Germans could not concentrate their forces quickly, for lack of time and transportation facilities. Attacking with small forces even, the Allies could count on smashing the local German defense system, and thus secure not only the sea route to Murmansk, but also a direct land route to Petsamo.

In Finland and Sweden, political repercussions would be strong, and for the first time parts of occupied territory would be freed. Besides, the Allies could be sure of the most intense co-operation of the Norwegian population.

The final decision about a second front lies with the Allied High Command. But the public should differentiate clearly between an invasion launched with the aim of forcing a final decision in the war and an invasion undertaken solely to form a diversion for the severely harassed Russian armies. Confused thinking on this subject only arouses premature and false hopes.



Good Postum's* a
delicious drink—
Beats other drinks
all hollow—
There's warmth and
cheer and hearty joy
In each delightful
swallow!

*Contains no caffein, no stimulant of any kind.

THOUSANDS OF ARMY VEHICLES
USE SINCLAIR
LUBRICANTS

In saving wear and avoiding breakdown the U. S. Army uses Sinclair lubricants in many "Jeeps", tanks and other vehicles. Your Sinclair Dealer has the same quality lubricants to reduce wear in your car.

To save engine wear he has Sinclair Opaline Motor Oil. Opaline stands up better and lasts longer because it is not only de-waxed but also de-jellied. Play safe, have your Sinclair Dealer drain and refill your crankcase with Opaline every 1,000 miles.

CARE FOR YOUR CAR—FOR YOUR COUNTRY
SINCLAIR OPALINE MOTOR OIL

Award for Residents of Malta

Associated Press

Decoration for an Island's People

The people of Malta, much-bombed British outpost, were awarded the "George Cross" from King George VI of England at a ceremony in the public square of Valetta. Sir George Borg, M. B. E., Chief Justice and President of the Court of Appeal, right, receives the award from General Viscount Gort, V. C., back to camera.

What the Soldier Likes on the Air

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—What the average soldier wants to hear on his radio is dance music, news, comedy and sports.

Reporting on a survey conducted in Army camps throughout the United States, the War Department said today the soldier does not care a great deal for serial drama, operas and hill-billy music.

One soldier in six owns a radio and slightly more than half the men listen to a program at some time during a typical weekday, it is learned. For some rsason more listen on Thursday than any other weekday.

Popular "sweet" and dance music led all the rest in preference, with 87 per cent favorable, while 86 per cent of those surveyed expressed a liking for news broadcasts. Sports scored 69 per cent and symphonies and operas only 32 per cent.

Added Exoneration For the O'Leary Cow

CHICAGO, Oct. 5 (AP)—Mrs. O'Leary's cow was pictured yesterday as an innocent—although somewhat crowded—bystander at the huge Chicago fire of 1871.

Although popular legend had it that the animal let go with a $197,000,000 kick that knocked over a lantern and started the fire, members of the Retired Firemen's Association of Chicago disputed this at their reunion.

"The fire was started by bums in the barn, drinking and smoking and 'rushing the growler'—not by the cow," said John Dooley, Association President, who was a boy of about 10 at the time.

Dennis Ryan, another member, agreed and said he got it straight from "Peg-leg" Sullivan, who was right on the scene.

Canada Grants 'Gas' To Business Visitors

OTTAWA, Oct. 5 (AP)—Businessmen from the United States who come to the Dominion on specific business will be allowed additional supplies of gasoline, the Munitions and Supply Department announced.

Previously a United States motorist, regardless of the purpose of his trip, has been allowed a fixed ration. Under the new regulation, tourist visitors will be distinguished from businessmen. The latter will be allowed extra rations in addition to their tourist allowance.

WANTED
CORRESPONDENT
Christian Scientist, wanted to act as part time news correspondent in Miami for The Christian Science Monitor. Address Box E-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, giving full particulars.

Russians-Fighting French Have Similar Postwar Aims

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Since Russia entered the war, on the side of the United Nations, relations between the French National Committee in London and the Russian Government have been particularly friendly. The Russians never missed an opportunity to express their admiration for the Free French and for their gallant leader, while on the other hand, Gen. Charles de Gaulle was one of the few military evperts who foresaw successful resistance of the Red Army against the German onslaught.

The recent agreement signed by General de Gaulle and by the Soviet government again lays stress on the close co-operation between the Fighting French and the Russians in their battle against the common enemy. This co-operation has found practical expression in the transfer of a Fighting French air squadron to the Russian front.

Yet, beyond this comradeship on the battle field, political considerations have played a rôle in this rapproachment.

Fighting French and Russians are pursuing somewhat similar aims in relation to future developments on the European continent.

Diplomatic Relations

Russian recognition of General de Gaulle as leader of all Frenchmen who refused capitulation and of the Free French National Committee as government of the French overseas territories, followed closely after the signature of the Anglo-Russian agreements. Roger Gareau, General de Gaulle's representative in Moscow has received diplomatic status and is considered as French ambassador by the Russian government. M. Gareau, a career diplomat, is well acquainted with Russian conditions. During the twenties, he was secretary of the French Embassy in Moscow. As early as fall 1941, regular and friendly diplomatic relations between the Free French and the Soviets had already been established.

The second part of the Fighting-French-Russian declaration is particularly significant. The Fighting French National Committee is recognized as the only French institution "qualified to organize the participation in the war of French citizens and territories and to represent, in respect to the government of U. S. S. R., French interests, especially in the pursuit of the war."

There can be little doubt that the sense of this declaration is directed against those circles in Washington and in London which are still reluctant to break completely with Vichy and to recognize General de Gaulle as only leader of the French.

Russians Appear Confident

Although General de Gaulle is known as a man of conservative leanings, the Russians appear confident that he, at least, will stand by his promise to give the French people an opportunity to set up a progressive regime. The Russians believe that General de Gaulle will reject compromise with the French reactionaries and that he will not lend a helping hand to the efforts to create a semi-authoritarian regime after the liberation of France.

The arrival of the Fighting French air squadron "Normandie" will be cheered by their hard-pressed Russian comrades. This fighter group consists of fifty experienced French pilots who have been in action in the battle for France, in the battle of England and during operation against Axis Forces in the Middle East.

All the patrol leaders of the group have been trained in tactical schools of the French Air Force. Their commander is one of the youngest officers of the Fighting French air force whose technical qualities, however, have made him famous in French aviation circles. Radio and armament technicians accompany the group to Russia and the French planes will soon be in action against the German invaders.

Although military help of any kind is likely to be appreciated by the grimly fighting Red army, the Russians will be particularly sensible of the symbolic importance of General de Gaulle's decision. The Anglo-Saxon countries so far are helping their Russian allies in shipping important quantities of war matériel to the Russian front. Yet, as long as the second front is not yet established, Russian soldiers alone are bearing the major burden of the European battlefields. The fact that a Fighting French air group with their equipment has been transferred to Russia is likely to symbolize France's intention to fight side by side with their Russian comrades.

Feeling of Frustration

For different reasons, the Russians as well as the Fighting French have a feeling of being frustrated by their Allies. In spite of their invaluable contribution to the cause of the United Nations, the Russians have had no voice in the formulation of the Atlantic Charter and so far no Supreme Council of the United Nations, including Russia, which should decide on the pursuit of the war, has been constituted. Yet, Washington and London are in almost uninterrupted contact while Russia is only casually consulted. In spite of Russia's urgent demand, no second front in Europe has so far been established. The Fighting French, on the other hand, have been frequently rebuked by the State Department in Washington and are not yet fully recognized as a fully entitled part of the United Nations. They, moreover, are wondering if in the case of an Allied invasion of France, they will be allowed to fight as equals side by side with their American and British comrades. General de Gaulle is very susceptible in the point of prestige. He will never admit that the French are to play an inferior role in the liberation of their own soil.

Rapprochement between French and Russians caused by common discontent on the policy of the Anglo-Saxon governments may easily become an important factor in the reconstruction of Europe after the war. The United Nations have been brought together by their common desire to get rid of Hitler and of the other fascist gangs. Yet, in spite of statements of general principles on which all United Nations have agreed, their practical war aims will probably differ widely. High statesmanship on part of United Nations' leaders will be necessary to prevent the formation of groups of powers in the framework of the common front against the aggressor, groups which are likely to complicate the restabilization of the world after United Nations' victory.

Vocational Schools Closed in France

Overseas News Agency

Washington, Oct. 5

The Germans in Occupied France are closing down trade schools and telling French boys and girls to go to Germany for their training, the Paris Radio disclosed.

Ninety-six schools have been closed in the Paris area alone out of a total of 400 in the occupied zone. Special apprenticeship centers have been opened in the Reich, the Paris Radio said.

Suspension of vocational instruction appeared to be the latest in a series of German measures to force French labor into Reich war industries.

Turn of War Tide Seen In End of 80-Day Period

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 5—At the end of the 80-day period fixed by Minister of Production Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, Britons appear inclined to agree with him that the war has begun to enter a new phase.

In a speech at Aldershot on July 18, when the Nazi drive in the Caucasus and on the Don was getting under way, Captain Lyttelton declared "At no time since the Battle of Britain have we stood in graver peril. It would be folly to deny that these 80 days in front of us are some of the gravest that we have ever faced."

In another speech at Sheffield, Sept. 16, Captain Lyttelton again referred to this 80-day period, saying, "Nineteen or 20 of these remain, and at the end of that time, the war definitely begins to enter into a new phase."

Provided emphasis is put on the word "begins," it is probably correct to say that British opinion as a whole agrees this is the case today. It is certain most military commentators and editorial writers of leading newspapers and magazines seem to support this conclusion. It is based on the following factors:

Factors in Conclusion

1. The German attack at Stalingrad is still being held. Captain Lyttelton, in predicting the war would enter a new phase at this time, said "We are approaching the breathless moment when, if Russia can hold on to her present positions for a few more weeks, the balance will begin to swing in our direction, and when the gathering forces of the greatest alliance which the world has ever seen are going to give us first evidences of victory."

2. Hitler has apparently failed to achieve any of his major military objectives fixed for this year's Russian campaign. Military consensus in London is that his time schedule is now completely upset an dthat even if Stalingrad eventually falls, Marshal Semyon Timoshenko's armies are still in being and Russian arms still formidable along the entire front. Furthermore, Axis losses have been enormous and are bound to have weakened the offensive strength of the German military machine, for this year at least.

3. The prevailing view here is that the Nazi offensive launched in Southern Russia this summer was an all-out attempt on the part of Hitler to reduce the Soviet armies to impotence, if not actually to destroy them. He has certainly failed in this so far.

4. Confirmation of this is seen here in three speeches by Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, Richsführer Hitler, and Reichmarshal Hermann Göring, which significantly enough coincide with the closing week of the 80-day period outlined by Captain Lyttelton. These speeches, especially Hitler's, have been generally interpreted in England as evidence that Nazi leaders now acknowledge they must henceforth abandon the offensive and take up a broad defensive strategy toward the war as a whole.

This, broadly speaking, is the reasoning that underlies most British press comments in the conclusion of Captain Lyttelton's 80-day period. In informed circles, however, certain warnings are to be heard. First is that the situation of Stalingrad itself is still serious and that it remains to be seen just how heavy a blow has been struck at Soviet military strength by the Nazi's territorial gains, which include some of Russia's richest mineral, industrial, and agricultural districts.

A second warning is that it would be unwise to overestimate the significance of speeches by Nazi leaders. Hitler has proved he is a past master at using speeches as part of a propaganda smoke screen intending to mislead opponents as to his real intentions.

Third, in well-informed military circles it is emphasized that the new phase has at the most only begun. It would be a mistake to expect to see at once any of the "first evidences of victory" referred to by Captain Lyttelton.

What can be said, in the opinion of these military observers, is that the past 80 days have witnessed the failure of Hitler's best chance to score a major strategic success in the war by carrying through this year destruction of the Soviet armies in the south and in the vast pincer movement centered on the Suez Canal.

No Longed Immimnent

Eighty days ago it looked as if he had a good chance of carrying out both these aims. Today, although the potential threat to Suez still exists both from the Caucasus and in North Africa, the general feeling here is that neither of these threats is any longer imminent. It is now considered unlikely Hitler will be able to force his way through the passes in the Caucasus mountains before winter; and in Egypt there are signs the initiative is no longer in the hands of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel.

Meanwhile, the weight of armor and munitions, particularly tanks and planes from the United States, is piling up on the side of the United Nations. Thus there are undoubtedly grounds for hoping that Russian resistance, especially at Stalingrad, in the past 80 days has won for the Allies the respite they needed in order to build up, equip, and concentrate their forces on big-scale offensive action in the future.

Whether this future is to be immediate or much more remote remains the secret of the United Nations General Staffs.

Premier Stalin's statement to the Moscow correspondent in Moscow emphasizing the importance of a second front has aroused intense interest in England but has not altered the prevailing view of military experts that the ultimate decision as to the time and place of a second front must be left with military and political chiefs, who alone have full knowledge of United Nations resources.

Frugality in Daily Living Taught by Federal Advisers

Wide World-Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—Uncle Sam's official housekeepers are teaching Americans to return to the frugal ways of their pioneer forefathers.

Wartime household hints, embracing everything from drying foods for Victory meals to covering old umbrellas, are at the disposal of the thrifty-minded everywhere in the nation.

Not only can women get information on how to make a square darn and mend a three-corner tear, reline an old coat and remove practically any stain from grease to glue and flypaper to fingernail polish, but the man of the house can get a few tips on practical living himself.

His biggest role in war time planning is perhaps through the things he can do to meet the fuel problem. He can learn ways of insulating the attic floor; to adjust storm windows and doors; put on weather stripping, all in the interests of cutting down heat loss.

How to Conserve Heat

All members of the family, for that matter, are being taught to follow simple rules for saving fuel and conserve heat. A recent Government bulletin approved by six agencies lists 17 different do's and don'ts, including:

1. Get used to a lower temperature. A room temperature of 65 degrees is warm enough.
2. Be more active in the morning. Wear warmer clothing if you don't like it.
3. Reduce the temperature at night to 55 or 60 degrees.
4. Shut off the heat entirely when the thermometer registers 65 degrees outside.
5. Close off rooms that need not be used.
6. Open the bedroom windows at night only an inch or two, or not at all. If you are a fresh-air advocate, go ahead and open your window—but close your door and put a rug or blanket at the sill.
7. Use your fireplace—if you've got one.
8. If an inside wall is cold, hang up a rug, a tapestry or heavy portieres.

With a rise in the nation's food bill expected this fall, housewives are being taught to can, preserve and dry foods for lean winter days.

Home drying, the Bureau of Home Economics points out, is especially important because it does not require sugar . . . nor the metals, rubber and other materials used in more common types of food preservation.

The Bureau can tell you how to build a home-made heated drier; how to sun-dry, how to dry with controlled heat. Drying, they say, is not a difficult job, but it does take time and constant attention. fruits are easier to dry than most vegetables, but they tell you how to do both.

With wool fast becoming a scarce material, textile specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture have compiled a score of tips on how to make what you've got last as long as possible. These include advice on daily care; pressing, cleaning and home washing.

With rubber supplies increasingly limited, it's wise to look into the suggestions issued by the Bureau of Home Economics on how to make rubber "stretch."

Saving Metals

The Government's Household Equipment Director, Lenore Sater, has joined in the movement to help save metals . . . aluminum, brass, bronze, copper, iron, nickel, to mention a few.

Americans are being told to reclaim and make useful everything not completely worn out, and clothes come near the top of the list. The ingenuity of grandmother comes in handy these days.

Mother's housedress will make children's dresses, pajamas and sunsuits; Daddy's shirttails are fine for children's blouses; old leather goods may be used for patches on the knees and elbows, or for soles of worn-out house slippers.

A little girl came back to Washington from the country the other day in a jumper dress made from a feed sack, and sugar sacks are used for tea towels and pillow cases.

Laval's Workers Leave for Reich

PARIS, Occupied France, Oct. 5 (AP)—A contingent of French workers, part of the 133,000 which Pierre Laval, Chief of Government at Vichy, is said to have promised to send to Germany, left by train today.

Although the Vichy Government's new compulsory labor program was not specifically tied to the furnishing of labor to Germany, it has enabled M. Laval to exert considerable pressure on workers to go into the Reich.

This initial trainload, it was claimed, included complete factory crews and their foremen, picked from French factories and "designated" for service in Germany. They were said to be ready to work immediately as complete units in Nazi plants.

No Labor War To Be Fought By New Union

CHICAGO, Oct. 5 (AP) —The Confederated Union of America—the nation's newest and third national labor organization—is opposed to declaration of war against its rivals, the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

This was disclosed in ,a statement issued by C. U. A. officers yesterday at the close of a three-day organization meeting in which a constitution was adopted and officers elected. It added:

"Our war is to protect the rights and interests of labor and to give the millions of unorganized workers, through bona fide democratic labor organizaions of their own creation, an apportunity to have a true voice in the factors that control their standard of living."

When tne organization call was issued last July, Donald F. Cameron, Milwaukee, Secretary-Treasurer of the C. U. A., said the movement for the new federation was "decided by representatives of more than a million men and women disputed with both the A. F. of L. and C. I. O." Mr. Cameron did not further identify the dissidents. He said initial steps have been taken to enroll approximately 40 organizations with a combined membership of over 300,000 workers.

Matthew Smith, Detroit, was elected President of the C. U. A., and A. E. Baker, St. Louis; Ernest Weaver, Chicago, and A. L. Pruett, Houston, Texas, Vice-Presidents.

A statement issued by the officers said "the consensus of the delegates in convention is not to declare war on the A. F. of L. or C. I. O. for to do so would be declaring war on their brother and sister workers."

Mr. Cameron said the new union "will be controlled by . . . the rank and file; actual work in a shop being a requisite to (Governing) Board membership."

A charter fee of $25 was established and dues set at two cents per month per individual member. Mr. Cameron said the monthly membership dues were the same as those of the A. F. of L. and three cents less than those of the C. I. O.

The constitution set the basis of convention representation at one delegate per 1,000 members or fraction thereof in a member organization with no delegate authorized to cast more than five votes.

"We accomplished a great deal more than we expected we could in a three-day meeting," said Mr. Cameron. "We have begun to operate on a permanent basis."

Chrysler Pay Up

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—The War Labor Board has allowed a wage increase of four cents an hour to 90,000 Chrysler Corporation employees who had sought a 12½ cent raise. The Board also set forth a definition of "pay inequalities" significant in connection with the discretionary duties imposed on the Board under President Roosevelt's new antiinflation order.

The increase amounts to $7,488,000 a year. The Board's decision was reached more than a week ago but was not made public until after the President issued an Executive order stabilizing wages at Sept. 15 levels except where gross inequities exist.

United Shoe Men Lose

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—The War Labor Board has refused a 12½ cent-an-hour wage increase sought by 4,500 workers of the United Shoe Machinery Company, Beverly, Mass., and the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (C. I. O.).

The Board explained the refusal was an application of the Board's stabilization plan.

The Board, however, granted the union voluntary maintenance of membership and a check off of union dues and initiation fees, the latter to become effective only when members certified in writing that they authorized such deductions.

G. M. Obeys Edict

DETROIT, Oct. 5 (AP)—C. E. Wilson, President of General Motors Corporation, made public a letter to the War Labor Board advising it that "due to the 'all-out' war in which our country is engaged," the corporation will comply with the Board's recent directive orders concerning General Motors and its union employees.

At the same time he made it clear the Corporation differed sharply with the Board's views. He termed some of them "unreasonable and unnecessary."

The WLB order provided wage increases of four cents an hour, equal pay for equal work by women and approved stipulations as to vacation allowances and the maintenance of union membership.

Order Explained

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins explained that the President's recent order forbidding in most cases double time pay for Sunday work applied to enterprises engaged in the manufacture "either of any product used by the Government in the prosecution of the war or any product used by a Government contractor or subcontractor in the manufacture of war products."

Rise Is Accepted

EDGEWATER, N. J., Oct. 5 (AP)—Members of local 16 of the C. I. O.'s Aluminum Workers of America voted yesterday to accept a five-cent-an-hour increase offered by the Aluminum Company of America.

The Edgewater Local thus became the sixth of the seven Alcoa plants in the East to accept the increase recommended by the War Labor Board and accepted by company and union officials Sept. 28. The WLB had rejected union demands for increases of $1 a day.

The company offered to make the increase retroactive to Sept. 20, but the union has asked the WLB to make it retroactive to March 2, when last year's contract expired.

Dr. Lundberg Elected Sociological President

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 5 (AP)—Dr. George A. Lundberg, Bennington, Vt., College, has been elected by mail ballot 1943 President of the American Sociological Society, retiring President Dr. Dwight Sanderson, Cornell University, announced.

Other officers: Five Vice-Presidents, Dr. Kimball Young, Queens College, New York, and Dr. Samuel A. Stouffer, University of Chicago; Executive Committee members, Dr. Thorsten Sellin, University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Malcom Willey, University of Minnesota.

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., and Dr. Dorothy S. Thomas, University of California, were named assistant editors of the Society's "Review."

Dr. Joseph K. Folsom, Vassar College, assumed the editorship of the publication with its October issue.

The Society's national convention will be held Dec. 28-30, at Cleveland.

Follows the Flag

Fourth Corps Area Quartermaster Office

Shoes Repaired While You Wait

Mobile Field Units Bring Cleanliness And Shoe Repair Right to Soldiers' Door

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—As a result of the successful development of mobile field units containing a solliers' laundry, shoe repair shop, shower baths, and steam sterilization compartment capable of going within easy distance of any front line, Uncle Sam's Army will have the cleanest and most comfortable soldiers in the world, no matter to which corner of the globe the present conflict might take them.

These field units, as developed by the Quartermaster Corps, were given their first try-outs last year in the maneuvers in the eight Southeastern States, and according to Fourth Corps Area headquarters here, they have proved to be as successful in operation as they were in theory.

Laundry for 1,500 soldiers can be handled with ease in each of the units. Because of great success with the initial units on maneuvers, a large number of new laundries, in addition to those already in service, have been ordered.

It was found during the Carolina maneuvers that an infantry soldier wore out the soles of his shoes in two weeks. Since the success of an Army depends greatly upon its ability to keep moving, it is imperative that these worn-out shoes be repaired and returned speedily. From 1,000 to 1,200 pairs of shoes a day can be repaired by the mobile shoe shop, which is mounted on three trailers drawn by two tractor trucks. The shops are capable of going close enough to any front line to make them available to any soldier who needs his shoes repaired.

The bath units contain 12 shower heads, each with hot and cold water. About 60 men an hour can be accommodated by each unit. While the soldier is under the shower his clothes are run through the steam disinfector section of the unit which cleans and sterilizes them.

Since camouflage is essential because these units so closely follow the advancing troops that they are at times likely to be under fire from both artillery and planes, the men operating them are given a thorough grounding in the art of camouflage. All mobile units are painted a dull olive drab.

Ambassador to Turkey Flies Home to Report

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Laurence A. Steinhardt, who as United States Ambassador to Turkey has matched wits with the power politics of Axis diplomats in Ankara, arrived here Oct. 4 on an unheralded flight to Washington.

Food Supplies For Replacing Meats Ample

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP) —There'll be ample quantities of high protein foods to supplement dwindling meat supplies in the civilian diet, the Department of Agriculture said today.

Among foods having nutritional values similar to those in meat, the Department listed eggs, poultry, beans, peas, grain, and fish, all of which it said should remain plentiful.

One exception was dairy products of which the Department said there would be a reduction of approximately 10 per cent if all military and Lend-Lease commitments were met. It explained that increased consumption of fluid milk, cream and ice cream had absorbed a large part of the increased milk production, while at the same time military and Lend-Lease requirements had grown.

Egg supplies, the Department estimated, would remain about unchanged from last year. Actually, production is expected to register a large increase — just about enough to care for military and Lend-Lease requirements. "Rising incomes, however," the Department said, "are causing a rising demand for eggs and it is quite possible that this demand may exceed the civilian supply."

Recent requests by Secretary of Agriculture Wickard for increased production of chickens, if achieved, would make from 500 to 600,000,000 additional pounds available for civilian consumption.

Supplies of dry beans and peas, the two most important legume sources of protein, the Department said, will be greater than last year and "fully adequate." But, the housewives will have to cook the beans themselves, for the Department said they no longer will be available in the form of canned baked beans.

Grain stocks, from which a large part of the necessary proteins are obtained, are abundant—"we already have on hand about two years' food supply," the Department reported.

Of the total yield of fisheries for 1942 approximately 2,000,000,000 pounds will be available for food.

School Children's Aid For Christmas Mail

LONDON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Because of the manpower shortage the post office has asked for school children up to the age of 15 to help out with the rush of Christmas mail during the 10 days before the holiday.

Where local school boards approve children will be excused to work in post offices eight hours a day.

More Thinking About Peace Urged on New World by Ford

DETROIT, Oct. 5 (AP)—Henry Ford has built the largest bomber plant in the world to help destroy the Axis, but the pioneer automobile manufacturer would rather think of peace.

"People have always thought too much about war, not enough about peace," he told Kenneth Stonehouse, British News Agency correspondent, in an interview.

"They have always been sadder, wiser and poorer after each war. It is greed that causes these things. Wars have always been a sickening business. It generally has been the case that when the victor imposes his will on the vanquished and grabs the spoils, then the loser nurses his resentment and waits for a chance to strike back.

"We must have a different kind of peace this time. It must be founded on the education and experience which are the only good to come out of this kind of evil. We must educate people. We must learn to think in the ways of peace. We must get together and learn about each other. Look at the United States. Here we have people of all nations living together in amity and without strife. My hope is that in the postwar world all nations eventually will join in a federation of the whole world.

"Right now we are all soldiers. I do what I am told and spare no effort—as we all should."

Mr. Ford would not discuss the present war situation or say how long he thought it would last.

"I don't know enough about it," he said.

He prophesied great air expansion after the war but would not agree that air transport would readily replace the automobile.

"Planes have to have a place to land and take off," he said of the possibility of a miniature airport on every lawn. "But," he added, "that will come."

"I am glad to think, too," he declared, "that air development in the future will bring the peoples of the world closer together."

Canadian Distilleries To Serve War Only

OTTAWA, Oct. 5 (AP)—The entire output of Canadian distilleries will be diverted to war purposes, effective Nov. 1, and no current production will be used for making beverages after that date, the Munitions and Supply Department announced.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Alberta

Calgary (Second Church): Alazhar Temple, Seventeenth Avenue and Fourth Street West, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 15.
Edmonton: Empire Theater, One Hundred and Tihrd Street, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 16.

Ontario

Toronto (Third Church): Massey Music Hall, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 11.

Saskatchewan

Moose Jaw: Technical School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 11.
Saskatoon: Bessborough, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 13.

England

Berkshire

Reading: Odeon Theater, Cheapside, 3 p. m., Oct. 25.

Gloucestershire

Stroud: Church Building, 3 p. m., Nov. 15.

Lancashire

Southport: Church Edifice, Lord Street West, 3 p. m., Nov. 21.
Wigan: Church Edifice, Marlebonne, 3 p. m., Nov. 1.

London

London (Third Church): Church Building, Curzon Street, W. 1, 2:30 p. m., Nov. 28.
London (Tenth Church): Church Building, Meadowcourt Road, Blackheath, S. E. 3, 3 p. m., Nov. 21.

Northumberland

Newcastle-on-Tyne (First Church): City Hall, 3 p. m., Nov. 28.

Warwickshire

Sutton Coldfield: Town Hall, 3 p. m., Nov. 22.

United States

California

Berkeley (Third Church): Church Edifice, 2715 Prince Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 15.
Beverly Hills: Church Edifice, 142 South Rexford Drive, 8 p. m., Oct. 13.
Long Beach (auspices Third Church): Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Cedar Avenue at Seventh Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 15.
Los Angeles (First Church): Church Edifice, 1366 South Alvarado Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 16.
Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie, 8 p. m., Oct. 13.
Los Angeles (Tenth Church): Church Edifice, 936 West Forty-ninth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 15.
Los Angeles (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1750 North Edgemont Street, 3 p., m., Oct. 17.
Los Angeles (Twenty-fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1014 South Cochran Avenue, at Olympic Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 12.
Los Angeles (Thirtieth Church): Church Edifice, 5352 South Deane Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 16.
Mill Valley: Tamalpais Park Elementary School, 360 East Blithedale Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 16.
Redlands: City Hall Auditorium, Cajon at Vine, 8 p. m., Oct. 13.
Richmond: Richmond Club House, 1125 Nevin Avenue, 2:30 p. m., Oct. 11.
Sacramento (First Church): Sacramento Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 16.
San Francisco (Fifth Church): Civic Auditorium, Grove and Larkin Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.
San Francisco (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 175 Junipero Serra Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 15.
San Mateo: Church Edifice, El Camino Real and Mount Diablo Avenue, 3 p. m., Oct. 11. Radiocast Station KYA, 1260 kilocycles.
Santa Monica: Church Edifice, Fifth Street and Arizona Avenue, 12:10 p. m., Oct. 16.
South Pasadena: Church Auditorium, 1524 Fremont Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 12.

District of Columbia

Washington (First Church): Church Edifice, 1770 Euclid Street, N. W., 8 p. m., Oct. 13. Radiocast Station WINX, 1340 kilocycles.

Illinois

Aurora: Church Auditorium, Fourth and Main Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 11.
Belvidere: Community Building, First Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 16.
Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Auditorium, 5318 Kenmore Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 11.
Chicago (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1713 Sunnyside Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 16.
Chicago (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice, 7201 North Ashland Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 12.
Chicago (Eighteenth Church): Church Auditorium, East Seventy-third and Coles Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 12.
Chicago (Twentieth Church): Church Auditorium, 2919 Devon Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 16.
Elmhurst: York Community High School, 355 West St. Charles Road, 8 p. m., Oct. 11.
Glencoe: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 13.
Libertyville: Libertyville Township High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 15.
Maywood: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 15.
Rockford: Shrine Temple, 327 North Main Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 13.
Villa Park: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., Oct. 11.

Indiana

Bloomington: School of Music Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 12.
Elkhart: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 15.
Goshen: Goshen High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 13.
Greensburg: Community Gymnasium, North and Lathrop Streets, 3 p. m., Oct. 11.
Hagerstown: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 16.
Indianapolis (Second Church): Murat Temple, New Jersey and Michigan Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 13.
Kokomo: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 15.
Terre Haute: Student Union Building, Indiana State Teachers' College, 8 p. m., Oct. 16.

Iowa

Clear Lake: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., October 11.
Sheldon: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., October 12.

Kansas

Atchison: Church Edifice, Fourth Avenue and Santa Fe Street, 3 p. m., October 11.

Louisiana

Monroe: Ouachita Parish High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., October 11.
New Orleans (First Church): Municipal Auditorium of New Orleans, 8 p. m., October 13.
Shreveport: Church Auditorium, 3201 Centenary Boulevard, 8 p. m., October 12.

Maryland

Annapolis: United Service Organizations Building, Compromise and St. Mary's Streets, 3:15 p. m., October 11.

Massachusetts

Adams: C. T. Plunkett Junior High School, Commercial Street, 8:15 p. m., October 16.
Concord: Veterans Building, Walden Street, 8 p. m., October 16.
Lynn: Church Edifice, Chestnut Street, near Broad, 8 p. m., October 15.
Springfield: Church Auditorium, 599 State Street, 8:15 p. m., October 15.

Michigan

Berrien Springs: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., October 11.
Sturgis: Central High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., October 15.

Missouri

St. Louis (Eighth Church): Church Auditorium, Skinker and Wydown Boulevard, 8 p. m., October 13.

Nebraska

Lincoln: Church Edifice, Twelfth and L Streets, 8 p. m., October 13.
Omaha (Third Church): Church Auditorium, 3,118 Browne Street, 8 p. m., October 16.
Weeping Water: Fair Auditorium, 8 p. m., October 15.

New Jersey

East Orange: East Orange High School Auditorium, North Walnut Street, near Main Street, 8:30 p. m., October 15.

New York

Brooklyn (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, Twelfth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, 8 p. m., October 13.
Buffalo (Third Church): Church Auditorium, West Ferry Street and Norwood Avenue, 8:15 p. m., October 13.
Hamburg: Hamburg High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., October 13.
Ithaca: Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., October 15.
New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 3 p. m., October 17.
New York (Third Church): Church Edifice, Park Avenue at Sixty-third Street, 3 p. m., October 11. Radiocast Station WQXR, 1560 kilocycles.
Silver Creek: High School Auditorium, Main Street, 8 p. m., October 12.
Utica: Church Auditorium, 1608 Genesee Street, 8 p. m., October 13.
Wellsville: Nancy Howe Auditorium, David A. Howe Library, 8 p. m., October 13.
Woodstock: Town Hall, 8 p. m., October 15.

Oregon

Ashland: Varsity Theater, 8 p. m., Oct. 15.
Eugene: Mayflower Theater, 784 East Eleventh Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 13.
Marshfield: Church Edifice, 720 Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 13.
Medford: Auditorium, Medford Senior High School, 8 p. m., Oct. 12.
Salem: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 12.

Pennsylvania

Erie: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 11.
Philadelphia (First Church): Church Edifice, 4012 Walnut Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 16.
Sewickley: High School Auditorium, Harbaugh and Peebles Streets, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 11.

Tennessee

Memphis (First Church): Ellis Auditorium, Poplar and Main Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 15.
Nashville (Second Church): War Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 16.

Virginia

Newport News: Newport News High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 12.

Washington

Bremerton: Bremerton High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 11.
Longview: Community Church, Washington Way and Kessler Boulevard, 3 p. m., Oct. 11.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Oct. 18; Nov. 1, 15, 29; Dec. 6, 20.
10:45 a. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Nov. 1; Dec. 6.
7:30 a. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Nov. 1; Dec. 6.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on Oct. 18; Nov. 1, 15; Dec. 6, 20.

New York

New York—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Oct. 18; Nov. 1, 15.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Oct. 18; Nov. 1, 15; Dec. 6, 20

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on Nov. 8.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Oct. 18; Nov. 1, 15; Dec. 6, 20.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 7 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, Oct. 18; Nov. 1, 15, 29; Dec. 6, 20.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, Nov. 1; Dec. 6.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, Oct. 18; Nov. 1, 15, 29; Dec. 6, 20.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; Oct. 18; Nov. 1, 15, 29; Dec. 13, 27.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, Oct. 18; Nov. 15; Dec. 20.

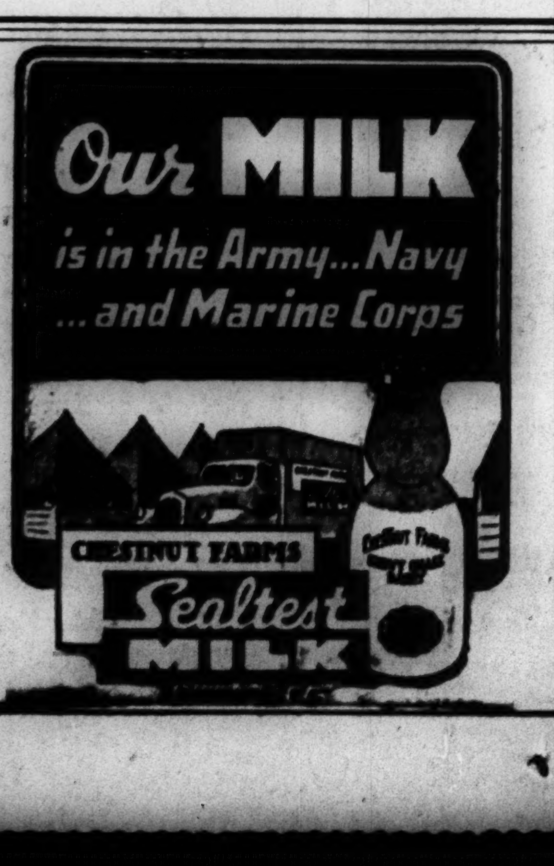
Since 1885
For the Best in Flowers
Small's
North 7000 Dupont Circle, Wash., D. C.

The Name Is
Craigleigh
for the finest coat classics we know of! 100% virgin wool fabrics, topnotch tailoring, and they fit so well that Craigleigh coats seldom if ever require alteration. Fur trimmed and furless models for Women and Misses.
$29.75 and $39.75
Exclusively at
Jelleff's
in Washington, D. C.
Coat Shop, Third Floor

In Washington It's
"MODEL FARMS DAIRY"
4115 KANSAS AVENUE N. W.
For Highest Quality Dairy Products Telephone Randolph 6800 for home delivery.
Have you tried our Ice Cream?
Model Farms delicious milk is served only where quality is paramount
Woodward and Lothrop 11th and F Sts. N. W.
The Latch String 612 12th St. N. W.
Allies Inn 1701 New York Ave.
The Dining Room 100 Maryland Ave. N. E.
The Evangeline 1330 L St. N. W.
Lansburgh's, 7th and E Sts. N. W.

(No wine, liquor or beer served)
WASHINGTON, D. C.'s
MOST MODERN RESTAURANT
The California Kitchen
Corner Connecticut and "N" Streets
2 Blocks West of Mayflower Hotel
Corner Connecticut and N St.
Open All Night
Free Parking
Invites You to Enjoy:
Delicious Tender Steaks—15 Varieties of Sandwiches—Soup—Salad—etc. Modern Soda Fountain—Moderate Prices.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10th 11th F and G Streets Phone District 5300
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Join and Enjoy the Paragon Needlecrafters
a league without membership fee for you who embroider beauty
If you like to know what is newest in needlework—to save pennies yet have lovely towels, luncheon sets, crib-size or grown-up quilts, decorative needleknot rugs—all made by your own hands—you are invited to register here for membership in the National Group of Paragon Needlecrafters. This entitles you to:
1. Exhibit needlework and receive awards.
2. Receive advance information on needlecraft fashions.
3. See exhibits of new "Limited Edition" merchandise here.
ART NEEDLEWORK, SEVENTH FLOOR



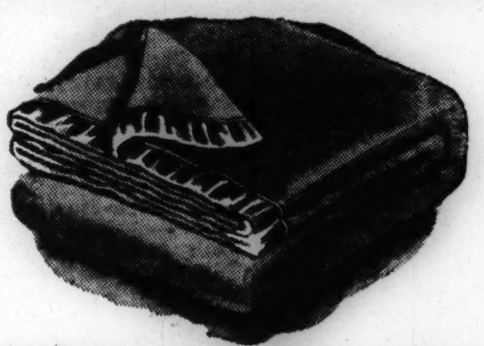
Authentic Reproductions of Early American 18th Century and Colonial
FURNITURE
offered at definite savings because of our neighborhood location and resultant lower overhead
"Buy today what you will be proud of tomorrow"
COLONY HOUSE
4244 CONN. AVE.
Open evenings until 9 P. M.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
October Is Coat and Suit Month at
The Modern Philipsborn
11th Street Between F & G
featuring marvelous values in our "Guild-Craft"* FURS and "Berkley"* Coats and Suits.
Coats and Suits—Third Floor

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Avignone Freres
CATERING
Every Requisite Supplied for
WEDDINGS—LUNCHEONS
TEAS—RECEPTIONS
BUFFET SUPPERS
Luncheons and Dinners Served
Ice Cream—Pastries—Confections
1777 Columbia Rd., N. W.
Columbia 0333

Thompson's Dairy
A 100% American Industry—Owned and Operated by the same Washington family for nearly three-quarters of a century
2012 11th Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Phone Decatur 1400

G. P. IVERSEN COMPANY
Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables
1211-1213 Maine Ave. S. W.
National 1125 Washington, D. C.

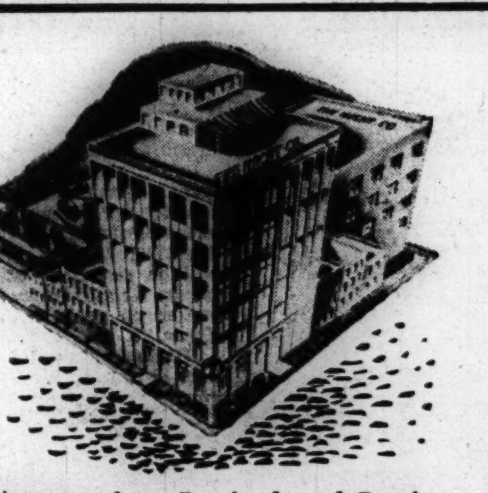


"AMERICAN WOOLEN MILLS"
72x90-in. BLANKETS
Anniversary Special— $7.88
—Don't be uncomfortable this winter for want of a warm blanket. See these 80% wool and 20% Amerlac protein fibre (the new protein fibre made from milk). Made extra long for extra tuck in. Dyed in deep, glowing colors and finished with gleaming rayon satin binding. How is *your* blanket supply?
Buy U. S. WAR BONDS!
Kann's
Buy U. S. WAR BONDS!
"The Avenue"—7th, 8th and D Sts.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Call RANDOLPH 8000
RUGS
Shampooed
Stored—Dyed
Repaired
Oriental and Domestic Rugs Repaired by Experts
"Complete Cleansing"
ARCADE-SUNSHINE
735 Lamont St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

The Allies Inn
Dinner
Luncheon
Breakfast
1703 NEW YORK AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FOOT DEFENDERS
Your feet deserve shoes fitted correctly
We specialize in the proper fitting of feet with shoes that you really enjoy wearing. We know feet.
For men, women and children.
FRANZ RICHEY
[illegible] R. K. O. Albee Building
15th and G Streets, N. W.
Phone [illegible]
WASHINGTON, D. C.



Newcomers from Portland, and Peoria, from Birmingham, and Boston, find
THE NAMES THEY KNOW
at
"The Store of Nationally Known Merchandise"
If you have a Charge Account in your home town, we'll be glad to open one here for you!
The Hecht Co.
F Street . . . 7th Street . . . E Street National 5100
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Fur and Fur-Trimmed
Coat Fashions
So Much at So Little Cost
BROOKS
1109 G Street, Washington, D. C.

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call
National 2142
Hours: 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily except Saturday and Sunday
The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.

'Creeping Censorship' Dispute Now in Open

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5—The unanswered protest which 34 Washington newspapermen have addressed to President Roosevelt questioning the excessive restrictions placed on the coverage of the President's recent tour, brings into the open the increasingly unsatisfactory operation of the so-called voluntary censorship.

Behind the formal letter which Washington correspondents of most of the country's leading newspapers wrote to the White House on Sept. 29 are facts which put a considerably different light on the situation than appears on the surface.

On the surface, a strong case properly can be made for taking every effective precaution to keep as secret as possible where the President was at any time on his trip and where he was going next.

Facts of Protest

But the truth is that the censorship surrounding the President's activities went far beyond the bounds of protective security and the facts which give point to the correspondent's protests are these:

1. The President's own desire and decision was to exclude all press and radio correspondents from this trip.

2. This decision was modified to permit a representative of each of the three press associations to accompany him only upon the vigorous pleading by Stephen Early, White House Press Secretary; Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information; and Byron Price, Director of the Office of Censorship.

3. Every first-hand account of the President's activities, written by the press association men who were with him, had to be submitted to Mr. Roosevelt for his personal censorship. At his press conference upon return the President said he made no deletions; he made some additions; he complimented the press association men on knowing what not to write.

4. It is a well-known professional journalistic fact, familiar to Mr. Roosevelt, that press association correspondents are not allowed to write independent observation and appraisal. Thus the President's exclusion of special correspondents from the trip meant that newspapermen free to write independent observation and appraisal were denied access to the first-hand news incident to the tour.

No Official Agreement

5—The question as to whether it was desirable or necessary to keep the country completely in the dark about the President's trip until Mr. Roosevelt returned to Washington or whether a delay of two or three days in the publication of where the President had been would have been sufficient protection was raised not merely by the correspondents but by informed officials close to the White House. There was no official agreement that complete suppression was necessary.

6—Finally, while Byron Price puts in an unqualified defense for the policy of withholding all news of the President until he returned to Washington, there is definite evidence that the policy of complete delay did not rest primarily on grounds of security. There is reliable information that Stephen Early himself ordered the story to be held up to "compensate" Washington correspondents who were prevented from making the trip. Washington correspondents did not ask for this compensation and in any event that reason for delaying of the news certainly undercuts the unyielding argument of the office of censorship.

Letter to President

It was in light of these facts that the 34 Washington newspaper men, after first obtaining a full statement of the Government's position from Mr. Early, Mr. Davis and Mr. Price, addressed the following letter to the President:

September 29, 1942
The President,
The White House,
Dear Mr. President:

On Sept. 23, a group of Washington newspapermen submitted a written inquiry to Mr. Stephen Early (White House Press Secretary), Mr. Bryon Price (Director of the Office of Censorship), and Mr. Elmer Davis (Director of the Office of War Information) regarding what we considered to be excessive and harmful restrictions placed on the news coverage of your current coast-to-coast tour.

All of us are concerned as American citizens with the success of the war effort and with protecting the security of the President of the United States and all national interests in the war. We do not question in the least the desirability of keeping your itinerary secret and of taking every other precaution that would be effective, once the tour was embarked upon.

Two Questions

In our inquiry we requested to be informed:

1. Whether, and why, the national interest required that nothing concerning the trip be published until it had been completed?

2. Why accredited correspondents, in addition to the representatives of the three press associations, should have been denied access to the first-hand news incident to your tour?

We have received replies from Messrs. Early, Price and Davis, but they contain no convincing statment to show that the security of the President required complete suppression of all news about the tour until after is completion. In reply to our second question we have received no explanation whatsoever, we do not feel that the interests of the free American press were adequately served by the concession which finally allowed three men to accompany you to represent all of the thousands of newspapers in the United States, and we can see no justification for this inordinate limitation on independent observation by trained newspapermen.

We believe this kind of suppression undermines confidence, not alone in the newspapers, but in the Government. When so many people have personal knowledge of such an important event as the visit of their President, and see nothing about it in the newspapers until a long time afterwards, doubts are inevitably raised as to the completeness and authenticity of other news emanating from the Government.

Message Cited

We agree heartily with the spirit of your own National Newspaper Week message, and particularly when you say: "War imposes grave new responsibilities on all of us, but upon no public servant does the responsibility for truth and integrity rest more heavily than upon the press. Theirs is the duty of keeping the people fully and truly informed."

We respectfully submit that the policy adopted in connection with your trip makes it difficult for the press to carry on in the spirit which you have so ably stated.

In short, we are disturbed at what appears to us to be, intentional or not, a creeping censorship, and we respectfully request a reconsideration of this policy as it might apply to any situation in the future.

Sincerely yours,
(signed) J. Roscoe Drummond, The Christian Science Monitor; Raymond Clapper, Scripps-Howard Newspapers; James L. Wright, Buffalo Evening News; Blair Moody, Detroit News; Richard L. Wilson, Des Moines Register and Tribune and Minneapolis Star-Journal and Tribune; Paul R. Leach, Chicago Daily News; K. G. Crawford, PM; Dewey L. Fleming, Baltimore Sun; W. C. Murphy, Jr., Philadelphia Inquirer; Chesly Manly, Chicago Tribune; Raymond Z. Henle, Pittsburgh Post-Gazette; Phelps H. Adams, New York Sun; Delbert Clark, New York Times; Warren Wheaton, Chicago Sun; John O'Donnel, New York Daily News; Felix Belair, Jr., Time, Inc.; Walker S. Buel, Cleveland Plain Dealer; Bert Andrews, New York Herald Tribune; Thomas L. Stokes, Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance; Mark Foote, Booth Newspapers; Robert E. Kennedy, Chicago Times; Charles G. Ross, St. Louis Post-Dispatch; Warren B. Francis, Los Angeles Times; Sam O'Neal, St. Louis Star-Times; Robert L. Riggs, Louisville Courier-Journal; Ernest K. Lindley, Newsweek; Charles Van Devender, New York Post; James J. Butler, Editor and Publisher; Alexander F. Jones, Washington Post; Theodore C. Alford, Kansas City Star; B. M. McKelnay, Washington Star; Clifford A. Prevost, Knight Newspapers; Carroll Kilpatrick, Birmingham News and Age-Herald; Windsor P. Booth, Philadelphia Record.

In reply to the correspondents' earlier memorandum, which covered the same ground as the letter to the President, Mr. Davis took no exception to the correspondents' position on either of their main points. He said he would take the matter up again with the White House.

Mr. Early defended the restrictions as necessary.

Shepard
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Where You ALWAYS Shop With Confidence

Fur Coats for Juniors

An Event Especially Planned for the Woman 5 ft. 5 and Under!

$98

- Mendoza Beaver Dyed Coney
- Hollander Seal Dyed Coney
- Grey Krimmer Caracul Dyed Lamb
- Sable-Dyed Coney

$198

- Northern Sable Blended Muskrat
- Natural Grey Kidskin
- Silver Grey Caracul Dyed Lamb
- Black Persian Lamb Paw
- Natural Silver Muskrat
- Silvertone Dyed Muskrat
- Black Persian Lamb

Plus Federal tax

Fur Shop—Second Floor

WAYS TO PAY: Lay-Away Plan with deposit at time of purchase. (No carrying charge.) Gradual Payment Plan. Charge to Your Account or Pay Cash.

Storage Without Charge Until November First.

Fur Shop—Second Floor

Shepard
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Where You ALWAYS Shop With Confidence

Custom Calf
on or off duty . . . enjoy the beauty of
Florsheim brogies

Florsheim Brogies are styled to lead a double life. They volunteer for active duty or serve you on the fashion front as well. Whatever your daytime schedule calls for, you will do it better in comfortable, low heel Florsheim Brogies.

10.95 pair

Women's Shoe Store—Street Floor

Have You Tried
Breakfast
Luncheon
Dinner
AT
Blanding's
155 WESTMINSTER STREET
and
9 WAYLAND SQUARE
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Planes Don't Leave Much Room to Spare

United States Army from Wide World

Land Attack Gets Support From Air

The attack bombers of the Ground Air-Support Command, Army Air Forces, swoop low over the advancing light tanks moving up to an attack in desert warfare maneuvers somewhere in the West. As they whizz over the tanks the machine gunners can't resist the opportunity to get in a little practice in trying to center their guns on the flashing planes, which is some trick if you can do it with an object hurtling through space at perhaps 200 miles an hour.

Byrnes Calls for 'All-Out' War Against High Cost of Living

Continued from Page 1

Justice Byrnes has resigned from the Court to take the new job of Director of Economic Stabilization which puts him over Price Administrator Leon Henderson, National War Labor Board Chairman, William H. Davis and other Government chiefs who have been attempting to enforce living cost control on a piece-meal basis.

Byrnes' Job

It will be Mr. Byrnes' job to seal up the cracks that have been left in Mr. Henderson's ceiling prices ordered in May, in the NWLB's formula for a 15 per cent increase in wages, laid down in the "Little Steel" case, as a fair boost to cover the mounting cost-of-living, and other experimental anti-inflation steps taken by various Government agencies.

One important decision Mr. Byrnes will be called upon to make is how to enforce the regulations the Government has issued. To date consumer participation in America's great cost of living fight has been negligible. The legal machinery for suing to recover overcharges by shopkeepers is included in the original price control law but for the most part it has been ignored by consumers, only a few of whom have even bothered to try to understand price ceilings at all. A general consumer education program has never been favored by Mr. Henderson, who has been too busy getting his complicated price rulings fitted into a pattern.

Substitution Problem

Evasion of price control rulings through substitution of goods of an inferior quality is another problem now receiving Government study. A system of standards and labeling is expected to evolve.

An experiment in standardization and simplification has already been made in men's work clothes, the OPA announced today. Hereafter if a consumer buys a pair of overalls or a coverall labeled with the letter "S" he will know that the garment complies both as to Government simplification and to quality standards.

Most radical departure in the new anti-inflation regulations is the control of wages. A tight ceiling forbidding all raises is clamped down on persons now getting $5,000 a year or more. Virtually the only way for such a person to get a raise hereafter will be to get a more responsible job or take on outside work.

It is generally believed that the NWLB, under its authority to correct maladjustments or inequalities will continue to use its "Little Steel" formula, granting a 15 per cent increase to offset increases in the cost of living up to now. Previously the Board had authority over wages only when they were involved in dispute as a result of collective bargaining. Now its jurisdiction has been extended to cover all industries and all employees.

One section of the President's executive order put into effect his much-discussed $25,000 net limit on salaries, but it was specified that the limit should apply only where the executive would not have to give up life insurance or default other obligations as a result of the limitation.

White House spokesmen said they supposed the President's $75,000 could be curtailed to meet the new salary ceiling.

90 P. C. Coverage

The new price control regulations extend controls to about 90 per cent of the family food budget, Price Administrator Leon Henderson estimated. Under the old regulations only about 60 per cent could be controlled because of special exemptions put through by the Farm Bloc in Congress.

The emergency ceilings freeze prices charged by both retailers and wholesalers at the highest levels of the five days, Sept. 28 through Oct. 2. These will hold until the OPA has time to work out permanent ceilings in consultation with growers, processors, wholesalers and retailers.

Chief food items brought under ceilings for the first time are chickens, eggs, cheese, butter, potatoes and flour.

The rent regulations extend control now exercised over 396 defense areas with a population of 90,000,000 to the rest of the nation's 132,000,000 persons. While the OPA is setting up machinery for enforcement of its regulations, Mr. Henderson has asked that landlords who have advanced rentals beyond March 1 levels scale them down voluntarily.

Green Declares President Rebuked 'Losing War' Wailers

TORONTO, Oct. 5 (AP)—Opening the American Federation of Labor's sixty-second annual convention, President William Green declared today that President Roosevelt had rebuked those in the United States Government who had said unions were unnecessary and that we were losing the war.

Mr. Green sounded the convention keynote that a United Nations' victory must be the controlling force in every decision.

Referring to Mr. Roosevelt's remarks upon his return last week from a western tour, Mr. Green asserted: "I interpret his statement as a rebuke to those who kept advertising to Hitler and the world that we were losing the war and that trade unions were unnecessary."

Mr. Green referred, without using names, to Ralph A. Bard, Assistant U. S. Secretary of the Navy, and Rear Admiral Ben Moreel, Chief of the Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks, both of whom addressed departmental conventions of the A. F. of L. last week. Mr. Bard's statement that we were losing the war was made, however, in a previous speech.

Green Confident of Victory

Promising that American workers would smash all production records, Mr. Green declared his confidence in a United Nations victory and served notice that at the peace table labor must have a very large representation.

Nearly 600 delegates representing almost 5,500,000 organized workers in the United States and Canada assembled today for the opening session.

President Green plainly forecast the convention keynote in a broadcast preview when he declared: "Only such undertakings as contribute to promoting the war effort can command our immediate support and attention."

His comment on President Roosevelt's Executive Order designed to combat inflation was that "we will co-operate fully." He said he interpreted the wage controls as stabilization rather than a "freezing" which would preclude adjustment of inequities and sub-standards.

The report of Secretary-Treasurer George Meany showed per capita tax payments to the Federation on 5,482,581 members, an increase of nearly a million since the last convention. Mr. Meany reported income for the 12 months of $2,309,181 and a balance Aug. 31 of $1,267,171.

Teamsters Hold Lead

The Teamsters' Union continued to lead all other unions in convention voting strength with 5,056 votes out of an aggregate of 53,029. Voting strength was credited on the basis of per capita tax payments. The Carpenters were second with 3,667 votes, Machinists third with 3,285, Hodcarriers and Common Laborers fourth with 2,837, Hotel and Restaurant Employees fifth with 2,420, International Ladies Garment Workers sixth with 2,250, Electrical Workers seventh with 2,079.

The Executive Council's annual report to the Federation accused the U. S. National Labor Relations Board of biased decisions favoring industrial unions as against the unions organized along craft lines which are affiliated with the A. F. of L. It also criticized the Office of Price Administration for indecision.

Reporting on efforts to conduct a Pan-American Labor Conference, the Council "recommended that the officers of the Executive Council be urged to continue their efforts in that direction and, if need be, call upon the proper agencies of government to assist, financially, if necessary, in bringing about the convening of such a Pan-American Labor Conference."

Biddle Moves To Intern All Active in Bund

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—The Justice Department, officially designating the German-American Bund as the "official spearhead of the Nazi "fifth column in America," started today a nation-wide drive to revoke the citizenship of all naturalized persons who were active in the organization, class them as enemy aliens and intern them.

Attorney General Biddle, in announcing the action, siad that "we are moving at once to clean out this source of danger to our national security."

Although the Bund announced its "voluntary" dissolution shortly after Pearl Harbor, Mr. Biddle said, "its spirit and functions continue up to the present day behind the innocent mask of cultural societies, singing and athletic clubs. The Bund, in reality, is far from dead."

"The aims and purposes of the Bund," Mr. Biddle said, "are wholly inconsistent with American citizenship. Loyalty to one excludes loyalty to the other. It therefore follows that those Germans who became naturalized American citizens and at the same time turned actively to the affairs of the Bund are guilty of fraud. Their oaths of allegiance were not honestly taken."

The courts would be asked to denaturalize "these disloyal Bundists," Mr. Biddle said, on the basis of investigations made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for many months concerning the activities of "hundreds" of former members of the Bund.

The Justice Department, outlining the background of the Bund, said its history stems back to a German patriotic society, "Teutonia," formed in Detroit in 1924 by Fritz Gissibl, a German alien "who was with Hitler in the Munich Beer Hall 'putsch.'" During the middle and late 'twenties there were in this country "scattered outposts of the National Socialist Labor Party or Nazi organization, giving open and vigorous support to the rising Hitler movement" the Department said.

In 1933 these groups were brought together by Gissibl and Heinz Spanknoebel into an organization called the "Friends of the New Germany." The Department said that the name was changed to the German-American Bund at a convention in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1936 because, quoting one unidentified Bund official, "'Friends of the New Germany' sounds too German and makes people shy and keeps them from joining."

KLER-VUE
KNIFE
RACK

Convenient glassed-in knife rack to hold a sharpening steel and eight knives of any style and size up to a 10-inch blade—safely. Red or white.

$2.95

Fairchild's
THE GOOD HOUSEKEEPING STORE
10-12 ARCADE
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

U. S. Sinks 10 Per Cent Of Japanese Trade Ships

Continued from Page 1

it is difficult to know just how much tonnage has thus far been sent to the bottom. The lowest estimate of Japanese losses given here is 500,000 tons, while other computations, made by equally competent officials, amount to as much as 1,250,000 tons. It seems reasonable, then, to assume that the enemy has lost approximately one tenth of his troop and cargo-carrying capacity.

Simultaneously with this drop in merchant tonnage there has come an immense expansion of the Japanese empire and a consequent need for more and more ships to tie this newly conquered territory together. In peacetime Japan required at least 5,000,000 tons of shipping to keep production in balance. An even greater tonnage must be needed today, it is estimated. There is, consequently, good reason to believe that Japan's cargo-carrying capacity has been reduced to the danger point.

Lessened Japanese Shipments

As more submarines and long-range bombers are built, and the United States is already well into a gigantic construction program for both, Japanese lines of communication will be brought under a steadily intensifying attack. Whereas the Japanese underwater craft has not yet proved itself, there is incontrovertible evidence that United States submarines are highly efficient and are commanded by able officers.

Reports from the southwest Pacific during the past few months have hinted that the enemy is either unwilling to or is finding it difficult to send supplies to such threatened outposts as New Guinea and the Solomon Islands, nor is there evidence that large numbers of Japanese troops and equipment are being shifted to Manchuria or to the borders of India. In other words, although Tokyo is operating on short, interior lines of communication, it does not seem to be matching the United Nations in the matter of shifting supplies to far eastern focal points.

During September United States shipyards alone turned out 93 new merchant vessels with a total of 1,009,800 deadweight tons. Between the end of World War I and 1938, when reports ceased, the best year for Japanese shipyards was 1937 when 180 vessels of 451,121 aggregate gross tons were built. Allowing for the difference between gross and deadweight tons, it becomes apparent that United States shipbuilding capacity today is anywhere from 15 to 20 times that of Japan. Furthermore, America's expansion program is far from finished, the 1943 goal being double that of this year.

These are among the factors which prevent war officials here from viewing services are not discounting Japanese staying power but they have found that enemy ships can be sunk effectively and steadily by American torpedoes and bombs. It has been found to be a very good method of whittling away enemy strength while building up that of the United Nations in that part of the world.

Battle for New Guinea: Air Power to Decide It

Continued from Page 1

a point when the United Nations' supply problem becomes more difficult than theirs. Where this will be depends largely upon the ability of the Allied air force to disrup and damage their communications. The issue, I feel, will be decided finally from the air rather than from the ground. It might be that the United Nations' aerial blitz will prevent the Japanese from standing anywhere and will inflict upon the Japanese one of the few defeats on land they have suffered.

During the course of September, the United Nations made 106 separate raids against enemy targets, and 90 per cent of these have been aimed at supply lines feeding the Kokoda track. The tempo of this month-old blitz has increased as it has progressed. Raids became more numerous and heavier as new types of aircraft—Boston Bombers, Beaufighters, and Beaufort torpedo bombers—have entered the fray.

Trifling Opposition

Against them the Japanese have put up trifling opposition. The bottleneck on the road from Buna to Kokoda—Wairopi Bridge—has been a daily target. It has become known as the "Bridge of Sighs" because of the Sisyphean task the Japanese are presented in trying to repair it in the short intervals between raids.

It is unwise ever to underestimate Japanese capabilities. But with that in thought, I feel confident that they are set a hard task if they intend trying to maintain their hold in New Guinea even as far inland as Kokoda. The aerial offensive cannot decide the battle in a few days, but if it can be maintained without opposition over a period, its powers of attrition will be decisive.

Obviously, something has gone wrong with the original Japanese plans. An overland attack against Port Moresby under present conditions, as an isolated maneuver, could never have been intended as a serious threat. Treated as one arm of a pincer movement, the other working from Milne Bay it would have made sense. In cooperation with seaboard invasion, it was grand strategy. But Milne Bay was a failure and the Solomons are absorbing much naval and aerial strength. The Kokoda force thus became the stunted army of a pincer the other arm of which could not operate.

Spanish Vessel Lands Refugees at New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—The steamer Magallanes arrived here from a Spanish port bringing scores of European refugees and some United States citizens from Europe. It was the first refugee ship to reach this section since the United States entered the war.

The ship is of Spanish registry. Passengers were said to include Spanish and Polish subjects as well as other nationalities. All passengers were temporarily detained aboard ship for examination by the Immigration Department, Naval officers and the Federal Bureau of Investigation before disembarking.

HOMEMAKERS!
Let The Outlet
Consultant
Decorator
HELP YOU!

Are you redecorating your home? . . or a single room? Buying new draperies and rugs? . . Planning new slip covers? Consult an epert! Let her assist you with color schemes, and the like. There's no charge for this service!

Consultant Decorator
OUTLET, 3rd Floor

OUTLET Company
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

W. C. VIALL
Pure Rich Milk
in thrifty cream-top bottles
Delicious Cream
Ice Cream for Parties
Phones:
EA 1255-1256
912 Broadway E. Providence, R. I.

LUGGAGE
LOUIS & CO.
1 Arcade—Weybosset Street
Providence, R. I.
EXPERT SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
UMBRELLAS REPAIRED—RECOVERED
LEATHER GOODS REPAIRED

Miss Bertha M. Pinney
Shampooing · Manicuring
Marcel and Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting and Styling
by MISS HAGAN
Special Department for MEN
Phone MAnning 8581
424 Howard Bldg. 171 Westminster St.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Be Safe...Be Sure...
When Purchasing Diamonds, Jewelry or Silverware
REGISTERED JEWELER
AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
Fosters Jewelers
The J. A. Foster Co.—
Dorrance and Middle Streets

If the
Article or Service
you are seeking is not in this issue call
GAspee 7610
10 to 1 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
The Christian Science Monitor
Advertising Information Bureau
Providence, Rhode Island

Art Exhibitions in Boston—Symphony Orchestra Appeals for Support

Griggs Etchings on Display At Boston Public Library

By Dorothy Adlow

The October exhibition from the Wiggin Collection in the Boston Public Library will consist of a selection of etchings by Frederick Landseer Maur Griggs.

In the customary manner the exhibition has been discerningly hung and informingly labeled. The etchings by this British artist come as a suitable addition to the sequence of print displays. The one-man shows have provided Bostonians with an excellent introduction to the art in black-and-white of our time. Most of the displays have been works of Englishmen. They reveal the prevailing tastes and aptitudes, the customary tendencies and subjects.

On the whole, the British incline towards detachment; they love the relics of old architecture and they portray churches, castles, and bridges, with utmost diligence, and very often with great beauty.

* * *

Frederick L. M. Griggs (1876-1938) seems to have been one of the most reticent and detached of the English printmaking brotherhood. His pictures in the Public Library all run to the architecural theme. They dwell primarily upon the mediaeval. Griggs was not alone in looking back to the serenity and majesty of a remote past. England has fostered many such enthusiasts.

Frederick Griggs was deeply devoted to the beauty of Gothic art. If the edifice was not there, he reconstructed it in his imagination from some ruins or from historic documents.

When Griggs constructed from his fancy, the inventions were as solid as the real buildings. His fantasy was not tenuous or allusive, but firm and substantial. It comes as a surprise to the spectator to learn that many of these views are the contrivance of imagination. Embodied in these compositions is a respect for the higher achievements that result not only from technical mastery but from a poetic exaltation.

Few if any of the 37 plates of Griggs fail to convey interest. Some exceed others in stressing a deep thoughtfulness, a brooding quiet. Such plates are generally composed with enhancements of landscape trees, grass, fences, streams, and imposing shrubbery. Other plates dwell almost entirely upon the qualifications of structure.

* * *

In both types Griggs operated slowly, painstakingly, lavishing no end of patience upon every small detail. The lines vary in thickness and thrust; they are traced like a carefully evolved network in minute hatchings. Sometimes Griggs would rub the surface to soften or attune the shadow. There is an amazing amount of variation, and scarcely perceptible differences in tone and texture enforce the sense of mass, the position of plane, the relation of structure to surrounding atmosphere. Such painstaking workmanship in the hands of a sensitive draughtsman produces most delicate variations and overtones. In the hands of a less imaginative etcher, the method might prove to be heavy and dull.

Among the prints to be seen in the exhibition are "St. Botolph's Bridge," "Sellenger," "Owlpen Manor," "Fen Monastery," "Tattershal," "Sarras." The latter is an imaginary representation of the "Sarras" of "Le Morte d' Arthur." In many plates we are given an opportunity to see several states.

* * *

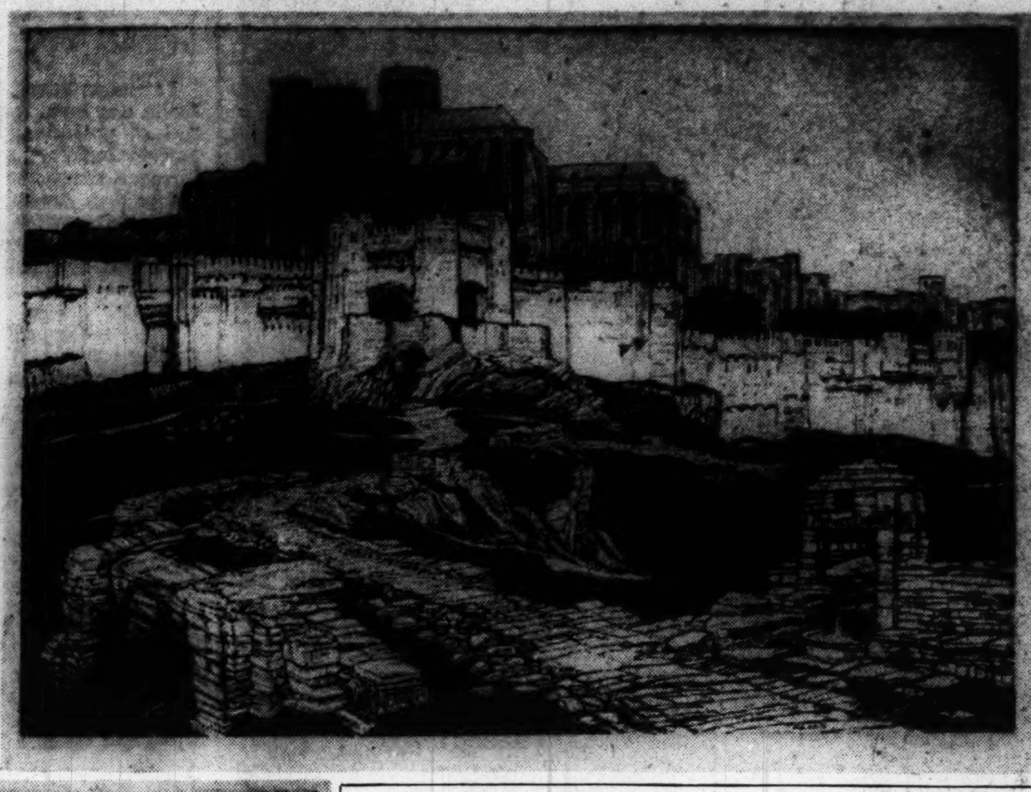
Miss Converse's Screen

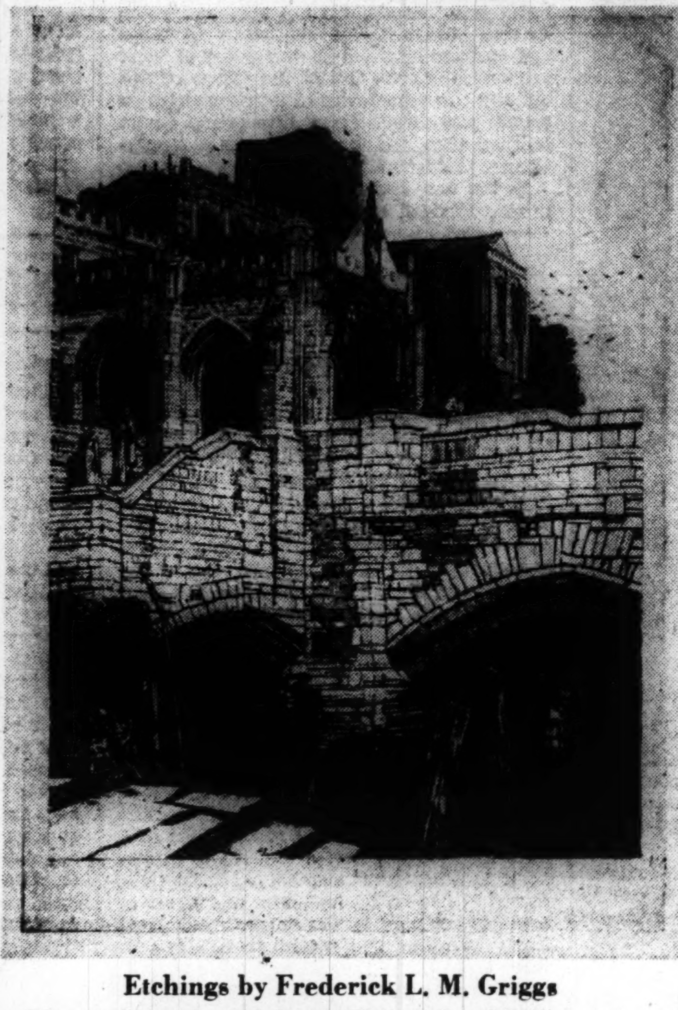
Elisabeth Converse has recently completed a large painted screen for use during the services of the Community Church of Boston. It is a six-fold screen, and over the partitions is a continuous composition which has been carefully planned and satisfactorily executed.

A former student of the Boston Museum School, Miss Converse has devoted a good deal of time to drawing and has already done some mural work. The screen is designed in a quite independent manner. Miss Converse followed the theme of "Unity" and has visualized the amalgamation of peoples of divers colors and nationalities for a common good. The ideal has been embodied in a forthright and simple manner, and is very effective.

The many types of persons are portrayed with clarity of definition and yet with far more than a poster-like simplification. They come closest in resemblance to the Tahitian portraits by Paul Gauguin. The clothing is generalized. There is no added ornamentation, no accessory flourish. Everything is characterized in a basic and elemental manner. The colors run to buff, gray, dull browns, and soft blues.

Miss Converse was ingenious and practical in preparing a "mobile" mural. Her picture is no mere ornament. It has a thesis. The artist becomes teacher, using his vehicle to instill concepts of social betterment.





Etchings by Frederick L. M. Griggs

Above is "Sarras" and below is "Potter's Bow." Both are now on exhibition at the Boston Public Library.

The Daily Dialer

President Roosevelt following his annual custom, will inaugurate the nation's war chest drive on the Community Mobilization for Human Needs tonight, all networks, WEEI, WBZ, WNAC, WHDH, 10:30. The "Blondie" cast will do a special sketch for the occasion and the Philadelphia Orchestra, under Eugene Ormandy, will play Sousa's "Stars and Stripes Forever" and the "Russian Sailors' Dance," from Glière's "The Red Poppy."

Jascha Heifetz, appearing on a West Coast radiocast of "Great Artists," is to play a Pan American program, including Aguirre's "Huella," Valle's "Preludio," and Villa-Lobos' "Moth Circling Around the Light," in one group, and Foster's "Jeanie," Herbert's "A La Valse," his own arrangements of Gershwin's Prelude No. 1 and "The Star-Spangled Banner," in a second group, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Josephine Antoine, Metropolitan soprano, is to sing "Je Suis Titania," from Thomas' "Mignon," and, with Reinhold Schmidt, bass, "Give Me One Hour," from Friml's "White Eagle," in the NBC-WBZ musicale, 10 p. m. Mr. Schmidt's solo will be Charles' "The Green-Eyed Dragon."

Madeleine Carroll is to head an outstanding cast of radio players in a modern drama, "I Was Married in Bataan," in the "Cavalcade" program, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m. Hedy Lamarr and William Powell are to be co-starred in a version of the film, "Love Crazy," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m. "Hot Copy," NBC's newspaper story series begins its second season with Fern Persons, NBC player, as Anne Rogers, in the lead, NBC-WBZ, 11:30 p. m.

Parks Johnson and Warren Hull, the "Vox Pop-ers" are to be heard interviewing the officers and men of the Lakehurst Naval Air Station, blimp coastal patrol base, CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

Tuesday

E. Robert Schmitz, French pianist is to be the guest artist of CBS's "Keyboard Concert" series, CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m.

Radiocasts from Iceland are inaugurated at Bjorn Bjornson begins a bi-weekly report from Reykjavik, Blue-WHDH, 4:45 p. m.

Wheeler in Cast

Bert Wheeler will be co-starred with Lou Holtz, Willie Howard and Argentinita in "Priorities of 1942," which comes to the Shubert on Monday afternoon, Oct. 12.

On the Stage

Berhman's 'Pirate'

A note from the Playwrights' Company, which with the Theater Guild is presenting S. N. Berhman's new extravaganza, "The Pirate," at the Colonial on Oct. 26, provides a brief outline of the plot of the play. The setting, it seems, is a small and tranquil community of Santo Domingo in the West Indies early in the nineteenth century. Into the village some years before the time of the story had come a notorious pirate, who had concealed his identity, married the prettiest girl in the village (Lynn Fontanne) and looked forward to a peaceful life. Then a band of strolling players arrive, headed by Serafin (Alfred Lunt), who discovers at the same time the identity of the pirate and the fact that he is in love with the pirate's wife. The rest of the play is concerned with his efforts to out-maneuver the pirate and win the lady.

In the cast are Estelle Winwood, Jack Smart, Lea Penman, Clarence Derwent, Maurice Ellis, Muriel Rahn, Walter Mosby and James O'Neill. A Negro chorus will have a part in the production. Four settings have been designed by Lemuel Ayers. Dances have been directed by Felicia Sorel. Music is by Herbert Kingsley. The production has been staged by Mr. Lunt and John C. Wilson. The play comes to Boston six weeks after its premiere at Madison, Wis.

* * *

'Sycamore' Tickets

At the Colonial tickets go on sale today for the Theater Guild's production of "Mr. Sycamore," which opens the subscription season of the Theater Guild and the American Theater Society on Oct. 12.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library—Exhibition Legros—etchings and drypoints. Through October.

Cambridge Center for Audult Education, 42 Brattle Street—Portrait paintings and drawings by Charlotte Hunnewell Lampson. Through Oct. 13.

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Avenue, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days, 9 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays, 2 to 5.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Pictures by Edna Hibel.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Portraits by Madam Jeanne W. De Leiris. Through Oct. 24.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—The Spirit of France in Graphic Art for the benefit of France Forever. Oct. 6, at 8 o'clock.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Members' exhibition.

Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Prints and ships and yachts.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Exhibition of art work by children of the Boston public schools.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Water colors by Catherine Spencer Goodnow. Through Oct. 24.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge — Permanent Collection of Medieval and modern artists; Asiatic works of art and prints of the Masters; Roman coins.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10-4; music at 2:45, Sundays, 1-4; music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on National Holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours, 9 to 5 daily; 2 to 6 Sundays; closed Mondays. Paul Revere and his environment (Special Exhibition Galleries). Through Oct. 11. Paintings by contemporary American artists (Provisional Acquisitions Gallery). Prints after Raphael, engravings by Dusart, etchings by Castiglione and the Perelle (Print Department). The Philip Leffingwell Spalding collection of early American silver. Recent Accessions Gallery. Opening Sept. 29.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art, Phillips Academy — Contemporary Canadian artists. Through Nov. 10 Portraits by the Colonial American painter, John Greenwood. Through Nov. 6.

Concord: Concord Art Association—Memorial exhibition of paintings by Frederick A. Bosley. Water colors, pottery and miniatures by Robert N. Hudspeth.

Lowell: Whistler Birthplace—Independent's exhibition, also miscellaneous works by Americans. Through Oct. 14.

Pittsfield: Berkshire Museum—Music in Art. Paintings by Lee Ramsdell. Through Oct. 31.

Springfield: Museum of Fine Arts—Works of Artists' Union of Western Massachusetts, Deerfield Valley Art Association, Springfield Artists' Guild, Springfield Art League. Through Oct. 11; contemporary portraits. Through Oct. 31.

Wellesley: Wellesley College Art Museum—Paintings by Pablo Picasso. Through Oct. 18.

Winchester: Winchester Public Library Gallery—Water colors by Eliot O'Hara. Through Oct. 28.

Worcester: Worcester Art Museum—Exhibition of British crafts, sponsored by the British Government.

New Hampshire

Manchester: Currier Gallery of Art—American prints, prints by Joseph Pennell, paintings of life in the Soviet Union by Frank Horowitz. Through October.

Rhode Island

Providence: Providence Art Club, 11 Thomas Street—Colored chalk drawings of American Indians by Bertha Noyes. Through Oct. 11.

Peace With Musicians' Union Now Seems to Be Possibility

By L. A. Sloper

Hope that the long-standing differences between the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the American Federation of Musicians may soon be resolved is seen in the announcement received today by subscribers and Friends of the Orchestra.

The reference, the first statement made by the Trustees on this subject since 1920, at the time of the "strike," follows:

"Since many expressions of concern have been received by the Trustees and Management due to conflicting reports circulated from time to time with regard to affiliation of the members of our Orchestra with the American Federation of Musicians, we shall begin by stating our attitude on this subject. The musical integrity of our institution rests upon the wide discretionary powers we have conferred on the Conductor in selecting personnel and in matters of discipline. We do not believe our institution can maintain that integrity if our musicians subscribe to the existing by-laws of the Federation. If those by-laws were to be amended so as to permit the full and free pursuit of the highest artistic standards, our chief cause for anxiety would be removed."

The last sentence of this paragraph contains the words upon which hope of settlement may be based. It has always been the position of the orchestra management that the "musical integrity" of the orchestra is the prime consideration. Certain by-laws of the musicians union, as they now stand, might interfere with the conductor's control, it seems to have been felt. The hint of a possibility that those by-laws may be amended provides the first official suggestion from either side that a settlement may be reached.

Proposals of modifications in the by-laws to insure the maintenance of the "highest artistic standards" are understood to have come from the union itself—which appears to indicate a pacific attitude. So far as the Trustees are concerned, no disposition is evident to oppose unionization, provided the "musical integrity" of the orchestra is assured.

Whether the orchestra is to be unionized depends of course upon the players themselves, who under the Wagner Act have the sole right to decide how they shall be represented in dealings with the management. At a conference with the press last week, Jerome D. Greene, president of the Board of Trustees, said the players were in agreement with the management as to the necessity for maintaining artistic standards.

Two Openings Tonight

At the Plymouth — "The Damask Cheek," new play by John Van Druten and Lloyd Morris, directed by Mr. Van Druten, and presented by Dwight Deere Wiman. Flora Robson is starred in a cast which includes Myron McCormick, Margaret Douglass, Celeste Holm, Joan Tetzel, Zachary Scott, Ruth Vivian, Mary Michael, and Peter Fernandez. Curtain at 8.30.

At the Wilbur—"Life with Father," play by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse from Clarence Day's stories, staged by Bretaigne Windust, and presented by Oscar Serlin for a return engagement. Percy Waram and Margalo Gillmore head a cast which includes George Le Soir, James Jolley, Violet Holliday, Kathryn Lang, Ann Henderson, Vicki Horne, Nellie Burt, Jean Martin, Edsel Hughes, Bernard Carson, Donald Hastings, and Eden Bitzer. Curtain at 8.30.

If, therefore, the union by-laws are amended in a way satisfactory to the Trustees of the Orchestra, and if the players then decide to join the union, the only non-union symphony orchestra in the United States will have joined union ranks.

Mr. Greene at the press conference strongly emphasized that if this reconciliation does come about, it should be regarded as a victory, not for the orchestra management in obtaining changes in the union by-laws, nor for the union in enlisting the personnel of the orchestra, but for music itself.

This emphasis on the importance of music as an art is found also in the text of the announcement. "The importance of music and other arts in maintaining morale in time of war has been quite properly stressed," says the statement. "This should not, however, obscure the role which the highest art plays as a permanent element in the life of the community, whether in peace or war."

This comment on the importance of art in a free society leads to an appeal by the Trustees for support in maintaining the orchestra at the highest pitch of excellence, "lest, when peace is restored, we may find that the effort of our enemies to destroy our cultural life has to some degree been successful."

The statement estimates that in the coming year, "without revenues from the Berkshire Festival and with an inevitable falling off in royalties from recordings," the Orchestra's operating expenses will exceed operating revenues and endowment income by $150,000; and to this must be added the deficit from last season of $38,000.

Second Victory Concert

"Autumn Skies," a piece for violin and piano by Heinrich Gebhard, found a proper presentation at the second Victory Concert of the Museum of Fine Arts yesterday afternoon, Harrison Keller taking the stand-up part and the composer sitting at the keyboard. Musical mood and tonal description marked the short period of performance, the sound, the sentiment and the style of the work all being what hearers familiar with things modern would call impressionistic. That is to say, "Autumn Skies" is a reminder of the French music of the era just past and a sort of echo, without being an imitation, of Debussy.

Then, perhaps scenically it is very true to America, to New England, to Eastern Massachusetts, indeed to Boston itself. Charles Martin Loeffler put a Fenway mark on impressionism, and Mr. Gebhard may be said to keep the idea alive and going.

A piece offered by Messrs. Keller and Gebhard in contrast to "Autumn Skies" was "La Gitana" of Kreisler—the difference between music of contemplation and music of excitement, the rhythmless and the jumpy. The two numbers fell in just beyond the central moment of the program and they gave the afternoon its particular character and put the audience in memorable acquaintance with the artists.

The Museum's Sunday afternoon hour is plainly meant to be something serious and yet something pleasant, worth talking about on the art side and at the same time somewhat recreational. A big enough work for the advanced hearer was the Brahms Violin Sonata in A major, which opened proceedings. Piano diversions by Mr. Gebhard were Chopin's F sharp major Nocturne and Lecuona's "Malagueña." A cheerful but by no means trivial number to close with was the Grieg Sonata in C minor, op. 45, the second and the third movements.

Next time, Oct. 18, Gladys de Almeida, soprano, and Leo Litwin, pianist, are scheduled to appear, sponsored by the Boston Soldiers and Sailors Committee. **W. P. T.**

News of the Screen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The Hollywood Theater, New York, will be operated as a regular first-run motion picture theater, following the termination of the reserved seat, two-a-day engagement of "Yankee Doodle Dandy." The film story of George M. Cohan, starring James Cagney, will conclude its run of almost five months at the theater on Oct. 18. The latest Bette Davis picture, "Now, Voyager," based on the novel by Olive Higgins Prouty and co-starring Paul Henreid, will open on Oct. 22. Other films to be shown at the Hollywood under the new policy will be the Technicolor musical, "The Desert Song," starring Dennis Morgan and Irene Manning, and the film version of Lillian Hellman's play, "Watch on the Rhine," directed by Herman Shumlin and starring Bette Davis with the original Broadway players, Paul Lukas, Lucile Watson, and George Coulouris.

* * *

Philip Merivale has been signed by RKO Radio for an important role in the Jean Renoir-Dudley Nichols production, "This Land Is Mine." Mr. Merivale joins a cast which includes Charles Laughton, Maureen O'Hara, George Sanders, Walter Slezak, Nancy Gates and Una O'Connor. Dudley Nichols, who wrote the script for this story of occupied Europe, makes his bow as a producer with this film.

* * *

Sam Wood, prominent Hollywood producer-director, has bought "The Land Is Bright," by George S. Kaufman and Edna Ferber, and will produce and direct it as his first independent production to be released through Columbia. Mr. Wood has announced he will produce and direct at least one picture a year under his own banner to be released through Columbia. Following completion of "For Whom the Bell Tolls," which it is now producing and directing for Paramount, Mr. Wood will begin on the script for "The Land Is Bright." Among his previous pictures have been "Goodbye Mr. Chips," "Our Town, "Kitty Foyle," "The Devil and Miss Jones," "King's Row," and "Pride of the Yankees."

* * *

Twentieth Century-Fox has purchased "Happy Land," the new MacKinlay Cantor novel, for early production.

* * *

Melvyn Douglas will play the starring role in Columbia's "Port Said," a story of the American Tank Corps, which will be brought to the screen with an all-male cast. A director for the production will be announced soon. The screen play was prepared by Philip MacDonald.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Shubert—"Beat the Band," musical comedy presented by George Abbott. Music and lyrics by Johnny Green and George Marion, Jr. Featuring Susan Miller, Jack Whiting, Jerry Lester and Romo Vincent. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"The Damask Cheek," by John Van Druten and Lloyd Morris. Starring Flora Robson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Wilbur—"Life with Father," by Howard Lindsay and Russell Crouse. Featuring Waram and Margalo Gillmore. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:45, 5:45, 8:45. News and short subjects. 2, 5, 8.

Fenway—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:45, 7:15, 9:50.

Fine Arts—"What price Innocence," Betty Grable, Jean Parker. 2:15, 4:50, 7:30, 9:55. "Blind Date," Ann Sothern. 1, 3:30, 6:10, 8:40.

Keith Memorial—"Highways by Night," Richard Carlson, Jane Randolph. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:45. "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers, Henry Fonda, Charles Laughton. 9:30 a. m., 12:37, 3:37, 6:43, 9:50.

Kenmore—"My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. 2:40, 6, 9:30. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 1, 4:30, 8.

Metropolitan—"Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 6:45, 9:35. "A Hunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:35, 8:25.

Modern—"Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:20, 9:35. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 11 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:20.

Old South Newsreel—"Hitler's Plan," "Mr. Strauss Takes a Walk," Kaltenborn and McCrary," shorts, newsreels. Continuous from 9 a. m. to 11.

Orpheum—"Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 9:05 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:45, 10. "Atlantic Convoy," Bruce Bennett, John Beal, Virginia Field. 11:05 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:30.

Paramount — "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. 9:55 a. m., 12:45, 3:35, 6:30, 9:20.

R. K. O.-Boston—"Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, Victor Mature and John Payne. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:25, 10:05. Stage show: 12:25, 3:20, 6:10, 9:10.

Scollay—"Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 11:40 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:15. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 4:50, 8.

South Station Theater—"Kate Smith," "The Incredible Stranger," "Sports," "Another Film of the Speaking Animals," "Ray Whitley and His Singing Cowboys," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10. "Atlantic Convoy," Bruce Bennet, John Beal, Virginia Field. 1:35, 5:05, 8:35.

Telepix—"Mr. Blabbermouth," "Swan Lake Ballet," "Kitchen Quiz," "Aslab's Races," "The Incredible Stranger," cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Bowery at Midnight," Bela Lugosi. 10:40 a. m., 1, 3:20, 5:35, 7:55, 10.10. "Phantom Killer," Dick Purcell, Joan Woodbury. 9:40, 11:50 a. m., 2:15, 4:30, 6:50, 9:05.

Tremont—"Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 10:35 a. m., 1:55, 5:15, 8:35. "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. 9 a. m., 12, 3:20, 6:40, 10.

Uptown—"Are Husbands Necessary," Ray Milland, Betty Field. 1:15, 4:40, 8:15. "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 2:40, 6:05, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 9:05 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:35, 9:45. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 10:35 a. m., 1:45, 5, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "About Face," William Tracy. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Treat 'Em Rough," Eddie Albert, "Mystery of Marie Roget," Maria Montez, Patric Knowles. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Wife Takes a Flyer," Franchot Tone, Joan Bennett. "Suicide Squadron," Anton Walbrook. 2. Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. 3:27, 9:37. "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken, June Preisser. 2, 5, 8. "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40.

Coolidge Corner: "Twin Beds," George Brent, Joan Bennett. 3:40, 6:45, 9:45. "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Cleveland Circle: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken, June Preisser. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 2, 8.

University: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:25, 5:40, 8:55.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "New Wine," Ilona Massey, "They Raid by Night," Lyle Talbot. 2, 7.

Strand: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 3:19, 9:19. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken, June Preisser. 1:55, 7:55.

Codman Square: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "About Face," William Tracy. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Twin Beds," George Brent, Joan Bennett. 3:04, 7, 9:36. "The World at War." 2:10, 8:32.

Park: "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," George Montgomery, Maureen O'Hara. "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 2:10, 8:32.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 8.

Hyde Park: "Smart Alecks," East Side Kids. "Frisco Lil," Irene Hervey. 2, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "About Face," William Tracy. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. 2:30, 8:15. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres. 4, 9:45.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Mr. V," Leslie Howard. "On the Sunny Side." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens, Irene Manning. 1:40, 5:04, 8:28. "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 2:47, 6:11, 9:35.

Mystic: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. Continuous from 1:45-11 p. m.

Maplewood: "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. "Mokey," Julie Bishop. 1:45, 7:30.

Strand: "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Field. 3:25, 8:30. "Top Sergeant," Don Terry. 2:15, 7, 9:50.

Orpheum: "Gunga Din," Cary Grant, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:15, 9:10. "Treat 'Em Rough," Peggy Morgan, Eddie Albert. 2:10, 8:05.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 3:30, 9:30 "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 1:50, 7:50.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Moontide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. "Niagara Falls," 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien, Glenn Ford. 3:05, 6:30, 9:40. "Juke Box Jenny," Ken Murray. 1:35, 5, 8:15.

MELROSE—Melrose: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "The Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotten, Dolores Costello. "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "The Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotten, Dolores Costello. "The Gold Rush," Charlie Chaplin. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. "Postman Didn't Ring," Brenda Joyce. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Lady Gangster," Faye Emerson. "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford. 2, 8.

Strand: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. "Spy Ship," C. Stevens, I. Manning. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 2, 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Suspicion," Joan Fontaine, Cary Grant. "A Date With the Falcon," George Sanders, Wendy Barrie. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Saboteur," Robert Cummings. "Private Buckaroo," the Andrews Sisters. 2, 8.

Strand: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. "Hayfoot," William Tracy. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie, John Payne. "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "A Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster, Patricia Morison. 2:15, 8. "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. 3:44, 9:29.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "The Postman Didn't Ring," Richard Travis, Brenda Joyce. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. "Yokel Boy," Joan Davis. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. "Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Lupe Velez. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotten, Dolores Costello. "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "The Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotten, Dolores Costello. "The Gold Rush," Charlie Chaplin. 1:30, 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, Fibber McGee and Molly. "My Life With Caroline," Ronald Colman, Anna Lee. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan. 3:47, 6:07. "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. 3:10, 6:30, 9:47.

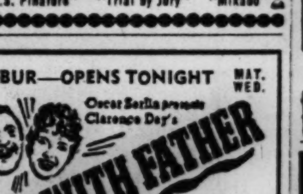
AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

HANDICRAFT SHOW AND NEW ENGLAND FOLK FESTIVAL
Oct. 6 thru 10
11 A.M. to 11 P.M.
Folk Festival at 3:30 and 8:30
(21 different nationalities represented)
See Craftsmen (over 100) at work and Exhibits of America's finest crafts
Admission 55 cts.
Reserved Seats $1.10, $1.65. Tax Included
BOSTON GARDEN

(BOSTON STAGE)

MAJESTIC • OPENS TOM'W EVE.
R. H. Burnside presents Boston Comic Opera Co. in
GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
"PIRATES OF PENZANCE"
Tues. Eve.—Wed. Mat. & Eve.
"IOLANTHE"
THURS. FRI. EVE.-SAT. MAT. & EVE
EVES.: 55c 85c $1.10, $1.65, $2.20; WED. MATS.: 55c, 85c, $1.10; SAT. MATS.: 55c, $1.10, $1.65 (Tax Incl.)
WEEK OF OCT. 12
"H.M.S. Pinafore" "Trial by Jury" "Mikado"



WILBUR—OPENS TONIGHT MAT. WED.
Oscar Serlin presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse
with PERCY WARAM and MARGALO GILLMORE
Eves.: $1.10-$2.75—Wed.-Sat. Mats. 85c-$2.20

COLONIAL Beg. Mon., Oct. 12 SEATS NOW
The THEATRE GUILD presents
Mr. Sycamore
A new Comedy by KETTI FRINGS
Based on a story by Robert Ayre
LILLIAN GISH STUART ERWIN CLAIBORNE FOSTER
Eves. 1.10 to 2.75. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 1.10-2.20

Plymouth OPENS TONIGHT MAT. THURS.
Flora Robson
in
DAMASK CHEEK
Eves. 55c-$2.75; Thurs. Mat. 55c-$1.65
Sat. Mat. 55c-$2.20 (Tax Incl.)

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

BOSTON (MOVIES)

CARY GRANT
JEAN ARTHUR
RONALD COLMAN
"TALK OF THE TOWN"
plus
"ATLANTIC CONVOY"
LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM

IT IS THE GREATEST PICTURE EVER MADE!
THIS IS WAR! ... the TRUTH!
STARTS WED., OCT. 7
"MOSCOW STRIKES BACK"
TRANSLUX

KEITH MEMORIAL
DOORS OPEN 9 A.M.
TALES OF MANHATTAN
9 GREAT STARS! 44 STAR PERSONALITIES!
HIGHWAYS BY NIGHT
RICHARD CARLSON • JANE RANDOLPH

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY
NOW
JAMES CAGNEY
YANKEE DOODLE DANDY

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Brian DONLEVY Macdonald CAREY Robert PRESTON
"WAKE ISLAND"
Plus "A-HAUNTING WE WILL GO"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY
Greer GARSON
Walter PIDGEON MRS. MINIVER

MANCHESTER, N. H.

LYRIC THEATRE
Oct. 4-6—My Favorite Blonde—Madeleine Carroll and Bob Hope. Oct. 7-10—Larceny, Inc.—Edw. G. Robinson. Oct. 11-13—This Above All—Tyrone Power and Joan Fontaine. Oct. 14-17—Moon Tide—Ida Lupino. Oct. 18-20—The Magnificent Dope—Henry Fonda. Oct. 21-24—Take a Letter Darling—Rosalind Russell. Oct. 28-31—My Favorite Spy—Kay Kyser.

Amusements

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Enormously exciting." — Brown, World - Tel.
"Everything one could hope for"—Watts, Her. Trib.
ANGEL STREET
With VINCENT PRICE JUDITH EVELYN LEO G. CARROLL
GOLDEN THEA., WEST 45TH ST. EVGS. 8:40
Mats. Wed., Sat., Columbus Day, 2:40, 55c to $2.20.
Seats for next 6 weeks. Mail Orders Now.

CRITIC'S PRIZE WINNER
Clifton WEBB Peggy WOOD • Leonora CORBETT Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40.
Mats. Wed., Sat. and Columbus Day, 2:40.

"A Box-Office Hit"—Life Magazine
BROCK PEMBERTON presents
JANIE
Season's Laugh Hit!
by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams
Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY
HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'way. BRy. 9-3970
200 Good Seats, $1. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

"'Junior Miss' is a joy"—Watts, H. Trib.
JUNIOR MISS
LYCEUM THEA., 45 ST. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4256
MATINEES WED. & SAT., 2:40
Every Evg. Incl. Sunday, 8:40. Air-Cond.

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with DOROTHY GISH and Louis CALHERN
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 200 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40, Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
Mail Orders Promptly Filled

"Big and Generous."—The Christian Science Monitor
50¢ to $1.50 at all Performances except Sat. Eves. 50c to $2.50 | Plus Tax
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Eves. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Wed. Sat. & Sun.
No Mon. Eve. Perf. Extra Mat. Columbus Day

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

Geo. Montgomery—Ann Rutherford
Cesar Romero—Glenn Miller and Orch.
ORCHESTRA WIVES
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

The Home Forum

Winning the War

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT DOES IT MEAN to win the war, and what is the nature of the war we must win? Throughout human history there have been wars, but in the present day, when spiritual enlightenment is beginning to permeate the thinking of mankind, thoughtful people no longer accept war as inevitable. Instead, they are working earnestly to eliminate the causes of war, recognizing that war is not necessary or right, and that people may rise above the fatalistic acceptance of such ordeals. In Psalms (46:9) is the heartening assurance, **"He maketh wars to cease unto the end of the earth."**

Christ Jesus by his life demonstrated the spiritually mental nature of everything true and good, and consequently the falsely, illusively, powerlessly mental nature of anything that would oppose good.

* * *

Christian Science, based upon the teachings of Christ Jesus, shows us that in order intelligently to work towards elimination of war, we must recognize true causation as wholly good. Students of Christian Science learn that as they identify themselves with the one perfect, infinite God, good, they look out upon their world with grateful recognition of the unreal nature of everything unlovely, and with an awakened consciousness of the ever-presence and reality and power of God, good. This spiritual awareness enables them, in the measure that they possess it, to be truly useful citizens in helping to bring about the higher recognition of Deity, which alone will eliminate from human experience the warring elements of the carnal mind. Since God, Mind, Love, is omnipresent, omniscient, omnipotent, and since man is created by God to express Him, we can see that the dream pictures of mortal experience—sickness, sin, fear, poverty, distress, and war—are not taking place in reality. As we replace the suggestions of hate and fear in our thinking with the realization that man, the only man, is loving and unafraid we are helping to heal the nations. Reducing warfare to its mental essence of hate, jealousy, poverty, envy, fear, discontent, aggression, one can realize vigorously and compassionately that since God, Mind, is All and is good, the qualities which reflect God, such as love, abundance, joy, courage, contentment, are ever present, and that the lies which suggest that evil can hold mankind in agonizing bondage are unreal, powerless.

* * *

In her great textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy gives mankind the comforting assurance of God's allness. As this book is studied together with the Bible, one finds that since all real causation is spiritually mental, winning the war can only mean the victory of the spiritual consciousness of good over the invading presumptions of the carnal mind. Peace is assured to individuals and nations as they earnestly and understandingly place their reliance on God.

There are many considerations in the working out of a lasting peace which will need the self-sacrifice of intelligent citizens. Not the least of these considerations is the question of supply. Christian Science shows the fallacy of the belief that one has either too much or too little of anything. Fear of lack, which often prompts hoarding; selfish greed, which robs; unwillingness, which impoverishes; selfish desire for ease, which enslaves—all these must be eliminated by awareness of the operation of divine Principle, which is impartial and universal. There is in Love's plan abundance for all, and this abundance is not based on a material sense of existence. The true sense of abundance is the fruit of scientific thinking, of putting into practice the qualities of Love, which rightly adjust every situation, since the spiritual idea is unhindered in its loving expression.

* * *

In "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy says (p. 355), **"To strike out right and left against the mist, never clears the vision; but to lift your head above it, is a sovereign panacea."** The soldiers and citizens today need not fear that they are not helping if they are keeping their thinking above the mists of material sense. As those who understand something of spiritual power and law keep their thinking in the realm of peace, of brotherly kindness, of unselfed love, as they constantly endeavor to dwell in the conscious acceptance of the reality of God's universe, wherein is no evil, but only the awareness of intelligent and happy activity—this is winning the war for freedom, and the victory of right is inevitable. Let us keep our vision high and clear, and constantly rejoice in the unchanging presence and power of divine Principle, Love. Let us maintain our resolute purpose to pierce the mists of evil with the sword of Truth, and so win the war.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Boy in Autumn

When gypsy-colored woods invite his roaming,
He rises early to spy out the weather.
Assured of sunshine, like a swallow homing,
He plunges in. Tall sumacs close together
Behind his back, and he is lost to sight—
Only the sound of trampled leaves is heard,
Only a startled echo of delight,
And the long whistle of a woodland bird.

When he returns at evening, pockets heavy
With unhulled walnuts, and his cap piled high
With shining red haws, he makes instant levy
On supper stores, and long before the sky
Has darkened to night-blue, he falls asleep
Before the open fire, his ardor spent.
Beside him, the prized treasures in a heap
Glow and reflect rich autumn's wonderment.

CHRISTIE JEFFRIES

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
JOURNAL

founded by Mary Baker Eddy

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

A source of spiritual power for all is The Christian Science Journal, described by Mary Baker Eddy as "designed to bring health and happiness to all households wherein it is permitted to enter, and to confer increased power to be good and to do good" (Miscellaneous Writings, 262). In the year 1883, shortly after establishing herself in Boston, and while preaching, writing, teaching, healing, and organizing, Mrs. Eddy founded The Christian Science Journal. Each month it carries helpful and inspiring articles and editorials, as well as testimonies of Christian Science healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. This directory is found in no other Christian Science publication. Price, one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; one issue, 35c.

Other
Christian Science
Periodicals

Christian Science Sentinel Issued weekly. Contains special information about the Christian Science Movement, as well as articles and testimonies of healing. Price, one year $3.50; single copy, 10c.

Christian Science Quarterly Contains the Lesson-Sermons. Price for one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. In Braille, monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science German or French edition, issued monthly, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions, issued quarterly, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c.

The above periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or ordered direct. Use coupon for the Special Introductory Offer, $1.

The Christian Science Publishing Society,
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Yes, please send me 6 issues of the Christian Science Sentinel and 2 issues of The Christian Science Journal for $1.00 enclosed—which is according to your *Special Introductory Offer.*
NAME ....
STREET ....
CITY ....
STATE ....
CJ-1

ОДЕРЖАНИЕ ПОБЕДЫ В ВОЙНЕ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

Что значит—одержать победу в войне—и что представляет из себя эта война, в которой мы должны одержать победу? Войны происходили на протяжении всей истории человеческой, но в настоящее время, когда духовное понимание начинает проникать в мышление людей, глубоко мыслящие люди более не считают войну неизбежной. Вместо этого, они настойчиво работают, чтобы устранить причины войны, признавая, что война не необходима и не правильна, и что люди могут подняться выше фаталистического подчинения таким испытаниям. В Псалтыри (45:10) находится ободряющее заверение: "Прекращая брани до края земли".

Христос Иисус доказал своей жизнью духовно-умственный характер всего истинного и хорошего и, как следствие этого, ложно-, обманчиво-, бессильно-умственный характер всего того, что противится добру.

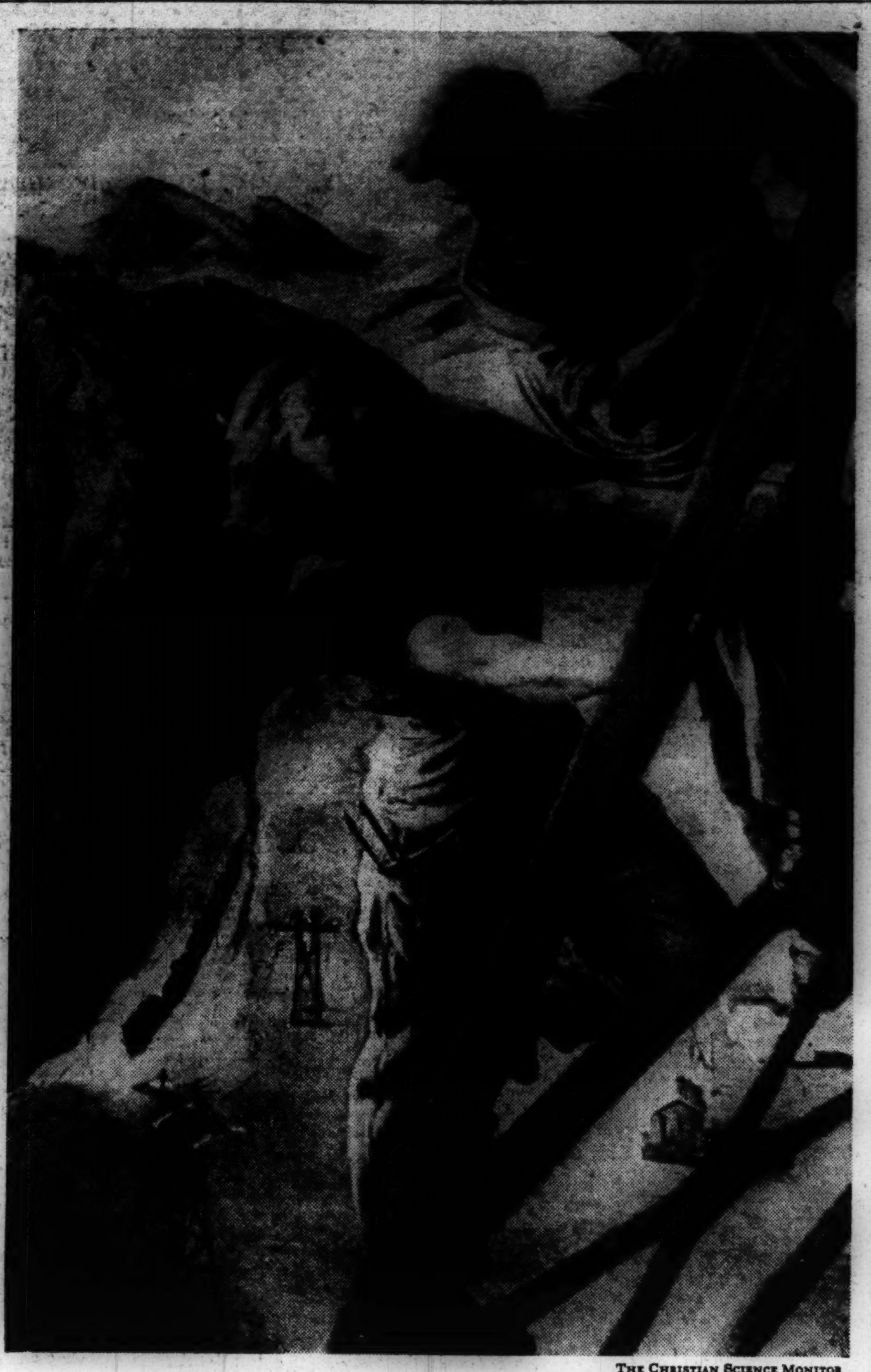
Христианская Наука, основанная на учении Христа Иисуса, указывает нам что, для того чтобы работать разумно в направлении устранения войны, мы должны признать, что истинная причина всего есть добро. Изучающие Христианскую Науку познают что, по мере того как они отожествляются с единым, совершенным, бесконечным Богом, добром, они начинают смотреть на мир с благодарным распознанием недействительного характера всего непривлекательного и с пробудившимся сознанием всегдасущия и реальности и могущества Бога, добра. Эта духовная бдительность дает им возможность, в той мере в какой они ею обладают, быть действительно полезными гражданами, помогающими внести более высокое понимание Божества, которое только и сможет устранить из людской жизни враждующие элементы плотского ума. Так как Бог, Разум, Любовь вездесущ, всеведущ и всемогущ и так как человек сотворен Богом для того, чтобы выражать Бога,—мы можем понять, что сновидения смертного существования—болезнь, грех, страх, нищета, горе и война—не происходят в действительности. Когда мы заменяем в нашем мышлении внушения ненависти и страха осознанием того, что человек, единственный человек, любящ и бесстрашен, мы помогаем излечению народов. Приведя войну к ее умственной сущности—ненависти, зависти, нищеты, соперничества, страха, недовольства, посягательства—человек может осознать с силой и состраданием что, так как Бог, Разум, есть Все и есть добро, те свойства, которые отражают Бога,—как любовь, изобилие, радость, храбрость, довольство,—всегда на лице, и что ложь, которая внушает, что зло может держать род человеческий в мучительном рабстве, не действительна и не имеет власти.

В своем великом учебнике "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Мэри Бэкер Эдди дает людям бодрящую уверенность в том, что Бог есть Все. Когда эта книга изучается вместе с Библией, человек видит что, так как истинная причина всего духовно-умственна, одержание победы в войне может означать только победу духовного сознания добра над вторгающейся самонадеянностью плотского ума. Мир обеспечен индивидуумам и народам, когда они с настойчивостью и пониманием полагаются на Бога.

При разработке прочного мира многие соображения потребуют самопожертвования со стороны разумных граждан. Далеко не последним из этих соображений является вопрос о снабжении. Христианская Наука показывает ошибочность верования, что человек имеет или избыток чего либо, или недостаток в чем либо. Страх недостатка, который часто побуждает к накоплению; эгоистическая жадность, которая ограбляет другого; неуслужливость, которая приводит к оскудению; эгоистическое желание довольства, которое порабощает,—все это должно быть устранено пониманием действия божественного Принципа, Принципа беспристрастного и всемирного. В планах Любви— изобилие для всех, и это изобилие не основано на материальном чувстве существования. Истинное чувство изобилия является плодом научного мышления, плодом применения на практике свойств Любви, которые выравнивают всякое положение, ибо духовная идея не встречает препятствий в своем любовном проявлении.

В своей книге "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Эдди говорит (стр. 355): "Удары направо и налево по туману никогда не проясняют зрения, но поднятие головы над туманом является превосходным средством". Солдаты и граждане ныне не должны бояться того, что они бесполезны, если их мышление пребывает выше туманов материального чувства. Когда те, которые обладают некоторым пониманием духовного могущества и закона, пребывают мысленно в царстве мира, братской благожелательности, бескорыстной любви, когда они постоянно стараются пребывать в сознательном восприимании действительности Божьей вселенной, в которой нет зла и которой известна только разумная и счастливая деятельность,—тогда одерживается победа в войне за свободу, и победа добра неизбежна. Будем хранить наше зрение возвышенным и ясным, и будем постоянно ликовать о неизменном присутствии и могуществе божественного Принципа, Любви. Будем поддерживать наше твердое намерение пронзить туман зла мечом Истины и, таким образом, одержим победу в войне.

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мари Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Hudson C. Burr, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.].



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"HIGHER AND HIGHER": *A Painting by Seraphima Ryangina*

SERAPHIMA RYANGINA, an eminent Soviet painter, was born in 1891. She received her training in the All-Russian Academy of Arts in Leningrad, graduating in 1923. Her work has become popular in her native land, where it may be seen in many museums and public buildings. This picture is characteristic of present-day painting in the U. S. S. R. Artists portray life in the new regime. Generally they focus upon workers who are diligently and cheerfully occupied with construction, industry, cattle raising, sowing and reaping. A mood of youthfulness and idealism prevails.

While artists may be absorbed in the human scene and in a description or interpretation of society, they cannot ignore the inspiration of the countryside, the beauty of mountain slopes, of verdant valleys and wintry whiteness. In Russia it is common practice for painters to combine the human and naturalistic subjects in one, for they consider it an unwarranted luxury, or a deviation from dutiful concentration on social problems, to paint landscape alone. And so we may see a mountainous expanse unfold picturesquely before us in a Soviet painting, but not without the supplementary factory or dam or peasant scene of timely and social significance.

The Russians use slogans to inspire artists, slogans which include the phrase "Socialist Realism." This phrase refers to the thesis which underlies all Soviet art, a representation of the heightened activity and the collective harmony which the Russians believe characterizes their revolutionary regime. The pictures teach people about the breadth and intensity of activity in the building of a transformed society. They urge their comrades to work with more concentration and with undiminishing zeal.

In certain respects, the pictures have the function of forcefully designed posters. The style is direct and graphic. There are no eccentricities, no distortions. There is a respect for objective fact. Russians discourage the trends in contemporary art toward vagueness, abstraction, oddity, and, above all, inwardness. Russian artists show an utter impersonality, a complete preoccupation with outward reality. It is the reality of the world of machines, of industry, of mass production. It is the reality of modern warfare and the pressure of modern life. In this picture, we see young workers, a man and woman, occupied side by side on a strenuous job of high voltage installation. In the background is the scenic splendor which the Russian, forced for the time to concentrate on mundane matters, still recognizes and pauses to admire.

Russian painting must be interpreted in terms of the social pattern. Artists are willing to forfeit personal inspiration and any tendencies toward romanticism or exoticism, in order to conform to methods which seem appropriate and which instill in men a willingness to perform insuperable tasks. Elsewhere in the world art has been individualistic in contrast.

DOROTHY ADLOW

I Visited Stalin's Birthplace

I LIVED, IN TIFLIS, in the street where Josef Stalin was born. A cobbled, eccentric street, full of character. A street where stately modern buildings impatiently elbowed picturesque, ramshackle old houses and bazaars out of line. Acacia trees littered the pavements with sweet-scented pink and white blossoms, and throngs of Turks, Tartars, Georgians, Armenians, Cossacks, Persians, and Greeks milled through the streets incessantly.

Water-sellers and ice-cream vendors in flowing robes cried their wares through the heat of the day, and a funicular railway bore one from the heart of the city straight up to the beautifully terraced heights of Mount David at dusk, to enjoy the cool air high above the sweltering city, to dance on an open-air dance-floor to a gypsy band.

* * *

Tiflis is undoubtedly the noisiest, most vivid, and stimulating city imaginable, not even excepting Samarkand and Peking.

I lived for several enchanted weeks in this great city—a city sharply divided into the old and the new. The old quarter was immensely appealing with its steep, winding streets, square, flat-roofed houses, jutting balconies, and shadowy inner courtyards. Time and again, I lost myself hopelessly in the labyrinth of narrow, twisting streets lined with exotic open stalls, in which Persian salesmen and craftsmen in robes and turbans squatted in the midst of their rainbow of wares. Out of the welter of this old city the grim tower of a prison rears its round gray head. From this prison Stalin escaped time and time again as a revolutionary youth and leader.

In the new city, the streets are macadamized, straight and wide. Buses and cars service them. There are spacious squares, excellent theaters and cinemas, modern flats, houses, shops, and hotels.

* * *

Tiflis is the educational center of Georgia, and also the capital of both the Georgian Socialist Republic and the Trans-Caucasian Federation. There is a students' quarter, where three large universities have recently been established, to each of which are attached several streets of new houses and many large blocks of flats for the students and personnel. One of these universities alone provides for over seven thousand students.

There is a room in the palatial museum in Tiflis in which coats of mail and weapons of war are displayed, which the Georgians proudly claim afford proof of their statement that their ancestors were actually the last of the old Crusaders.

I journeyed to Tiflis over the famous Georgian Military Highway—over an incredible road that switchbacked above the clouds and down into deep valleys lined with pine forests, which tunneled through great glaciers, and crossed unending snowfields.

* * *

We swept down into Tiflis at sunset. The city was bathed in purest gold. The clamor of many strange dialects, streets thronged with gaily-robed people, and the musk-sweet scent of acacia blossom wove a spell about me—a spell that remains unbroken. In spite of the fact that I have come to know many other remarkable cities in the past three years, Tiflis stands alone in her exotic fascination.

FAY KING

Remembered School Days in Korea

ELEVEN OF US lived in the same house. I was the third son. My oldest brother, whose wife and children lived with us, had gone to an old-fashioned school, but my second brother had finished at the new primary school. My father was an old-type Confucianist and could read a little Chinese as well as Korean. Mother had never attended school but could read a little Korean, which is very easy to learn. Nobody else in the house could read. My mother and my elder brother's wife were devout Christians and never missed going to church. They prayed over every problem that came up, small or great.

Meals were prepared only twice a day because of lack of fuel for cooking. At nine in the morning our *atsembop* consisted of dry white rice, soup, salted sardines, and a vegetable—usually dried chopped radish or salted cabbage, with soya sauce. *Chengshim* at midday was exactly the same, saved over from the morning, except that it was cold to avoid heating. In the evening *chenakbop* was served at five or six in winter and at six or seven in summer. It was not much different from the other two meals, though two or three times a month we had a little chicken or beef. Our family was poor but not too uncomfortable. . . .

I started primary school at seven and walked eight li to classes every day in good weather. After school I helped on the farm. In the cold winter months I lived in a boys' dormitory near the school.

In school I learned three languages. It was compulsory in every primary school to study Japanese seven hours a week, Korean five hours, and Chinese characters three hours. . . . Few poor children could go to school more than a year or so, though it was easier in the cities than in the country. The children of poor farmers had to work in the fields as soon as they were strong enough. Yet all Koreans have a great zeal for education, and if one member of a family learns to read, he teaches all the others. . . .

I was fond of athletics and always participated in sports, especially wrestling. All Korean boys wrestle and fight. Korea has had a long tradition in athletics and has produced some of the best athletes in the Far East. Every year there were the national Olympic games. This was called the "Great Athletic Meet," on the holiday "Old May Fifth." It was an ancient planting time festival. . . .

I used to go to the games wearing an old-fashioned flowing linen gown tied on the side, which flapped in the wind like the wings of a bird. I never wore the long hair though. The boy students now all wear foreign-style uniforms, black in winter and blue or white in summer. The girls wear white middies and black skirts.

The Old May Fifth holiday was always celebrated on the mountains, and you could see a long vista from the top. Everyone wore new clothes, and the father had to give spending money to each member of the family. The mountainside billowed with the men's wide pantaloons blowing in the wind and the women's three full skirts flying about in layers like the petals of a flower. The strong men of Korea gathered to show off their prowess, while the old gentry sat around as spectators with their topknots secure under their funny little black horse-hair hats. Prizes were given. The farmers received farm implements and oxen. The first prize was the finest ox procurable, all covered with flowers like Europa's bull in Greek mythology. The first prize for little boys was a calf. I once threw six other boys at wrestling and proudly received as prize a notebook and pencil. Wrestling was the chief sport—but Korean wrestling is not the same as Japanese. It has no religion mixed up in it but is a healthy, natural sport.—From "Song of Ariran," by KIM SAN and NYM WALES. (New York: John Day.)

Igarka, When the Boat Comes In

ONCE A YEAR a river boat laden heavily with supplies sails down to Igarka.

For excitement and the joy of seeing useful things, this day in late August was the great event of the year. This boat was to Igarka what the country fair in Kansas is to people who come to feast their eyes on products of a richer world. Life seemed to hang suspended while Igarka's obscurer masses identified themselves with towns in Central Russia or Siberia from which many of them had come. For despite the planes which flew in constantly, and the ocean-going foreign steamers, this one boat's annual arrival was the great link with the other world, the link which only cotton stockings and hats and bright-jacketed novels can form.

I was at the open market place trying to buy a pair of reindeer boots when I heard three loud blasts. The whole town had heard them. In the market, buying stopped. There was a sudden excited exodus. People poured out of doorways and shops, and thronged through the slushy wooden and dirt streets to the special dock. And as I ran beside them, hearing bits of their excited talk, I felt for the first time a sense of isolation in the North, a feeling I had expected before I came, but which thus far had been curiously lacking. Only a ship coming from a world of plenty, coming to us with its load of much-wanted supplies, brought back the whole tumbling, rushing, fiercely competitive world which most of us had left willingly behind.

The wooden wharf was transformed into a utilitarian circus. Men and women in coarse padded jackets were unloading in that gray damp Arctic daylight almost everything that human beings might desire: books, canned food, iron beds, mattresses, fur-lined clothing, bolts of gingham and wool, sets of china, samovars, sugar, tea, magazines, hunting supplies, which had been gathered from all parts of this far-flung nation and shipped to its young Arctic city before winter's approach.

And while the goods were being unloaded, children jumped around, shouting delightedly as new toys and phonographs and records turned up; women dashed from mattresses to printed cloth, fingering everything they could touch, and wondering whether they could get to the co-operative store in time to shop before the whole supply was sold. The men in charge of the warehouses moved slowly in and out of the strange paraphernalia, checking whether all the things they had written for had come, while crowds of people walked happily and without direction around the wharf, like people at an open market in Haiti or Mexico.—From "I Went to the Soviet Arctic," by RUTH GRUBER. (New York: Simon and Schuster.)

Air Freight

Up latitudes and longitudes
that web the world they fly
with food for sinews of the war,
Where heat waves dance, where coldness
broods,
they blaze the trails of sky,
and knit the ocean shore to shore.

KEITH THOMAS

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
with
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE
TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL
OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, blue or brown cloth, stained edges	$2.00
Library Edition, black cloth only, marbled edges	3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown semiflexible morocco leather, gilt edges	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, black only, gilt edges	4.00
Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, Oxford India Bible paper, gilt edges	5.00
De Luxe Edition, black, blue, or brown levant morocco, special Bible paper, wide margins, gilt edges	6.00
Cleartype Edition, large type, black cloth only, gilt edges	7.00
Thumb-Indexed Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, gilt edges	7.50
Readers' Edition, large type, black levant morocco only, gilt edges	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, interpointed, 5 vols.	12.50

FRENCH OR GERMAN
TRANSLATIONS

Cloth editions only, black only, marbled edges, each $2.50

This textbook, as well as other writings by Mrs. Eddy, may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of remittance payable to:

HUDSON C. BURR
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.
Catalogue will be sent upon request

Catalogues showing prices in sterling will be sent upon request on application to the Emergency Book Department of The Christian Science Publishing Society, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Intimate Message: Washington

Jottings From a Reporter's Notebook .... *By R. D.*

An Infield Hit—The greatest threat to dictatorship in the United States, now or any time, is not Executive domination, but Congressional feebleness.

The only way Congress can stand up to the President is to stand up to the problems which are confronting the country. It can't duck its responsibilities and then cry "uncle" when the President takes the initiative.

Congress has retrieved a degree of its damage prestige by its enactment of a passable anti-inflation bill little more than three weeks after Mr. Roosevelt's outspoken Labor Day message. At one time, the outcome looked more like a stalemate between pressure groups, but the final version has evidently given the President sufficient latitude for decisive action.

On balance, the passage of the Anti-Inflation Bill goes to the credit side of the Congressional record—and none too soon. Congress is unpopular with the country not because of the sacrifices it is imposing upon the people but because of its timidity and feebleness. Democracy is never secure when Congress is unpopular for any length of time.

A few days ago, Frank Gannett, new Assistant Chairman of the Republican National Committee, called the President's declaration that he would act independently under the broad scope of his war powers to control inflation if Congress didn't act itself, and immediately, a piece of "official impertinence." Today, Congress has averted a borderline exercise of Presidential authority but it has done it not by calling names but by finally facing the cost-of-living problem itself.

Congress can always rule when it doesn't abdicate.

Byrnes a Wise Choice—The swift and complete action which Mr. Roosevelt has taken to implement the new authority to control inflation is reassuring to the nation and highly satisfactory to Congress. Actually, the President had no last-minute decisions to make because he simply put into being the machinery, including the appointment of a Director of Economic Stabilization, which he had considered setting up before his Labor Day message. At that time, however, he chose to delay action in the hope that Congress would see its way clear to lay specific legislative groundwork for these steps. It did.

The drafting of Supreme Court Justice James F. Byrnes is widely hailed as an altogether wise act. It brings to a delicate and controversial job a respected, detached, and competent administrator. It strengthens the President's position with Congress. It assigns a middle-of-the-road man to a post which requires conciliation as well as decisiveness.

Wake Up, Washington—The effect of the President's two-week, 8,700-mile trip round the country is all to the good. It was heartening to the servicemen he visited, it was stimulating to war-production workers, it was invigorating for himself. Mr. Roosevelt enjoys travel and is both rested and relaxed by an itinerary which would be a physical trial to many persons. His train was never out of touch with the White House for more than five minutes.

Most important of all, Mr. Roosevelt sampled and sensed the spirit of the American people and returned to the Capital with a new perspective. There will be no more petulant and self-justifying complaints from Federal officials seeking to explain their own shortcomings by crying; "Wake up the country!" Rather, the note will be: "Wake up Washington!" because Mr. Roosevelt found that, compared with the deep dedication to the realities of the war throughout the nation, Washington is lagging and lethargic.

This is news from the man who can do something about it.

Incidentally, there is no valid evidence that the President undertook this trip for a political purpose or used it at any time for a political end. These charges were made by a few writers and a few politicians. They are not borne out. The President saw no political people on his tour except the Governors of the eleven States he visited and he aided the election campaign of not a single office-seeker.

Mr. Roosevelt did one shrewd thing on his return. When he discovered that the country was more war-minded than the Capital and that Washington was pretty unpopular wherever he went, the President at his first press conference identified himself with the "country" and disassociated himself from "Washington."

All that remains now is for the President to make Washington like the rest of the country.

The Censorship Issue—The Sunday newspapers published the text of a letter which 34 Washington Bureau chiefs of leading newspapers addressed to Mr. Roosevelt questioning the wisdom and necessity of the excessive restrictions which were placed on the means of covering the President's recent trip.

No question of any kind is raised as to the urgency of safeguarding the security of the President. But the issue does not down at that point. Two basic questions remain. They are:

Should the only accounts of the President's trip to the American people be those which have been censored by the President himself? That's what happened on this trip.

Should special correspondents, who are free to write independent observation and appraisal, be denied access to the firsthand news of the President's public activities? That's what happpened on this trip.

A third question concerns the necessity of suppressing all the news of the President's trip within the United States until his return. All the argument which has been advanced to support this decision is largely nullified by the knowledge that Stephen Early, the President's press secretary—not the Secret Service—made this decision for journalistic, not security, reasons.

The Country Speaks: Northwest

Calling Paul Bunyan! .... *By Kate Archibald*

Paul Bunyan, please! Calling him because he was never needed as he is right now, was never called upon for more heroic service. Tell him he is needed desperately in the woods. When he marched away to take part in vital war industries he didn't realize that he was marching away from one of the most strategic of the war-winning production jobs.

He knows it now, that lumber is frozen for the duration for any purpose other than that of an essential war material, that its production now is as important as that of steel and copper, that it is being called upon for building ships, for pilot planes, pontoons for emergency bridges, for scores of uses that save steel for critical purposes.

No one can take his place in the woods. Buckers, choker-setters, fallers, are like the great trees they handle, that cannot be grown over night. A recent call for shipyard workers emblazoned on a full page called for thousands of new workers in the Kaiser plants assuring workers that green hands could be trained in emergency time. But it is different in the woods; only salted seasoned workers are either efficient or safe in the felling of forest giants.

So important is the work of the logger that orders have come from the Office of War Production and from the War Manpower Commission, "freezing" men to their jobs and lengthening the work week. All of this leads toward a conviction that the United States will have to do what England has done and Canada in some measure, in registering and drafting war manpower.

But "freezing" and registering and not even drafting will accomplish what is needed right now, the voluntary return of Paul Bunyan to the woods. In the old heroic tales Paul performed the super deed when it was needed, dug out great waterways, cast up high mountains, crossed deep canyons, changed the course of rivers and made a lake filled with pea soup, all in the heroic mold. The tradition prevails. The lumberjack is still like that.

He may not return to the woods though if he gets to playing with considerations like these: shipyards' basic wage 88 cents, lumber 85 cents, swing shift in the yards 10 per cent extra, rain and weather in the woods, expensive boots and clothes for logging, cost of living here, cost of living there.

The need is right now with no time for cavil. The summer has gone when the weather was so excellent for logging through diminishing fire hazards, when the need was for more workers than ever, but when the supply of labor was only about half normal. During the season, stock piles should have been accumulated, ponds filled with logs, dry decks piled high, there should have been heavy inventories for a start in the less favorable rainy season.

The summer's opportunity lost there is all the more urgency for speeding up production now. Not only Paul, the lumberjack, but Paul the boss man and the "big shot" logger owner. There must be no pettifogging over profits, now, no wrangling over wages, time-and-a-half and so many hours, living conditions and ceilings. There are things that the War Labor Board can't settle. It is the answer of big heroic Paul Bunyan to the younger brothers out there needing the comfort and utility that lumber alone can supply.

To Change the Subject:

New Experiences .... *By Dorothea Kahn*

We used to have to buy steamship tickets and travel abroad to get new experiences in eating and clothing ourselves—in short, to change our habits. Now the military forces and Price Administrator Henderson are enabling us to get these experiences right at home.

When we go shopping nowadays, we have some of the novelty of an expedition in a foreign shop, without the difficulties of making our wants known in a strange language. For example, we ask for nylon stockings at our favorite stocking counter and the clerk seems not to know what we mean. She proceeds to introduce us to a new commodity —rayon stockings, and she does something unusual. She directs us to a department where an expert at measurements takes our ankle and thigh size and leg length and records it for future as well as present reference. If this happened in Guatamala, I'm sure it would be the occasion for a letter home, and I know the folks would have found it a very quaint and amusing custom. Well, now we get this odd experience on State Street, Chicago.

No Three-Piece Suits

We go shopping for a three-piece suit. The saleswoman shakes her head in negation. No, the Government doesn't permit the manufacture of three piece suits. But it allows her to sell us a coat to go with our suit providing it doesn't match. (If we were only in a strange land, how we could laugh at the odd reasoning of the government officials.) As it is, we enjoy the novelty of putting unusual colors together and choose a green coat to go with a plum suit.

We go to buy a bag to keep our greens fresh in the refrigerator. Another surprise. Bags are no longer made of a rubberized material but of rayon strangely treated to make it waterproof. The clerk gives us an interesting discourse on the merits of the rayon innovation, a lecture on the proper care of rayon bags, and a gay send-off, "See if you don't like it better." If this had happened in France, we would have written home, no doubt, about the efficient clerk who almost succeeded in making us like the strange foreign product that she had to sell. Hats off to the Chicago clerk who has done the same in our odd wartime situation.

Our food habits are due for an upset, and who can say it won't be a good thing in many ways? We who cook get in ruts; why not take advantage of the shortages to try out new dishes? Of course some folks resist upsets of their habits to the last ditch. I remember a family of tourists I met in Paris before the war who reported to me a great find: a place where they could get chocolate sodas and club sandwiches just like those they had in New York. The adventure of tasting French food meant nothing to them; unknowingly they shut out from their experience much of the fun of travel. I wonder if they are missing out today on the adventure of changing old hibits.

Thousand Opportunities

We have a thousand opportunities these days. We walk to market instead of using the car and find interesting shops along the route which we never noticed when driving. We walk to work, and notice a beautiful willow tree that never once caught our attention when we had our gaze fixed on traffic at the street intersection. It wouldn't take a war to enable us to make these discoveries. We could make a practice in peacetime of getting out of ruts, of doing things differently now and then just for the pleasure of breaking a habit. It might be a good idea to jot down some of these experiences as a remainder for the future, when once more we can afford the luxury of unchallenged habits, and no longer have Mr. Henderson and the Army to jog us out of them.

Toward Blueprints for the Next World System

World Machinery, Clarified

Fourth of 30 Articles

"The very wealth and variety of today's postwar projects," writes the author of this article, "is almost an embarrassment in comparison with the simple alternatives of a quarter of a century ago." Mr. Sweetser's position as head of the League Information Section and liaison officer between the League and the United States generously qualifies him to unravel herewith some of this tangle of projects.

By Arthur Sweetser

The opportunities for organized international co-operation after this war are bright beyond all general appreciation. Opinion has been chastened in all countries; the consequences of the other method have become all too tragically clear. Great assets of experience, precedent, organization, and even personnel will exist for the building of world machinery.

Each day as we go deeper into the shadows, the needs are accentuated and the nations drawn into closer union. Proposals which seemed bold yesterday may seem entirely innocuous tomorrow. Let him who doubts recall America's own amazing progression since its days of neutrality only a few months back.

We should foresee that the whole process of settlement after this war will be different from that after the last war. Human society will not be able this time even to attempt to settle its problems in one single peace conference, as it did last time. It will have to foresee years, perhaps a decade, of steady and continuous effort before the nations have even begun to recover from the unprecedented shocks which they have inflicted on one another.

One can foresee a period of enforced peace, where no recalcitrant element is allowed even to start on a career of violence, and where mankind's energies are devoted to repairing the ravages of this struggle. The next settlement is apt to take the form not of a conventional Peace Conference, amid a blaze of world publicity, followed by a relapse into apathy, but rather a continuous, dynamic progression running over a period of years.

A Unit of International Machinery—With the Cogs Temporarily Missing

A committee room in the League Palace at Geneva. Here are the discussion table, the chairs, the easy chairs to one side, which are the ingredients of committee and commission work—one of the most vital and hard-working units in world machinery. The chairs stand waiting today—for tomorrow's statesmen and the reconstruction work to come.

During that time there will be three major necessities: First, the police function to prevent violence or aggression from again lifting its ugly head; second, the curative function, to heal the wounds of the war and restart the activities possible to an era of peace and prosperity; and third, the constructive function, to work out a form of permanent world organization which will make impossible another such ghastly tragedy as the present.

These three efforts must be simultaneous; they may, however, be carried out by different methods and even at different places. It is possible, for instance, to see the police and political work being centered in London, with its intimate experience of the Continent; the economic and nutritional work being centered at Washington, near the principal supply base, and the long-range organizational work being prepared at Geneva, with its rich experience and documentation.

It is the first, or police, function which is the newest in the minds of most people and perhaps the least worked out in theory.

Disarmament of the aggressor states which have run amuck and wreaked such havoc on the world is taken for granted, with probable military occupation and dismantling of arms factories, as well as international occupation of many key spots around the world.

Beyond that somewhat negative action, however, what of a more positive nature shall be done to assure the perpetuation of peace?

Shall the police responsibility be entrusted to the four states— the United States, Britain, Russia, and China—which will come out of the war as the four leading military powers anchored each in one of the principal areas of the world; shall the United Nations be implemented to perform this task; shall a system like the League's sanctions be re-created with greater promise of support by the nations; or shall we go to the other extreme of organizing a straight-out international army?

This is probably the greatest political question before the world of tomorrow. It needs to be argued throughout the length and breadth of the world, its ultimate answer will depend on many imponderables only now in the process of evolution.

But let it be said at this point that the history of the past twenty years is rich in suggestion for this problem.

The World Disarmament Conference, for instance, elaborated a detailed system of supervision and control of armaments which could be taken over largely as it stands and could remove many of the cankerous elements of uncertainty and suspicion which have heretofore poisoned this problem.

Certain of the conflicts which came before the League offer invaluable suggestion — the Greek-Bulgar crisis, for instance, showing in a 48-hour settlement how curiously cooling to a potential aggressor a joint visit by the military attachés of the principal powers can be.

The sanctions imposed for the first time in history against Italy in the Ethiopian affair, while they did not succeed because of the unexpected brevity of the military campaign, nevertheless offered the most encouraging guidance for concerted action against a lawless state.

Moreover, the Lease-Lend principle, which has been hailed in the United States as something new and unprecedented, was put into precise treaty form in the Treaty for Financial Assistance to a State Victim of Aggression elaborated at Geneva years ago.

The pity of this history is that, so far as the United States is concerned, it has been almost completely blanketed in the fog of isolationist vaporings. American thought has been peculiarly crippled in this field and must now accelerate to make up the ground lost in twenty years of false security.

The second function, the curative, is easier to foresee, as both the present and the past are even richer in suggestion. A maze of problems will come out of the war's dislocation which might be called special emergency problems.

There will be first and foremost the elementary problem of merely keeping people alive, of averting disease and epidemics, and restoring normal nutrition.

There will then be the great economic and financial problems of rebuilding government finances, re-establishing trade, transferring industry from war to peace, demobilizing armies, preventing unemployment, and obviating another world depression.

Within these emergency problems will also be the more permanent problems of ordinary public hygiene, the dangerous drug traffic, organized prostitution, and the like.

A considerable amount of both machinery and experience will exist to meet these problems. During the war, many agencies will be established, which, unlike those established in the last war, should be continued until normal relations have been re-established.

But there will also be, in addition to agencies like Lend-Lease and shipping control built up during the war by the victorious powers, a series of other agencies established before the war and kept alive during it.

Parts of the League of Nations Economic and Financial Section, now established at Princeton University, will be able to add twenty years' experience to the heavy task of economic and

Continued on Page Below, Col. 1

FOLD HERE ——— FOLD HERE ——— FOLD HERE

Arthur Sweetser: "The international future is under debate with a background of experience and a wealth of detail such as simply did not exist 25 years ago."

Continued from Page Above

financial reconstruction and the prevention of depression.

The International Labor Office, now headquartered at Montreal, will be able to contribute greatly in problems of labor, industry, and unemployment.

The League's Health Section, which continues in embryo in Geneva, can be reconstituted, even if it is one of the signs of human blindness that it was ever allowed to be reduced.

Other agencies also have been kept alive, even if not very actively, as the International Bank at Basel, which will at once be available as a meeting ground for the world's banking officials.

Perhaps something can even be saved from the International Institute of Agricuture at Rome when the blight of Fascism is removed from Italy. In sum, much valuable international mechanism with experience running back far before the present war will be immediately available at its end to help set the world aright.

Few problems will arise after this war which have not been encountered in the period since the last war. Those of the future may, almost certainly will, be greater in scope, but they will not differ greatly in principle.

If it is necessary, as it was last time, to repatriate prisoners of war, there is Dr. Nansen's magnificent work available for guidance.

If there is a threat of epidemic, there is a precedent for dealing with it in the experience of Europe in 1920.

If reconstruction loans are desired, there is the League's experience with a dozen such agreements throughout Central and Eastern Europe during the 20's.

There will be no need to improvise this time as there was last time; experience and often personnel will be at hand for guidance.

It is just here, however, that a problem will arise which has been curiously little foreseen so far, namely: what is to be the relationship between the agencies formed before the war, as the League, the Labor Office, the Court, the Bank, and the Pan American Union, and those set up during the war, as the United Nations and the various Allied committees?

Their memberships will very largely coincide, as the Axis Powers will belong to neither, but their organization and sources of strength will be very different. The war agencies will have force, power, and material resources; the prewar agencies will have long experience and the strength that comes from their basic principle of universality.

Both types of agencies may be expected to demonstrate considerable activity and vitality as the war closes and reconstruction begins. The United Nations group will certainly have very heavy responsibilities and will probably by then have become very much more tightly knit together, as was, indeed, recently forecast by Sumner Welles, United States Undersecretary of State, when he said that now is the time to organize the United Nations before the loyalties which have been developed in the war shall have cooled.

Similarly, Mr. Sean Lester, Acting Secretary General of the League of Nations, stated in his recent annual report that various organs of the League have been maintained in being, "ready at the appropriate moment to take their respective parts in the reconstruction of the world, or to serve as the foundations on which the new order can be built."

These two types of agencies should obviously so co-operate that their united strength can be concentrated on alleviating the world's agencies. There are some things which the war agencies can do best and other things which the prewar agencies can do best, and there are still others where they can work together.

It will be the victorious powers, for instance, which can best move ships and food in emergency relief; it will be the League's Economic Section and the International Labor Organization which can best handle the problems of depression and unemployment.

Wise statesmanship will consist of using all possible agencies to the maximum strength of each and with the conscious purpose of merging them into the ultimate type of world organization.

So far as possible, whatever action is taken for the immediate needs of today and tomorrow should be consciously directed toward contributing to the more long-range needs of the future. Given human frailties and the tendency to establish vested interests, it will require conscious effort to prevent situations from freezing and thus not flowing toward the long-term goal.

This, then brings us to the third function, the setting up of the ultimate form of international co-operation which will result when the enormous impulses set in motion by the present upheaval have subsided. There would seem to be little doubt that the process of world organization and co-operation will go infinitely beyond where it went in 1919; there is no reason to think, however, that we will build everything anew or not take account of the considerable ground gained in these past twenty years. The problem would seem to be to combine the best from the past with the lessons and suggestions of the present.

If the foregoing analysis is correct, it will not be necessary nor even desirable to try to rush a final form of organization. There will be no need, as there was in Paris in 1919, to attempt to drive through, in the hurly-burly of a peace settlement, a world charter elaborated in fourteen evening sessions totaling only some forty hours.

On the contrary, it will be possible to allow time for passions to cool and to permit one group to be primarily concerned with immediate problems and another with more long-range problems.

As to the all-vital question whether such an organization should be one of consultation or one with teeth, it would seem that if human experience shows anything at all, it shows that no form of human organization, whether family, tribe, state, or nation, can succeed without some element of effective force behind it.

The experience of the interwar period is well summarized in the recent report of the League's Acting Secretary General: "The first need of the world is international security. With that, all things are possible; without it, nothing is possible. . . . Between nations, there must be law, there must be justice; but there must be force, economic and military, behind that law and justice."

The precise form this police function should take is not easy to predict, as it depends greatly on the length and course of the war. But it is at least becoming simpler as we go on. Not only is the necessity becoming ever more widely realized, but the means of attaining it are clearer.

It is possible, for instance, to see an international air police so strong and quick-striking that no one would dare defy it. It is possible also to see certain strategic spots which have been shaken loose from their previous attachments and left floating, as it were, serving as central points for international forces.

Similarly, the crisscrossings of command in this war and the setting up of mixed armies have gone far toward developing the habit of unified command.

Finally, the mechanization of war puts it beyond the reach of all but the largest and most highly industrialized nations. Thus the Internationl General Staff which the French urged in season and out at the last peace conference, to the intense irritation of the American delegation, seems much less fantastic in this far more integrated and dangerous world.

But the use of force is, after all, only a last, desperate measure. Here again there are elements of hope beyond the situation at the end of the last war.

The interwar period, with some half-hundred disputes submitted to the League, a comparable number to the Court, and still others to agencies such as the Pan American Union, saw a tremendous advance in the processes of mediation, arbitration and peaceful settlement.

Even in the most difficult of all problems, "peaceful change," while certain nations blocked the actual operation of Article 19 of the League's Covenant for the revision of treaties which had become inapplicable, projects have been put forward which would make it far easier to proceed with that article than heretofore.

Relaxation of the unanimity rule and provision for a finding of facts, even for a Court of Equity, would go far toward preventing an obstinate freezing of the status quo.

But previous to that rather drastic action, there is again great hope in the unappreciated development during the interwar period of methods for removing various causes of conflict before they reach the point of danger. The setting up of various international agencies will increasingly make possible the amelioration of many potential sources of conflict.

Existence of a financial committee permitted the prevention of a financial collapse in Austria which would surely have brought armies across the frontier into the vacuum, it allowed an interchange of populations between Greece and Turkey which brought to an end centuries of hostilities; it took some of the edge off historic causes of conflict such as minorities and mandates. Success, while obviously not complete, was far more promising than we realize.

Finally, the restraining elements to hold a nation back from aggression were developed in these twenty years far more than appreciated. The most complete and detailed provisions have been elaborated for the use of pressure short of actual force, for what might be known as graduated sanctions.

This procedure, which last time just lacked the political power to make it effective, could be much more effective next time, for the United States would seem very likely to be a vital part of it and the other nations would not again so quickly forgo it. Certainly the United States is not likely again, after Pearl Harbor, to sell scrap iron and other war supplies to a nation engaged in flagrant aggression.

What will be required above all are the vision and the imagination and the spiritual greatness to follow ceaselessly the principle that war can be prevented and peace made secure only by an effort and a sacrifice commensurate with the goal in view. The world will have rich, open vistas before it; it remains to be seen whether it will be able, this time, to rise to its opportunity.

A New Concept of Peacemaking

. . . We should foresee that the whole process of settlement after this war will be different from that after the last war. This time, human society will not be able even to attempt to settle its problems in one single peace conference. . . . There will be no need as there was at Paris in 1919 to drive through, in the hurly-burly of a peace settlement, a world charter elaborated in fourteen evening sessions totaling only some forty hours.

On the contrary, it will be possible to allow time for passions to cool and permit one group to be primarily concerned with immediate problems and another with more long-range problems. . . . Human society will have to foresee years, perhaps a decade, of steady and continuous effort before the nations have even begun to recover from the unprecedented shocks which they have inflicted on one another. . . .

The next settlement is apt to take the form not of a conventional Peace Conference, amid a blaze of world publicity, followed by a relapse into apathy, but rather a continuous, dynamic progression running over a period of years.—Excerpts from Mr. Sweetser's Article.

Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest
Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

The Christian Science Monitor, Boston,
Monday, October 5, 1942

A Monday Page

Atu the Ape Was King

By Muriel A. Hill

The Story Starts Here

Atu the Ape had carried off the newspaper that the game warden had left on the seat outside his hut. Now, Atu believed that the words printed in the newspaper contained all the wisdom in the world, so he proclaimed himself king of the jungle. He called a meeting of jungle creatures, gave them a new law that forbad the treetop people—monkeys—to mix with the earth people—Toto the elephant, Pang the python, Juloo the giraffe, Crac the crocodile—or to let them eat bananas from their trees.

Part Two

Toto the Elephant called a meeting of the jungle people to tell them about the new law which Atu had made.

To this meeting came Juloo the Giraffe who lives in the tawny golden jungle, and Crac the Crocodile who lives on the river-that-never-hurries, and Pang the Python who rests in the cool and shadowy places, and Nimble the jungle mouse whose home is so carefully hidden that only Toto knows where it is.

When they were gathered together, Toto said to them,

"O people of the jungle, Atu the Ape has a paper on which is written much wisdom, and because he has this paper he calls himself King, and has made a new law saying that we creatures of the earth can eat no bananas. Now I like bananas and so I think this is a very bad law. What shall we do about it?"

"What indeed?" said Crac the Crocodile. "Laws are very powerful things and are not easily broken."

"But I don't think this really is a law," said Toto. "I think Atu has made it up himself. Man would not make so foolish a law, for is he not an earth creature, and yet he eats bananas?"

"Now that is a very wise speech," said Juloo. "You are such a clever elephant that I'm sure you will soon find some way of getting your bananas."

Pang the great Python gave a slow wriggle and said, "I will speak to the monkey people." Then he coiled himself around the trunk of Atu's tree and hissed loudly, "Listen to me, O monkey people. Throw down the bananas that my friend Toto desires. I, Pang, have spoken."

But Atu only danced crossly on the thin branch of his tree and shrieked, "We will not give up the bananas!"

"Then I will come and take them!" hissed Pang.

Mannerless Monkeys

Atu shrieked more loudly, "You cannot come and take them, Pang. You are too big and heavy to climb these trees. Yes, too fat and lazy for climbing, Pang the Python."

"P-ss-ss," hissed Pang angrily, "these monkeys have no manners. Now if I were young and slim I would punish them for such rudeness. But Atu speaks the truth, I am too big and heavy to climb those trees. They would break under my weight."

"Oh, dear. Oh, dear," sighed Toto, "I do so want a banana."

"Poor Toto," said Juloo, who was very kindhearted. "Let us all try to think of some way to get you your bananas."

So the animals tried very hard to think. Toto went to the river's edge and made a mud hat and clapped it on his head, for he said that thoughts came easier that way. Crac the Crocodile sucked a stone to keep himself awake, for thinking made him sleepy; and Pang coiled himself into a very neat question mark, while Juloo stood beneath a tall tree and rubbed her head against the bark and said at intervals, "Poor Toto, how he wants a banana!" But no one took any notice of Nimble.

After a while Toto removed his mud hat and said, "Really, this thinking is very hard work."

"Yes, indeed," yawned Crac sleepily.

"Has anyone thought of a plan?" said Pang.

"I have," said the jungle mouse in a small voice.

"You!" exclaimed Crac. "Why, you are too small and foolish to think of wise plans."

But Toto waved his useful trunk and said loudly, "Silence for the jungle mouse. Speak, Mouse."

"Well," squeaked Nimble, who was feeling rather shy, "the trouble began when Atu got this paper, didn't it?

Nimble Has a Plan

"Then let us take this paper from him," said Nimble, "and then the treetop people will not obey his orders and Toto will be able to eat as many bananas as he wishes."

"That is a very good idea!" exclaimed all the animals.

"Yes," said Pang, "but how are we to get the paper from Atu?"

Then the animals all started to talk at once and none of them took any notice of Nimble whose tiny voice was quite lost in the swelling noise. They all talked so quickly that no one could hear what anyone else said until at last Toto trumpeted loudly,

"Silence! Listen! Juloo shall ask Atu to let her have a look at the paper, and when he hands it to her she will run away with it. I don't think even Atu will suspect Juloo, for everyone knows what a kindhearted animal she is."

"I'll go this very minute," said Juloo, and hurried away into the jungle.

In a few minutes she returned looking very disappointed.

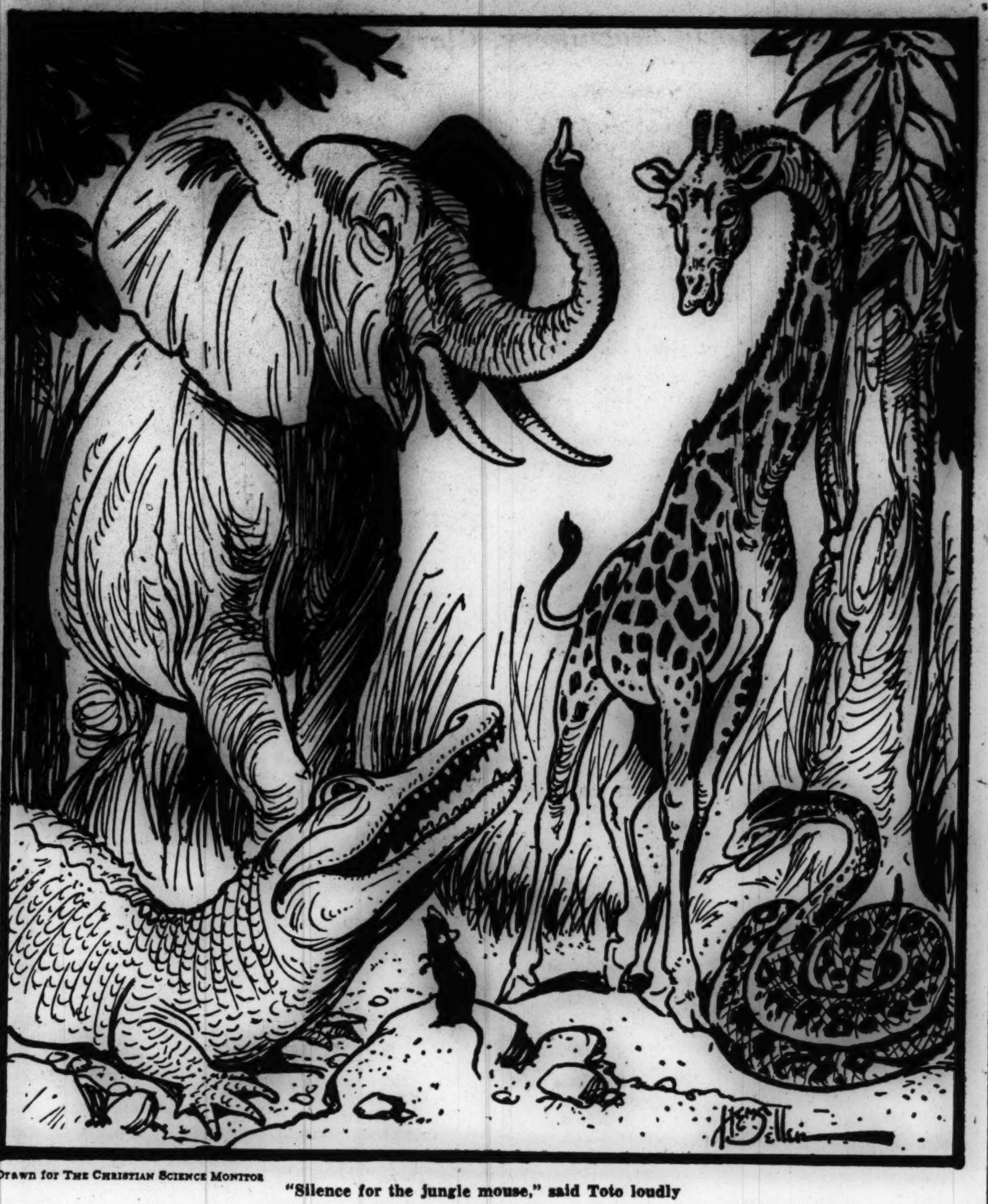
"O Toto!" she cried, "Atu won't let me even look at the paper. He says it is so precious that no one can touch it. He has tied it up with a strong vine and hung it from the topmost branch of his tree and he won't let anyone go near it."

"Oh, dear," said Toto, "I am afraid I shall never eat a banana again."

In the sad silence that followed, Nimble managed to make his small voice heard.

"I will get the paper," he said. "I may not be very big but I am certainly very clever. Come with me and see what happens."

(To be concluded next Monday)



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Silence for the jungle mouse," said Toto loudly

Nonsense Rhyme

Arise, awake!
The sun arises,
The clouds are rosy
In the skises!

The fish leap up,
The birds make merry,
The table's spread
Draw up your chairy.

Oh, how delicious
Food appeareth,
With you to share it
Little deareth.

The sun's our guest,
The wind's invited.
We'll all laugh on
From dawn to nighted!

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

Robin Takes His Leave

A Nature Column

By Alice Crew Gall and Fleming Crew

The leaves were falling. Each gust of wind brought more of them down. Another frost or two, and the trees would be bare.

Already the orioles and purple martins had begun the long journey to their wintering places in the south, and other birds were gathering in little companies, to make the start. Fall had come.

Perched on a branch in an elm tree, a robin was looking about him at the changing world.

In the spring, he and his mate had nested in this tree, and from its branches their little family of four young robins had made their first try at flying.

That had been a happy time, when the trees were blossoming and the first spring flowers were blooming. But now the frost had killed the flowers, and wherever he looked the world was dull and gray.

What had become of all the tiny insects that sang so cheerily through the summer days, he wondered. He was still wondering about this when he heard a tapping on the trunk of the tree above him, and, looking up, he saw a downy woodpecker searching for grubs and insects under the shaggy bark.

Inquisitive Downy

"I am glad you are here, Downy Woodpecker," he said. "I was afraid I would not see you again before I went away."

"Where are you going, Robin?" the woodpecker asked.

"Oh, Downy Woodpecker," the robin said, "you ask me that same question every fall when I get ready to fly away. Don't you remember about the warm sunny land that I have told you of so often, where food is always plentiful? We robins spend winters there, you know."

"Oh, yes, so you do," the woodpecker replied. "Is it a far journey, Robin?"

"Yes, it is far," the robin said.

"Farther than the far-away hills that we see from the treetops?"

"Yes, farther than that," the robin told him. "We fly over great rivers and tiny streams, over forests and meadows and thickets and fields, on and on, day after day. Many other birds are making the journey, too, and we are all very gay and merry."

"I do not doubt it," the woodpecker said. "We who stay behind are not always so merry. For the winter is cold and food is scarce. But we get along."

Winter Guests

"Are there many who stay here the winter through?" the robin inquired.

"More than you would think," the woodpecker replied. "Hardly a day passes that I do not see chickadees and titmice. There are jays and redbirds, too, and goldfinches and song sparrows and bluebirds.

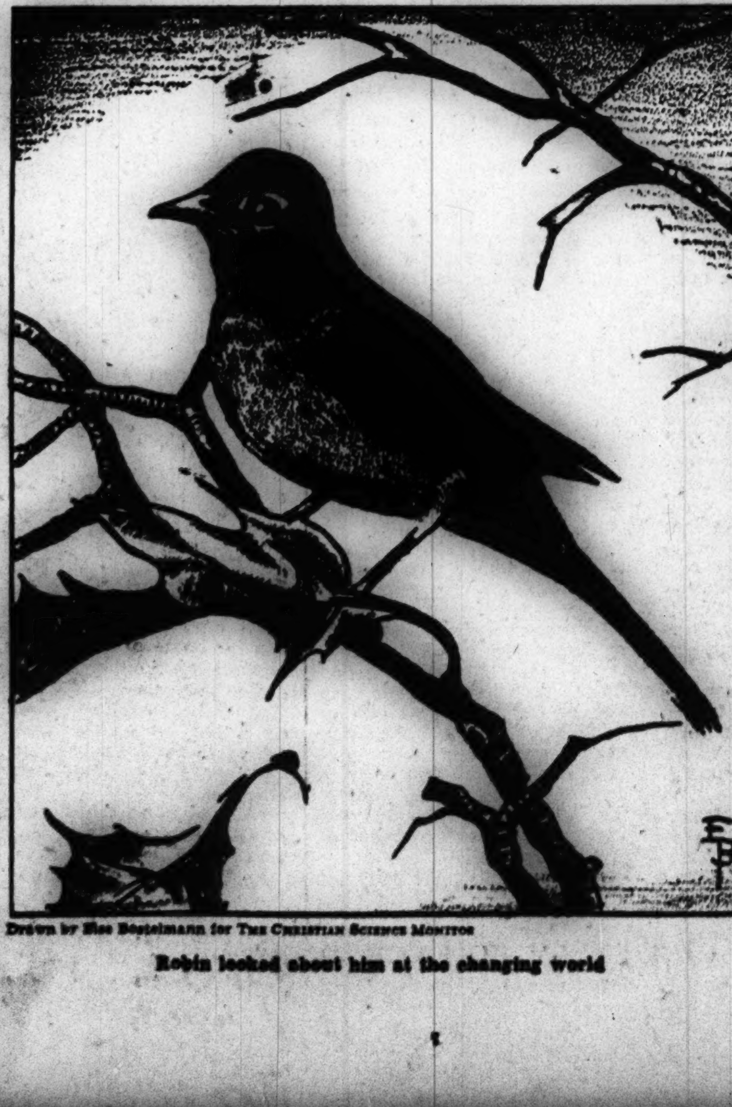
"But winter is a lonely time, Robin. For all the world is bare and white then, and there are no cheery voices anywhere. I am always glad when I see the first robin coming back again. Because then I know that spring is not far away."

"And I am always glad to get back," the robin told him. "I will come very early next spring, Woodpecker. I will be among the first to get here."

The robin ruffled his feathers and shook himself. "It is time for me to join the others now," he said. "They are gathering in the thicket. We will all fly away on our journey soon. Goodbye, Downy Woodpecker, until spring comes again."

"Goodbye, goodbye," Downy Woodpecker called, as the robin flew away.

(Watch the page For Children Monday after next for the story of a groundhog in his winter burrow.)



Drawn by Else Bostelmann for The Christian Science Monitor

Robin looked about him at the changing world

The Gingerbread Knight

Mr. and Mrs. Money had a little old shop of their own on Windmill Green, with crooked windows and funny crooked steps. It had belonged to Tom Money's father before him, but a big town had sprung up not far away, and it seemed that people didn't bother to come to Tom Money's shop any more.

"They've forgotten us, Nell," he said to his wife one day. "We give good value and good measure, but they don't trouble about us now."

"Don't you believe it, Tom!" cried his wife. "We will get our custom back, I'm sure." And they did.

One afternoon Mrs. Money was rummaging in an old iron box that had been stored away in a loft. Just as she was about to close it she noticed a little book. It turned out to be Grandma Money's receipt book. Mrs. Money turned its faded pages carelessly, thinking what queer, spidery handwriting the old lady had, when something caught her eye. It was a receipt for gingerbread. She read it through. She read it through again. Then she ran down the steps as fast as she could and showed it to Mr. Money, who was in the bakehouse.

"Look!" she cried. "I have found Grandma Money's receipt book, and it tells how to make very special gingerbread. I don't believe anyone makes gingerbread like it these days. Why don't we try?"

A Gingerbread Knight

A few mornings after this the shop was warm and spicy with the smell of gingerbread, and Mrs. Money was unlocking the door when Tom appeared mysteriously from the bakehouse.

"Shut your eyes, Nell," he said. "I am going to put something else in the window."

"What a baby you are, Tom!" she said, but did as she was told.

"Now open!" said Tom.

Mrs. Money opened her eyes, and—gasped.

There in the middle of the shop window was a prancing gingerbread horse with beautiful currant eyes. On his back sat a gingerbread knight, holding a shield made of silver paper with "Try Money's Gingerbread" written across it. In his hand was a shining sword.

Tom laughed. "That'll fetch 'em, Nell! You'll see. We'll be all right now."

But they were disappointed, for the day passed much as usual, and although a few people came in and admired the knight and the horse, no one bought any gingerbread.

A Strange Ride

But that night, after Mr. and Mrs. Money had gone to bed, a very strange thing happened. Suddenly the Gingerbread Knight began to move and then he spoke:

"They give good measure, you know—and good value!"

The Gingerbread Horse nodded his head. He knew what he was made of.

"So they deserve to prosper."

The horse nodded again.

"A gentle knight
The wrong must right!"

cried his master.

The horse nodded for the third time and kicked his gingerbread heels.

"Then away!" cried the knight. "Away, my valiant steed! We will go to all the houses and tell the people about Money's gingerbread!"

The horse needed no urging. Nimbly he jumped to the ground. He cantered into the bakehouse, and out into the yard through a hole in the wall. Then he galloped away into the moonlit night.

At each house and cottage they came to the Gingerbread Knight dismounted, climbed in through a window, and whispered: "Try Tom Money's gingerbread. Good measure — good value — nothing like it these days! Tom Money of Windmill Green."

Just before dawn the Gingerbread Horse and the Gingerbread Knight turned homeward, and when Mrs. Money came down and opened the door to let in the sweet morning air they were standing in their place in the shop window as if nothing had happened.

Eager Customers Arrive

Shortly after this customers began to arrive. They looked in at the window of the little old shop, their hurried up its crooked steps, they pushed their way to the counter, crying, "I don't know who told me, but I hear you make delicious gingerbread, Mrs. Money!"

By ten o'clock the shop was sold out, and Tom had enough orders to keep him busy for weeks!

When the last customer had gone, Mr. and Mrs. Money looked at each other in astonishment.

"How do you account for that?" they said.

The Gingerbread Horse winked a currant eye, and his master whispered softly, so softly that no one else could hear:

"A gentle knight
The wrong must right!"

They knew.

Who Is The Giver?

Peace-loving downs and meadow sweet flowers,
Lambs in the pasture and hollyhock towers,
Cows in the fields, swift winding river.
Who is the giver? Who is the giver?

Big rosy apples, barns full of hay,
Winds from the sea to freshen the day,
Long rambling walks down by the river.
Who is the giver? Who is the giver?

Forget-me-nots, bluebells, primroses sweet,
Cherries and plums and berries to eat,
Fishermen fishing on banks of the river.
Who is the giver? Who is the giver?

Deep skies above, bright fields below,
Beautiful gardens, green lawns to mow,
Darling small brooks that dance to the river.
Who is the giver? England's the giver.

PENNY DRINKWATER

How Can You Win a Book?

How would you like to earn a fine new book for your bookshelves? Lots of girls and boys now own beautiful new books with bright jackets and pictures, because they wrote to tell us about stories they liked that they read on the page For Children.

Two good books are offered in these contests every month to children up to ten years of age.

Your paper may be about any stories or articles you have read on either of The Christian Science Monitor's Junior Pages. Or, you may write about anything at all that interests you. But do not send in summaries of books you have read.

Your paper may be about 150 words long—never more than 200 words. It should tell what you think about the stories you have read, or describe something you have seen or done. It should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her unaided work. The adult who countersigns the paper must make sure that it is original and has not been copied.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned, and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision is final.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to: PETER WHITE'S CONTEST, Junior Department, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Nazareth
CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

Warmer Underwear for Infants

These fall and winter weight shirts and panties are very popular. They are comfortable, serviceable and moderately priced.

Also Nazareth styles for boys and girls up to 16.

We advise you to do your Nazareth shopping early.

Illustrated catalog free on request

Nazareth Waist Co.
366 Broadway · Dept. M. New York
Mills at Nazareth, Pa.

Cardinals Supremely Confident Sporting Three-to-One Bulge in World Series

St. Louis Needs Just One Game to Dethrone Yanks

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—It was a quietly confident band of Cardinals which went after the once haughty Yankees this afternoon at Yankee Stadium in the fifth and final eastern game of this 1942 World Series—supremely confident. In the clubhouse late yesterday, after beating the American League titleholders, 9-6, and taking a 3-1 lead in the classic, the Redbirds did no better than fair in the noise league. There was no breaking up of furniture, nor throwing of wet towels. Indeed, it was almost as if they had lost.

But beneath their tired smiles, their laughter and songs under the showers you could detect that unmistakable air of confidence—an air similar to that which once characterized the Yankees, but which no longer is apparent in the McCarthy clubhouse.

Next Champions

Yes, although they refuse to admit it publicly, the Cardinals believe that they are the next champions of the world, just as they believed that they would beat out the Dodgers in the National League pennant race, then proceeded to do it coolly and decisively. These young Cards are out-gaming, out-running and—believe it or not—out-hitting these Yanks, just as they did the rest of their circuit in that now historic dash to the flag.

On the other hand, the Yankees are "down," as they say in the dugout. They look like the Dodgers did in late September, when they couldn't seem to do anything right—come up with the ball in the clutch or get that hit with the bases jammed. They are beating themselves. What has happened to these Yankees will be a mystery much discussed during the weeks immediately ahead; for you never saw a ball club, great or mediocre, that ever looked more beaten than the McCarthymen.

Feeling Pressure

For the first time since McCarthy moved into the Stadium and put together this great outfit, the Yanks today are feeling the pressure of being badly behind. It has them puzzled. Most of them still cannot believe that these fresh young Cards are running right over them before record breaking crowds. Never before has a New York club managed by Joe McCarthy been two games down in the big classic. In fact, this is the first time they have been behind since Carl Hubbell gave the Giants a temporary lead in the 1936 opener at the Polo Grounds.

By standing right up against the heavily pre-series favorites, taking chances with their speed on the bases, swinging at their best pitchers in the clutch and making almost unbelievable plays in the field, the Redbirds have switched the pressure of the underdog from their own shoulders to the shoulders of the bewildered Yankees. Ever since that big ninth-inning rally in the opener, which actually fell short of a Cardinal victory, the Yanks have played jittery ball—throwing to the wrong base, juggling grounders just enough to miss double plays, and giving up costly bases on balls from the mound.

Pitching Bogs

Yankee pitching in this series has been very bad, although this is not said to take anything away from St. Louis. On the contrary, Billy Southworth's men are chiefly responsible for making the New York hurling look bad. But imagine a Yankee pitcher—one of a staff which made a farce out of the pennant race through the spring, summer and fall—imagine him walking the first two enemy batters to face him in the seventh inning, just after his mates had made a great uphill battle to overcome a seemingly comfortable Cardinal lead in the last of the sixth. The tragic mound situation was further emphasized by the use of Tiny Bonham in relief.

The Yankees are not hitting as of old, certainly. But at the same time they have not exactly been weaklings at the plate. In the first four games of this series they made 37 hits and tallied 16 runs, which is an average of four markers a contest. Behind normal Yankee pitching, those runs might be enough. But this is not normal hurling, and it probably is this sag of the mound staff which has shattered the team's confidence more than anything else.

Highly Impossible

McCarthy today had more than the Cardinals to battle. He faced a terrific struggle with the percentage. As he went into this afternoon's engagement at the Stadium, he had to win three before the Cardinals took one, to capture the series. His men could hardly afford to make one mistake—his pitchers throw one bad pitch. He had to go through the remainder of the series without a setback. And, in view of what has taken place since last Wednesday in St. Louis, this seemed a highly impossible feat.

That the Cards have never, for more than a day, let down since they started their remarkable drive in early August, is now apparent. They simply are taking this World Series in stride, shattering the old theory that no pennant weary outfit has a chance against a powerful, well rested adversary like the Yankees. The Cards, although they must have considerable respect for Charley Keller, are not walking dangerous Yankee batters in the clutches; they have shown no respect whatever for Di Maggio's great throwing arm. They simply play with a cool confidence and assurance which tells you that no batter or pitcher is too tough for them.

Yesterday Southworth's men twice came from behind. When they drove Borowy out of the box with a six-run fourth they overcame a one-run lead manufactured by the Yanks in the first inning. After Keller's homer had sparked the home club to a five-run sixth, to tie the score, the Redbirds went out and picked up two more in the seventh—the clinchers.

Captain Terry Moore was the St. Louis star, getting two out of three at bat and making another sensational running catch on Di Maggio. Between them, Moore and Di Maggio have turned in just about the greatest center fielding in modern World Series history. Keller robbed Moore yesterday, much as Slaughter had robbed the former on Saturday.

Third Game

By the Associated Press

St. L. (N.L.)	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Brown, 2b	4	1	1	1	2	0
T. Moore, cf	4	0	0	3	0	0
Slaughter, rf	4	0	1	3	0	0
Musial, lf	3	0	1	2	0	0
W. Cooper, c	4	0	0	8	0	1
Hopp, 1b	4	0	0	8	0	0
Kurowski, 3b	2	1	1	2	2	0
Marion, ss	3	0	1	0	1	0
White, p	2	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	2	5	27	5	1

N. York (A.L.)	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Rizzuto, ss	4	0	2	2	6	0
Hassett, 1b	1	0	0	1	0	0
Crosetti, 3b	3	0	0	1	1	0
Cullenbine, rf	4	0	1	0	0	0
Di Maggio, cf	4	0	2	2	0	0
Gordon, 2b	4	0	0	3	3	0
Keller, lf	4	0	0	2	1	0
Dickey, c	3	0	1	5	1	0
Priddy, 3b-1b	3	0	0	10	1	0
Chandler, p	2	0	0	1	2	0
Ruffing z	1	0	0	0	0	0
Breuer, p	0	0	0	0	0	1
Turner, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	0	6	27	15	1

z—Batted for Chandler in 8th.

St. Louis (N. L.) 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—2
New York (A. L. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Runs batted in—Brown, Slaughter. Stolen base—Rizzuto. Sacrifice—White. Double plays—Keller and Dickey. Left on bases—New York (A.L.) 6; St. Louis (N.L.) 4. Earned runs—N. Y. (A.L.) 0; St. Louis (N.L.) 1. Bases on balls—Chandler 1 (Kurowski); Turner 1 (Musial). Strikeouts—Chandler 3 (T. Moore, 2, Slaughter); White 6 (Cullenbine, Di Maggio, Gordon, Chandler, Crosetti, Ruffing).

Pitching summary—Off Chandler 3 hits, 1 run in 8 innings; off Breuer 2 hits, 1 run in 0 inning (none out in 9th, pitched to 3 batters); off Turner 0 hits, 0 runs in 1 inning. Losing pitcher—Chandler. Umpires—Barr (N. L.) plate; Hubbard (A. L.) first base; Magerkurth (N.L.) second base; Summers (A.L.) third base. Time—2:30.

Fourth Game

By the Associated Press

St. Louis (N. L.)	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Brown 2b	6	0	2	1	5	0
T. Moore cf	3	0	2	6	0	0
Slaughter rf	4	1	0	1	0	0
Musial lf	3	2	2	3	0	0
W. Cooper c	5	1	2	2	0	0
Hopp 1b	3	2	1	7	0	0
Kurowski 3b	3	1	1	1	0	1
Marion ss	4	1	0	6	4	0
M. Cooper p	3	1	1	0	0	0
Gumbert p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pollet p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sanders x	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lanier p	1	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	36	9	12	27	9	1

x—Batted for Pollet in 7th.

N. York (A. L.)	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Rizzuto ss	5	1	3	4	2	0
Rolfe 3b	4	2	2	2	2	0
Cullenbine rf	4	1	2	0	0	0
Di Maggio, cf	4	0	1	0	0	0
Keller lf	4	1	1	4	0	0
Gordon 2b	4	1	0	3	2	1
Dickey c	4	0	0	2	0	1
Priddy 1b	4	0	1	7	2	0
Borowy p	1	0	0	0	1	0
Donald p	2	0	0	0	0	0
Bonham p	0	0	0	0	2	0
Rosar z	1	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	37	6	10	27	11	1

z—Batted for Bonham in 9th.

St. Louis (N. L.) 0 0 0 6 0 0 2 0 1—9
New York (A.L.) 1 0 0 0 0 5 0 0 0—6

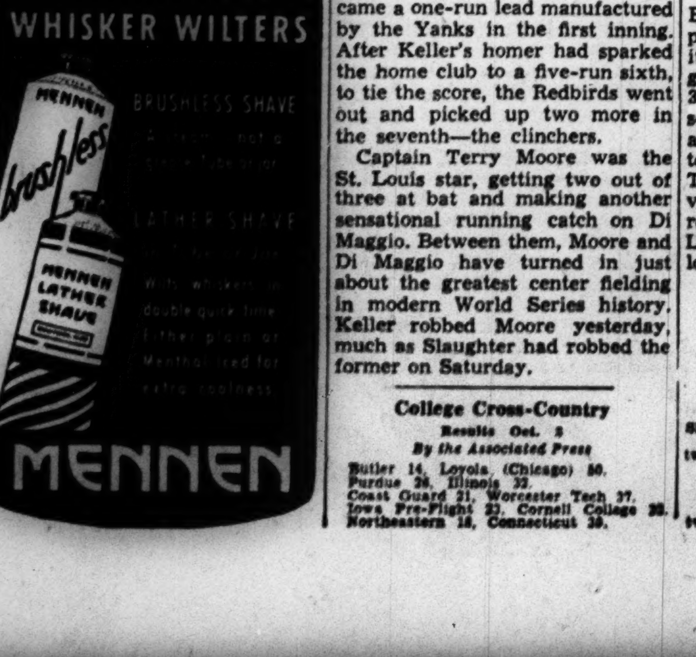
Runs batted in—Cullenbine 2, Kurowski 2, M. Cooper 2, T. Moore, Musial, Keller 3, Priddy, W. Cooper, Marion, Lanier. Two base hits—T. Moore, Rolfe, Musial, Priddy. Home run—Keller. Sacrifices—Hopp, T. Moore, Kurowski. Double play—Marion and Brown. Left on bases—New York (A. L.) 5; St. Louis (N. L.) 10. Earned runs—New York (A. L.) 5; St. Louis (N. L.) 9. Bases on balls—Borowy 3 (T. Moore, Hopp, Marion); Donald 2 (Slaughter, Musial); M. Cooper 1 (Rolfe); Bonham 2 (Kurowski, Musial). Strikeouts—Borowy 1 (Marion); Donald 1 (M. Cooper); M. Cooper 2 (Borowy, Keller).

Pitching summary: Borowy 6 hits, 6 runs in 3 innings (none out in 4th); off Cooper 7 hits, 5 runs in 5 1-3 innings; off Donald 3 hits, 2 runs in 3 innings (none out in 7th); off Gumbert 1 hit, 1 run in 1-3 inning; off Bonham 3 hits, 1 run in 3 innings; off Pollet 0 hits, 0 runs in 1-3 inning; off Lanier 2 hits, 0 runs in 3 innings. Winning pitcher—Lanier. Losing pitcher—Donald. Umpires—Hubbard (A. L.) plate; Magerkurth (N. L.) first base; Summers (A. L.) second base; Barr (N. L.) third base. Time: 2:28. Attendance—69,902 (paid).

College Cross-Country

Results Oct. 3
By the Associated Press

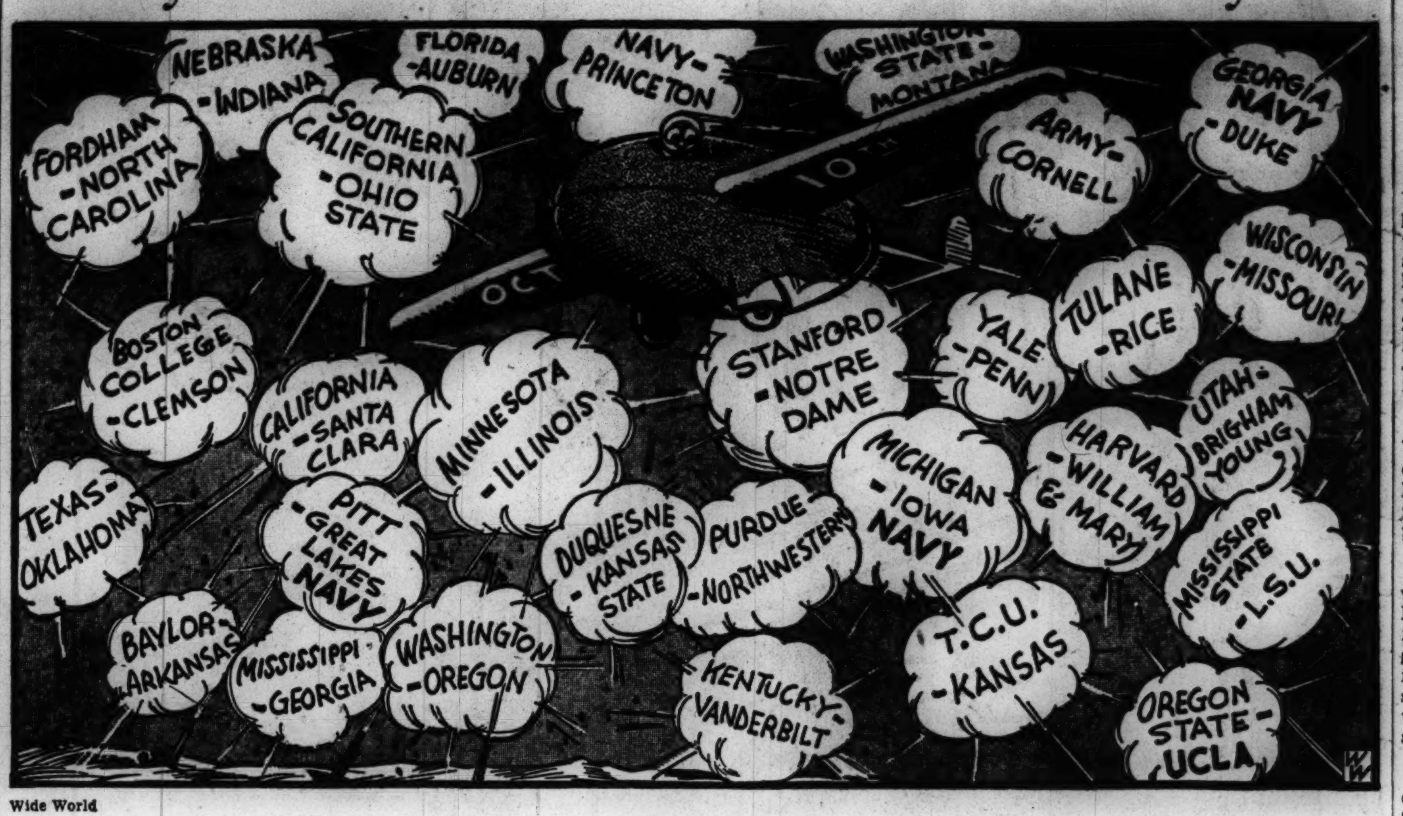
Butler 14, Loyola (Chicago) 50.
Purdue 26, Illinois 32.
Coast Guard 21, Worcester Tech 37.
Iowa Pre-Flight 23, Cornell College 32.
Northeastern 18, Connecticut 39.



CHAMPION WHISKER WILTERS
BRUSHLESS SHAVE
LATHER SHAVE
Wilts whiskers in double quick time. Either plain or Mentholated for extra coolness.
MENNEN

Rackety Rack-Ack-Ack!!

By Mun'



Wide World

Harvard Men Stage Thrill In Comeback

By Web Morse
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Predictions regarding the Harvard-Penn game came true. We might say, rather, the one prediction that Penn would be too strong for the Crimson gridders came true, and the visiting Quaker eleven triumphed, 19 to 7. The prediction that this Harvard team would be a November team still holds true.

This coming Saturday offers little immediate hope of victory to Harvard. The usual scouting reports enumerate power, speed and experience for the Cary Voyles William & Mary eleven. The team that beat Dartmouth last year, 3 to 0, is a better team today and augurs no breathing spell for the Crimson.

Now, Not Future

Unfortunately, with world conditions what they are, it is foolish for the football coach of today to be looking forward to next season. There is little likelihood of any next season in collegiate football so long as the war lasts. And the future of college gridiron teams is now and not later. This is unfortunate in the case of Harvard, because under normal conditions this present aggregation is one that might achieve a greatness in another season under Coach Dick Harlow.

There is speed, weight and ability representing the Crimson this fall, but it is too young and inexperienced. Saturday the young and green team gave away the ball game in the first 10 minutes on costly mistakes—fumbles. Later, staging a courageous rally against the more experienced Penn eleven, the speed of the ball carriers was halved by faltering indecision in running, passing and receiving.

Never Gave Up

No team so hopelessly outclassed as Harvard through the early minutes of the game and 19 points behind that stages a tremendous second-half surge is to be overlooked. The Crimson youngsters, unquestionably discouraged when the Penn powerhouse which took a 13-0 lead on two early fumbles, never gave up trying. They saw another score against them on an intercepted forward pass that no experienced back ever would have thrown and yet they fought on.

With these touchdowns it would have been plausible to see the Harvard players crumble and allow an easy romp for the visitors, but they did no such thing. They fought more and more, and eventually scored. The contrast of the fast experienced Penn backs and the precision blocking made Harvard look slow, just as the individual work of the experienced Chapel Hill players contrasted with no favor for Harvard last week. And did you notice, incidentally, that those Chapel Hill cadets tied the Georgia pre-fight cadets, who beat Penn Friday night?

It may be a day or two before Harvard will know its line-up for the next game, but each week now you can look for a better Harlow product and a probable victory—even this Saturday.

Vols Take Series

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 5 (AP)—Big Paul Erickson shut out Shreveport 2-0 yesterday to give Nashville its fourth win in the decisive sixth game of the Dixie Series before 3,500 fans. It was the Vols third series triumph in as many years and the fourth year they have entered the play-offs against the Texas League champions. Nashville was second in regular Southren Association play this season. Little Rock won the pennant but lost in the Shaughnessy play-off.

Minor Leagues

Results Oct. 4
By the Associated Press

Dixie Series

Nashville (Southern Association) 2, Shreveport (Texas League) 0.
(Nashville won series, four games to two).

Pacific Coast Final Playoffs

Los Angeles 8-1, Seattle 3-10.
(Seattle won playoff, four games to two.)

Green Faces Severe Test Against Colgate Saturday

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although the football season is still in its infancy, this coming week end should hold the answer to a few questions that are now making the rounds. Speaking merely for New England, we should see if Dartmouth is headed for a possible undefeated season, whether Boston College is really as terrific as it appeared in beating West Virginia last Saturday, whether Harvard can hurry up its mastery of the complicated Harlow offense, and whether Howie Odell really has put a new spark into Yale.

These four teams will command most of the headlines this week, with Dartmouth pointing for Colgate, B. C. waiting for Clemson, Harvard ready to entertain William and Mary, and Yale hoping to trap Penn in the Bowl. These are the top games of a schedule of 18 contests for New England elevens.

Face Red Raiders

At this early date any mention of an undefeated season is usually considered fatuous, and to breathe it about a Big Green outfit that is woefully weak in reserves seems doubly so, but the possibility still seems to be there. The Indians opened up by crushing Holy Cross, then coasted over Miami of Ohio 58-7 Saturday. This Saturday they run smack up against the Red Raiders, who overpowered Cornell 18-6 over the week end and should prove a stern test for the McLaughrymen. If Dartmouth gets past Colgate and the team holds together, watch out—and no fooling.

Boston College had things pretty much its own way over the West Virginians Saturday, as they opened their difficult nine-game schedule with a 32-0 triumph. In Clemson they will be meeting a team to which they lost 26-13 a year ago, but which lost to North Carolina State 7-6 Saturday.

Used Everybody

The West Virginia game, incidentally, gave the Eagles plenty of experience for Coach Denny Myers used everybody on the bench, but the ease with which they won left everyone from coaches to spectators wondering whether B. C. is a super outfit or whether the southerners were not as good as their advance publicity.

After opening with a 28-0 trouncing of Rhode Island State, Brown goes to Columbia Saturday to round out the list of the larger elevens. Here in Boston, B. U. returns after losing to Syracuse 25-0 to be host to Westren Maryland, a team the Terriors have beaten three years in a row, while Tufts, after notching a 12-0 victory over Middlebury, will meet Bates at Medford. Northeastern finally gets into game competition, traveling to Springfield.

Williams, surprise 19-7 winner over Princeton Saturday for the first time in history, takes on Clarkson at Williamstown; Amherst goes to Bowdoin; and Wesleyan has a date at Connecticut. New Hampshire opens its season with Maine at Durham, while Colby is host to the Coast Guard.

The list of games for New England teams follow:

Western Maryland at Boston University.
William and Mary at Harvard.
Clemson at Boston College.
Bates at Tufts.
Northeastern at Springfield.
Amherst at Bowdoin.
Coast Guard at Colby.
Wesleyan at Connecticut.
Brown at Columbia
Colgate at Dartmouth.
Union at Middlebury.
Maine at New Hampshire.
Worcester Tech at Norwich.
Lowell Textile at Rhode Island State.
American International at St. Lawrence.
Massachusetts State at Vermont.
Clarkson at Williams.
Pennsylvania at Yale.

National Figure Skating Will Be Held in January

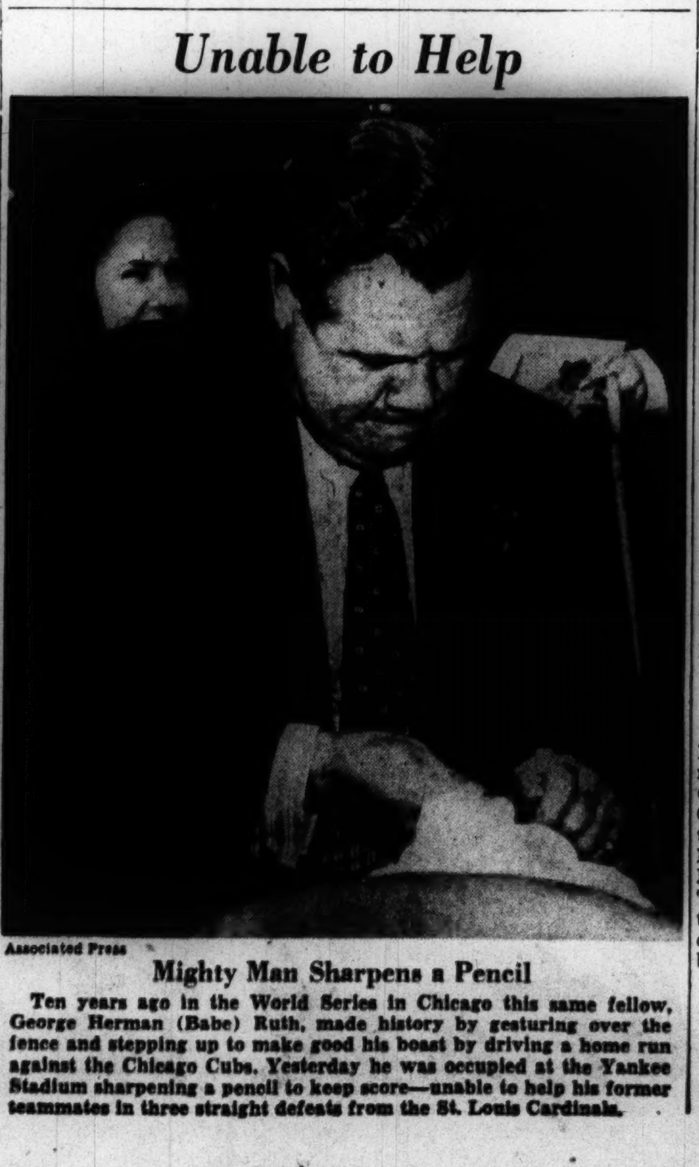
NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—The national figure skating championships will be held in Madison Square Garden, New York, sometime in January, officials of the organization decided yesterday. It will be the first time the meet will be held here since 1936.

The Eastern sectional was awarded Philadelphia, the mid-Western to Cleveland and the Pacific Coast trials to Oakland.

Entire net proceeds of the national will be given to a war charity to be determined later.

Although no date was set for the North American championships, in which both United States and Canadian athletes compete, the officials were certain the meet would be held.

Unable to Help



Associated Press

Mighty Man Sharpens a Pencil

Ten years ago in the World Series in Chicago this same fellow, George Herman (Babe) Ruth, made history by gesturing over the fence and stepping up to make good his boast by driving a home run against the Chicago Cubs. Yesterday he was occupied at the Yankee Stadium sharpening a pencil to keep score—unable to help his former teammates in three straight defeats from the St. Louis Cardinals.

Series Facts And Figures

By the Associated Press

The Standings

	W	L	Pct.
St. Louis (N. L.)	3	1	.750
New York (A. L.)	1	3	.250

First Game
At Sportsman's Park)

	R	H	E
New York	1	11	0
St. Louis	4	7	4

Ruffing, Chandler (9), and Dickey; M. Cooper, Gumbert (8), Lanier (9), and W. Cooper.

Second Game
(At Sportsman's Park)

	R	H	E
New York	3	10	2
St. Louis	4	6	0

Bonham and Dickey; Beazley and W. Cooper.

Third Game
(At Yankee Stadium)

	R	H	E
St. Louis	2	5	1
New York	0	6	1

White and W. Cooper; Chandler, Breuer (9), Turner (9) and Dickey.

Fourth Game
(At Yankee Stadium)

	R	H	E
St. Louis	9	12	1
New York	6	10	1

M. Cooper, Gumbert (6), Pollet (6), Lanier (7), and W. Cooper; Borowy, Donald (4), Bonham (7), and Dickey.

Remaining schedule:

Fifth game today is at Yankee Stadium; sixth game (if necessary) Oct. 7 at Sportsman's Park; seventh game (if necessary) Oct. 9 at Sportsman's Park.

Financial figures:

Fourth Game

Paid attendance	69,902
Gross receipts	$269,408.00
Players' share	$137,398.08
U. S. O. share	$132,009.92

Total for Four Games

Paid attendance	207,665
Gross receipts	$838,391.00
Players' share	$427,579.41
Each club's share	$25,653.31
Each league's share	$25,653.51
Commissioner's share	$45,270.90
U. S. O. share (*)	$362,926.65

(*) United Service Organizations received entire $100,000 from sale of radio rights (not included in gross receipts), 49 per cent of receipts from third and fourth games and all receipts from sixth and seventh games if played.

Players' share only in first four games. Commissioner, leagues and clubs share in first and second games and take all receipts from fifth game.

Seattle Defeats Los Angeles In Coast Play-Off

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 5 (AP)—Seattle defeated Los Angeles in the second game of a doubleheader yesterday, winning the lion's share of the Pacific Coast League play-off pot of $10,000.

The Angels took the first game 8 to 3, but lost the seventh inning second affair, 10 to 1, before a crowd of 3,500.

The Rainiers, in winning the play-off series four games to two, will receive $5,000, with $2,500 going to Los Angeles.

Sacramento, which nosed out Los Angeles in a whirlwind finish for the Coast League pennant, got $2,500 for that. Sacramento and San Diego, beaten by Los Angeles and Seattle, respectively, in the play-off semifinal series, will receive $1,250 each from the play-off pot.

Shakeup for Lions

DETROIT (AP)—Owner Fred L. Mandel of the Detroit Lions announces the dismissal of Head Coach Bill Edwards and Line Coach Roy Miller, and the elevation of Backfield Coach John (Bull) Karcis, former National Football League fullback, to Edwards' post. The announcement followed closely the Lions' third defeat in league competition this season, a 28-7 setback by the Brooklyn Dodgers.

College Soccer

Results Oct. 3
By the Associated Press

British Seamen 1, Wesleyan, 3.
Harvard 5, Tufts 0.
R. P. I. 6, Hamilton 0.
Worcester Tech 3, Coast Guard 2.
Mass. State 2, U. of Conn. 1.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Cards 9, Yanks 6, Fourth Game

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—The fourth game of the World Series at Yankee Stadium yesterday was a battle of big innings. The Cardinals had the biggest—six runs in the fourth—and consequently were within one victory of their first world championship since 1934 as they clashed again with the Yankees this afternoon. It took the Redbirds about 20 minutes to put together six hits and a couple of walks for the big frame, but it must have seemed like an hour and 20 to Joe McCarthy. Never before in World Series competition had Joe seen the opposition click off six in one inning.

* * *

Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York watched the game with his chin on the rail of a front row box. Baseball is one of the few activities in this town in which he is not a participant.

* * *

When the Yankees came back with five runs in the sixth, several New York writers rose and cheered in the press box, drawing side glances and causing a general lifting of eyebrows. However, they soon sat down when the Cardinals went to bat, perhaps never to rise again.

* * *

Said Al Schacht about the eighth inning: "It looks like Schacht has been pitching for both sides, and is still pitching." At that, Al might have done as well as some of the so-called pitchers who paraded up the hill and down again. Billy Southworth must be convinced by now that he is going to get no assistance at all from Mort Cooper, the fellow with whom he was supposed to win or lose. In fact, Mort has looked like a better hitter than pitcher. He drove in two runs yesterday with a single. And Max Lanier drove in another. That should teach McCarthy to take up St. Louis pitchers in pre-game meetings.

* * *

Joe Gordon continues to lead the goat herd. He has fanned six times and on Sunday failed to get the ball out of the infield. He got on base once, but only because Kurowski tried throwing the ball to Hopp on the hop.

* * *

For a change, the crowd made more noise than the Yankees, who have been rougher on the umpires in this series than ever before in an October classic. Red Rolfe, the Yale coach, raced across the diamond on one occasion to question the judgment of George Magerkurth, but, as usual, the player was wasting his time. The Major was not being pushed around by a rookie from the ranks.

* * *

There was a noticeable change in Yankee strategy. McCarthy, who tried to rattle Cooper, Beazley and White by ordering an arbitrary investigation of their deliveries in the first three games, stayed out of sight in the dugout. Perhaps Joe has reached the point where he is backward about appearing in public.

* * *

Attracted by these dashing Cardinals and perhaps by the realization that this may be the final World Series for the duration, the crowd for the second day in a row shattered the single game attendance record. The paid attendance was 69,902 and the receipts $269,408, which passed a sizeable $132,008.92 along to the U.S.O. Fans sitting near the press box let out a great shout when the figures were amplified to the writers.

* * *

It may be that the five-run outburst in the sixth inning, of which Charley Keller's three-run homer was the sparking drive, will go down in classic history as the last great effort of a great ball club. After this is over most of McCarthy's regulars will go into various branches of the service, and having watched them during these games, we can hardly blame them.

* * *

This classic will be recorded as one of great outfield catches. To get a ball past either Moore or Di Maggio, a batter has to drive it out of the park. But even then, one of those guys would probably get is somehow. When Cardinal pitchers are unable to discourage the New York offense, the Musial-Moore-Slaughter trio does it.

* * *

Under old scoring rules young Pollet, whose one pitch retired the Yanks in their big sixth after he had relieved Gumbert, would have been the winning pitcher. But the scorers gave it to Lanier, who stopped the losers in the last three frames. The Yanks in September boasted of their ability to snow southpaws under savage batting attacks, but that was long, long ago.

Lack of Consistency Marks Present Football Campaign

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—As subtle as a dollar alarm clock is the impression that this football season will be one without form.

This view isn't caused by the early defeats already pasted to the records of Minnesota, Texas, Notre Dame, Louisiana State, Fordham, and other annual contenders for recogniton. Rather it is the variance in the play of a club from one week to the next.

Louisiana State pushed over Texas A. & M. on September's last Saturday, but was a pushover for Rice in October's opener. Pittsburgh was a 50-to-7 victim of Minnesota one week but a 20-to-7 master of Southern Methodist the next. And the Gophers followed their lopsided win by losing to the Iowa Pre-Flight Cadets, 7 to 6.

Lack of Consistency

The lack of consistency was predicted by numerous coaches as the distinguishing mark of the present campaign in a pre-season Associated Press poll. They attributed it to a lack of adequate reserves because of the war's manpower demands and the use of freshmen.

Upsets, however, generally add to a sport's attractiveness and the country's elevens are ready to provide another collection this coming week end.

For the third straight week the Iowa Cadets of Lieut. Col. Bernie Bierman will tangle with Big Ten opposition. This time it will be Michigan, already the conqueror of the Great Lakes squad.

Surprise Loser

The Georgia Pre-Flighters oppose Duke, a surprise 20-to-7 loser to Wake Forest, and North Carolina's Cloudbusters tangle with neighboring North Carolina State. The California Naval aviators are idle.

Princeton, spilled by little Williams, through the efforts of Bob Hayes, and Navy move into the New York Yankees' Stadium and Army, safely past Lafayette, is host to Cornell, which lost for the first time in six contests to Colgate, 18 to 6.

Colgate invades Dartmouth and Clemson comes up from the South for an engagement with Boston College. The Eagles, led by their center and co-captain Frank Naumetz, crushed West Virginia, 33 to 0.

Other Eastern appointments have Penn at Yale, William & Mary, one of Virginia's best aggregations, testing Harvard, and Kansas State furnishing the opposition for Duquesne.

Stanford vs. Notre Dame

The Midwest offers the Stanford at Notre Dame battle plus the appearance of Southern California, held to a scoreless draw by Washington, at Columbus. Wisconsin, which got four touchdowns in one period against Marquette, collides with equally unbeaten Missouri at Madison.

In the South, Florida engages Auburn, another of the hot and cold teams with a win over Tulane but a loss to Georgia Tech on its list. Georgia, hoping that Frankie Sinkwich will be back to par, goes against Mississippi, Alabama tries to ground the Pensacola Flyers while the area's big game is the meeting of Louisiana State and Mississippi State.

Rams Stay Home

Tennessee, which all but annihilated Fordham, 40 to 14, picks on little Dayton. The New York Rams stay in their home province to entertain North Carolina.

Texas has its annual scrimmage with Oklahoma, Texas Christian is host to the scoreless Kansas University outfit and Arkansas and Baylor tangle in a Southwest Conference affair.

With Stanford and Southern California both in the Midwest much of the Pacific Coast interest will be centered on the Oregon State-UCLA battle. California, picked to replace the Beavers as conference champs but spilled by Lon Stiner's eleven Saturday, 13 to 8, plays powerful Santa Clara.

Jack Musick, Southern California freshman, is the fourth of that family to don a football suit for the Trojans.

Restaurants
LAWRENCE, MASS.
Tea Room, Candies, Ices
Puritan Confectionery Co.
MANCHESTER, N. H.
Puritan Ice Cream Stands
Daniel Webster Highway, North of Manchester
57 Hanover Street Tel. 4307
897 Elm Street Tel. 4910
Concord, N. H. 19 No. Main Street
Lawrence, Mass. 401 Essex Street
Portland, Me. 566 Congress Street
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Miss Dutton's
44-48 Washington Street
Breakfast Luncheon Dinner
Open 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.
CLOSED SUNDAYS
LUNCHEON, TEA and DINNER
The Salad Bowl.
Dorothy Gould
137 Thayer St. Telephone Manning 4208
SANDWICHES, SALADS, CATERING
Closed Sundays

U.S. MAIL
U.S. MAIL
U.S.
U.S. MAIL
U.S. MAIL
U.S. MAIL
ENTRANCE TO CAMP

When You Want to Say "*Thanks a million*" to the Men and Women Serving Our Country

Do you want to say it with a gift? There are excellent advice and expert service to be had from thousands of advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor—department stores, gift shops, stationers, grocers, jewelers, photographers, confectioners, men's stores, dealers in leather goods. Many of the larger firms have installed special departments to sell gifts for the armed forces, staffed by men and women who know their facts about what is most acceptable to the Army, the Navy, the Marines, the Air Forces and Coast Guard, the WAACS, the WAVES, and the Nurses.

The Postmaster says to keep gifts small, particularly in the case of overseas gifts, for shipping space is priceless. However, even in camps at home, small gifts are better—it seems they can be tucked away more easily when inspection time comes around. At any rate, forget your old gift-buying habits. Get sound information and gifts to gladden their hearts at the local stores advertised in the Monitor.

Follow the Rules About Gifts to Our Overseas Forces

If you want the gift to reach its destination for the holidays, mail it between October 1 and November 1. The Navy recommends gifts that are easily portable and useful in any climate, particularly toilet kits, watches, notebooks, wallets, pens or pencils, photographs, and the like. Electrical apparatus may be useless. Send no perishable foods. No box should weigh over six pounds. Lighter weight, smaller packages are preferable. Don't seal them. NEVER include the location of the unit or the ship in the address even if you know it. Only two post addresses should be used. They are c/o Postmaster, New York, and c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, whichever is nearer the man addressed. Send no currency—only money orders.

Note: Different rules apply to mail for occupied or unoccupied Europe.

When in doubt, ask the post office

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	800,000
Previous day's sales	445,920
1942 volume to date	78,902,271
1941 volume to date	107,215,092

Late Market Rally Halts Profit Taking

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—Strength of assorted blue chips today helped the stock market ward off profit taking in rails, steels and other recently rallying groups.

The list stumbled after a slight upturn at the opening and losses running to a point or more were well distributed by mid-day. A number of high-quoted issues, however, refused to budge and, when selling dried up, bids were forthcoming for many yearly laggards.

While small declines were in evidence, a few rails came back in the final hour and touched new highs for a year or so. Gains of fractions to as much as 3 points were plentiful at the close. Activity picked up on the forward swing. Transfers for the full proceedings were around 800,000 shares, one of the largest turnovers of the year thus far.

The war news was not particularly disturbing and tax hopes still were a bolstering influence. The inclination of some customers to cash in during the forenoon was due to the idea that the list might need a technical correction because of the lengthy recovery. On average the market had been up three weeks in a row, during which the Associated Press 60-stock composite added 2.1 points and, last Saturday, equalled its 1942 peak established in early January.

As one optimist remarked: "Maybe people with idle cash are taking a new look at securities in the light of price ceilings on goods, priorities, shortages and the shutting off of other spending outlets. Perhaps some are thinking that there are no ceilings on stocks."

American Telephone was in front of the day's lively movers and displayed a substantial plus sign even when the direction elsewhere was mostly downward.

Attracted belated buying were Westinghouse, Lima Locomotive, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, J. I. Case, Boeing, Chrysler, Western Union, American Car & Foundry, Kennecott and American Smelting. In the new high division were N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific and Twentieth Century-Fox.

In arrears the greater part of the time were Douglas Aircraft, Santa Fe, North American, Goodyear, du Pont, Dow Chemical and Johns-Manville.

Rail Bonds Active

Demand for favored railroad issues and a few utilities stood out in an otherwise quiet and slightly irregular bond market near the final hour today.

Up fractions to about a point at one time or another were St. Paul 3½s, Columbia Gas 5s, Rio Grande Western 5s, Great Northern 4s, Illinois Central 4s, New York Central refunding 4½s, St. Louis-Southwestern 5s and Southern Pacific 4½s. Detroit & Mackinac first 4s gained more than 5 points on a few sales.

Holding about unchanged or lagging behind for small losses were Erie 4½s, International Telephone 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s of '77, New Haven collateral 6s, Pere Marquette 5s, St. Louis-San Francisco 5s and Seaboard Airline Consolidated 6s.

U. S. governments were quiet and only slightly changed either way on the stock exchange and over the counter.

Argentine 4½s and Brazil 6½s attracted light support in the foreign department.

Wheat, Rye Lead Declines in Grain

CHICAGO, Oct. 5 (AP)—Price control developments caused a general decline in grain market quotations today, wheat and rye leading the way with losses of about 2 cents a bushel at one time. Corn was off more than a cent to new lows for the season.

Selling was blamed by traders on uncertainty as to the price ceilings to be placed over grains as well as trade belief that no upward revision of crop loan rates is likely. With flour prices under ceiling regulations for the first time, dealers reported milling and flour trade activity was on a small scale while effect of the regulation was studied.

Stocks Generally Higher in London

LONDON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Demand for home rail shares provided an outstanding firm spot in a generally higher stock market today.

British funds were steady to firm all through the session. Industrials were in the advancing contingent as were the oils, coppers and diamonds. Despite a local holiday at Cape Town there was selected buying among kaffirs. South American rails were actively purchased.

Standards for Grading Beef and Veal Changed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department has issued an order altering federal standards for the grading of beef and veal.

The order, issued as the result of recent price ceiling regulations issued by the Office of Price Administration, suspends the topgrade of beef and veal designated as "prime" and requires that all such meats meeting that specification be classed as "choice," the next best grade.

The OPA eliminated the grade "prime" in recent action establishing price ceilings on beef and veal. Suspension of the "prime" grade will be for the period the OPA price regulation is in effect.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	1	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	+ ⅛
48¾	39	Acme Stl (3)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	Oct 3
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	9	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
23¾	18¾	Adams-Ml (1)	1	23½	23½	23½	— ½
13⅞	10	Addressog (1)	5	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	9	36⅜	35¾	36⅜	+ ⅝
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Alleghany Co	16	½	[illegible]	½	+ [illegible]
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	19	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅜
6	3½	All'gpf$30ww	36	5¾	5⅜	5¾	— ½
17	9⅝	Alleg pr pf	19	13¾	13	13¾	+ ⅞
22¾	16	AllegLS1.20e	4	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
5½	3⅝	Allen Ind (1g)	1	5½	5½	5½	
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	2	137½	137½	137½	+ ½
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10	10	10	
15⅜	11⅞	Allied Mi ½e	1	14½	14½	14½	Oct 3
6⅛	4	Allied St .45e	6	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
81	64	Allied St pf 5	1	71½	71½	71½	
30⅛	22	Allis-C M ¾e	13	25⅝	25⅛	25¼	— ⅛
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ¾e	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	
1½	[illegible]	Amal Leather	1	1	1	1	+ ¼
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf ½k	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 29
62	43	Amerada Pet 2	5	62½	62¼	62½	+ ½
23⅜	18¾	Am A Ch 1.20	3	22	22	22	
48¼	25¼	Am Airl 1½g	6	42¾	42¼	42⅝	+ ⅜
8¼	5⅞	Am B N (.40e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch ¼e	1	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ¼
33	23	Am Br Sh .95e	3	28	28	28	
2¼	1⅛	Am Cable & R	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
70½	56⅝	Am Can (3)	2	66	65⅞	65⅞	+ ¼
176	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	176	175	176	
33	20	Am Car & Fdy	37	26¾	25⅜	26¾	+1¼
73¾	55½	Am CF pf5¼e	3	62½	61	62½	+1¾
20½	16	Am Ch&C1½e	2	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅜
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	Oct 2
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	2	89¾	89¾	89¾	Oct 2
6	3⅞	Am Colortype	1	6	6	6	Oct 1
22¾	14½	Am C Sug (2e)	3	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
14	8⅞	Am Distill	16	14¼	14	14	
1⅛	⅝	Am Ecaus Til	26	1⅛	1	1⅛	Oct 3
6	3¼	Am Euro ¼e	1	4	4	4	A'g 13
23	16¼	Am Expt 1½e	6	21¼	21⅛	21¼	+ ⅛
1½	[illegible]	Am & For Pow	6	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
37	16¼	Am FP6pf .90k	6	37⅜	36½	36½	— ⅜
41½	18⅞	AFP$7pf1.05k	7	41⅞	40⅝	41⅞	+1⅛
5½	1½	Am & F P 2pf	5	4⅞	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
32	25½	Am-H SS 2¼e	4	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	+ ½
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	4	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
36	32½	Am HL pf (3)	7	32½	32½	32½	Sep 24
50	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	5	49⅝	49⅜	49⅝	+ ⅝
2	1⅛	Am Ice	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	
34	25	Am Ice pf	2	31¾	31¾	31¾	Oct 2
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	10	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
7	5	Am Invest .55e	1	5	5	5	Oct 1
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	47	8⅞	8	8¾	+ ¾
89½	65	AmLo pf 5¼k	4	80	80	81	+2
12	9½	Am M&F .60e	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
6½	4	Am M & Met	16	6⅝	6½	6½	
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	6	19½	19½	19½	
[illegible]	½	Am Pow & Lt	2	[illegible]	⅝	⅝	
26¼	15⅛	APL$6p3⅜k	4	19¼	19	19	— ½
22	12½	APL$5p2.81k	4	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
5½	3¾	Am R&S .15e	53	5½	5¼	5½	
12	9½	Am R M .70e	12	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	4¾	Am Saf R ½e	2	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
10¼	6¾	Am Seat ½e	5	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
[illegible]	35½	Am Smelt (2)	26	40⅞	40⅛	40¾	+ ½
147	132½	Am Smlt pf 7	1	140	140	140	+ ½
35	29	Am Snuff2.80e	2	35	35	35	+ ½
20⅞	16⅜	Am Stl F 1½	28	20⅜	19½	20¼	+ ¾
12	9⅜	Am Stores ¾e	1	10½	10½	10½	
11	7½	Am Stove .90e	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	Sep 29
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
97⅛	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	1	87	87	87	Oct 3
23	17¼	Am Sm Tob la	1	22½	22½	22½	Sep 30
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	31	122	119¼	121⅞	+2⅞
49¾	33½	Am Tob (3)	4	41¼	41	41	— ⅜
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	6	42¾	42⅜	42⅜	— ⅝
143⅝	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	131¼	131	131¼	
6¼	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	4	6⅛	6	6⅛	
28½	22	Am Visc 1½e	39	28⅞	28¼	28⅞	+1
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	115½	115½	115½	Oct 3
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	14	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	1	46	46	46	Oct 2
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	3	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
76⅜	52	Am Wool pf 4k	1	59	59	59	+1
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	8	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
50	38⅝	Am Z pr pf3¾k	1	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	Sep 16
28⅝	22⅝	Anacon (1½e)	64	27⅜	26¾	27¼	
17	12⅝	Anchor H .30e	1	16½	16½	16½	Oct 2
10	7⅜	Andes Cop ¾e	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Oct 3
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M1½e	3	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	Oct 2
111⅝	102	Arm Del pf 7	1	104	104	104	+ ½
4⅛	2½	Armour Ill	7	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
67½	42	Arm pr pf4½k	4	47	46½	47	+1½
66	43	Arm Ill pf	6	45¼	45¼	45¼	Sep 17
29¼	21	Armstrong ¾e	6	28⅞	28¾	28¾	+ ¼
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C ⅝e	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Oct 2
4¼	1⅝	Artloom (.30e)	6	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	Oct 2
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	6	6	5¾	6	— ⅛
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	70¼	70¼	70¼	+ ¼
83	53	ADG2pf16¾k	1	70	70	70	Sep 29
27⅛	20	Associates I 2	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	Sep 29
53	27½	Atchison 3½e	58	53	51¾	52⅞	— ⅛
70	60⅛	At T&SF pf 5	7	70½	70	70¼	+ ¼
34	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	34	34	32⅝	33¾	+ ¼
34	16½	Atl G&WI 3g	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	Oct 1
45½	33	AG&WIpf2½e	2	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	Oct 2
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .55e	8	17¾	17¼	17½	— ⅛
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	104	104	104	+2¼
7	6¼	Atlas Corp ½e	6	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	[illegible]	47¾	47¾	47¾	Oct 2
70	43	Atlas Pow2¼e	1	54	54	54	Oct 2
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k ¼e	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	2	2	1⅞	2	Oct 3
4⅛	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	42	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
		B					
14¾	9¾	Bald Loco ct	43	13⅜	12¾	13¼	+ ⅜
4⅛	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	37	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅜
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	12	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	2	5¾	5½	5¾	— ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	12	11¾	11½	11⅝	
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	3	5	4⅞	5	+ ¼
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	14	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	12⅛	Bath Ir Wk 1e	14	14	13⅜	13¾	+ ¼
21¼	15½	Bayuk C 1½e	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	Oct 2
25⅜	20	Beat Cream 1a	2	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅛
104⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	82	82	82	Sep 30
8⅛	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	14	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Avia 3e	26	35¾	35¼	35⅜	— ⅛
14⅛	9⅞	Benf Ind 1.15e	5	13	13	13	— ⅜
54	46½	Ben In pf 2½	1	52½	52½	52½	Oct 1
24¼	17⅝	Best Co 1.60a	1	22	22	22	Oct 3
66⅞	49½	Beth Stl 4½e	36	58¼	57	58⅛	+ ⅝
121	105	Beth Stl pf 7	2	110⅛	109⅞	110⅛	+ ⅛
24¾	18¾	Bigelow-S1½e	2	25	25	25	+ ¾
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	4	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ½
7⅜	5	Blaw-Knox¼e	8	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ¼
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¾e	1	13	13	13	+ ¼
21⅛	13⅛	Boeing Air 1e	37	17½	17	17½	+ ½
36	25	Bohn A&B (2)	3	36	35½	36	
17¼	13⅛	Bond Str 1.60	3	15⅛	15	15⅛	Oct 2
21½	18⅜	Borden Co .90e	16	22¼	21¾	22¼	+ ¾
27⅛	19¾	Borg-War 1.60	22	27½	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
2½	1¼	Boston&Maine	8	2½	2¼	2¼	— ¼
30⅝	25	Bower Roll 2e	1	28	28	28	—1
20¼	15	Brewing C ½e	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Oct 3
9¼	7⅜	Bridg'p B1½e	12	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
19⅞	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	14	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
31½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	31½	31½	31½	Oct 2
43	30	Bristol-M1½e	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ¼
½	[illegible]	Bkly & Q Tran	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sep 30
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Sep 28
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ½e	8	8¼	8	8¼	— ¼
35	28¼	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29	29	29	Sep 30
14	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B¾e	2	13	12⅝	13	+ ¾
8⅞	6¼	Bucyrus-E.40e	7	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ¼
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	21	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
7⅛	5¾	Budd Wh(½e)	5	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
15¾	11¼	Buffalo 1.35e	1	14	14	14	+ ½
23	16¼	Bullard Co 2	5	21½	21	21½	
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	Oct 3
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	6	18	18	18	Oct 2
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	1	54¾	54¾	54¾	+ ⅜
8⅞	6¼	Burr Add .45e	34	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	7	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ¼
6¼	4¾	Butler Bros	2	5	5	5	
21½	19⅝	Butler pf 1½	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅜
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	4	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
9⅜	6½	Byers (AM)	37	9¾	9⅜	9¾	+ ½
15⅛	10	Byron J'k ¾e	1	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ¼
		C					
19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅜
51⅝	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	A'g 13
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	11	⅝	[illegible]	⅝	
7⅛	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	5	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
15½	11⅞	Camb Wy ¾e	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
12⅞	9⅛	Canada Dr .60	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
5¾	3⅜	Canadian Pac	40	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
37½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	Oct 3
2¾	1¾	Capital Ad A	5	3	2¾	3	+ ⅜
27¾	22½	Carpen S (2e)	5	25¼	24⅞	25¼	+ ⅜
3	2⅛	Carrier-G .15e	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
72	54¾	Case (J I) (3e)	2	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	+1⅞
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	3	36	35⅝	36	+ ⅜
22⅛	15	Celanese 1½e	12	22	21¾	21⅞	— ⅛
8¼	6⅛	Celotex Cp ½	4	7	7	7	+ ⅛
23⅝	16	Cent Aq 1¾e	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ½
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	5	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	7	3⅝	3¼	[illegible]	Oct 2
18	11	CenVioleta 1e	17	14	13½	14	+ ½
[illegible]	2	Century Rib M	3	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	Sep 9
34⅛	27	Cerro de P (4)	12	34	33¼	33¾	+ ¾
2⅞	1⅜	Cert-teed Prod	2	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
19	15½	Chain Belt ¾e	1	17	17	17	Oct 2
17¾	14⅝	Champ Pa ½e	5	18	17¾	17¾	+ ⅜
8⅛	5½	Checker Cab	2	7	7	7	+ ¼
36⅜	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	16	32⅞	32½	32⅞	+ ⅛
198	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	95	95	95	Sep 21
2	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛

$25,000 Salary Limit Is Close To Attainment

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK—Most of the top-flight managers of American industry appeared to have little to lose by President Roosevelt's renewed declaration that individual incomes must be limited to $25,000 a year for the duration.

The bulk of these men will be doing very well for themselves if they can come up to the President's compensation maximum of $25,000, after income taxes, a study of income statistics shows.

A salary of $50,000 a year, which is generally considered good money even among the big-money fellows, will yield, net after taxes, a shade under $25,000 a year to a man with a wife and two children, under the normal and surtax rates which are contained in both the House and Senate tax bills now awaiting conference action.

A salary or income of $1,000,000—nobody, as an individual, reported that much for taxes last year, and no industrial manager is known to receive that much—would receive about $145,000, after federal taxes proposed on this year's income.

Withholding Tax

These figures, however, do not take account of the 5 per cent "Victory" withholding tax provided in the Senate version of the pending revenue bill, but not in the House's version, which proposes to withhold this portion of all gross income over $12 weekly, with certain specified deductions, and with certain limited repayments to taxpayers after the war.

It also takes no account of the fact that a very large number of the managers of American business are compensated in New York State, where so many head offices are located.

New York has a State income tax which, despite a 25 per cent reduction on the rates of individuals last year, still takes a further substantial bite out of big industrial salaries.

If an executive is paid in New York State, he must have a pay check of $100,000 to leave $30,000 a year for himself, after average federal and New York State income taxes.

None of these figures take any account of "capital gains and losses"—resulting from transactions in stocks, bonds, real property, and so on—which vary widely from individual to individual and have their own rates of taxation, but no less than the rate paid on salaries.

To throw these figures into focus, here are a few salaries as reported to the Securities and Exchange Commission, covering 1941 income:

In the $100,000 bracket—K. T. Keller, President, Chrysler Corp., and Irving S. Olds, Chairman, U. S. Steel; in the $150,000 class, C. E. Wilson, President, General Motors; A. H. Mellinger, President, Bell Telephone Co. of Illinois, $65,000; C. H. Haskell, President, Beatrice Creamery Co., big Middle West dairy concern, $52,000; George F. Mitchell, President, Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co., Chicago, $35,000; Matthew S. Sloan, Chairman and President, Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad, $50,000.

List of 197 Executives

Of a recent SEC list of 197 high-salaried men, mostly industrial executives, three made between $150,000 and $200,000 in 1941, before paying taxes; six made between $100,000 and $150,000; 92 made between $50,000 and $100,000; 91 made between $25,000 and $50,000; and five made less than $25,000.

These high-salaried individuals obviously present a field for taxation during and even after the war emergency, and current legislation is aimed partly at them.

But their total taxable income does not bulk large in the whole income of the American people.

About 50,000 individuals reported 1939 income—latest full figures—in the $25,000 to $150,000 class. This group includes nearly all the top managerial personnel of American business.

Harley L. Lutz, professor of public finance, Princeton University, said recently:

Slight Revenue Increase

"On the basis of 1940 tax data relating to individual and fiduciary returns, a ceiling of $25,000 after taxes would have increased the revenues by $378,577,000.

"If capital gains were to be disregarded, and they should be, since they are a phony kind of income, the revenue would have been $221,909,000.

"The results today would not be greatly different, for there is no evidence today to indicate an increase in the higher income brackets since 1940.

"The trivial tax increase would scarcely diminish at all inflationary borrowings, and the portion of total income thus confiscated is not destined for consumption spending in any case."

These figures appear to throw light on Mr. Lutz's classification of salary payments over $25,000 a year as a negligible source of revenue:

The current tax bill aims to raise about $25,000,000,000 of revenue.

Spending for war in September alone reached the unprecedented total of $5,384,087,939.

Thus, if Mr. Lutz's maximum estimate of the amount of revenue which could be obtained by confiscating all salaries over $25,000 a year is correct, the money would be equivalent to about 1½ per cent of the total amount which it is planned to raise in taxes and to about two days war spending at the September rate.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations •

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

• **Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations**

Rationing Seen Chief Aid To Small Business

WASHINGTON (AP)—Relief for war-distressed wholesalers and retailers will make some form of general rationing of civilian goods inevitable in the immediate future, Commerce Department experts reported.

In an 88-page monograph submitted to the Senate Small Business Committee, Government economists said that declining supplies of civilian goods heralded the likelihood of government action "quite extreme and foreign to our peacetime thinking."

Control By Allocation

The report amplified testimony submitted to the committee during the week by Charles C. Fitchtner, chief of the regional economy division; Walter F. Crowder, Louis J. Paradiso and other economists, who also aided in preparation of the monograph.

"Whereas the distribution of stocks may be controlled indirectly by restricting the volume of inventory, the flow of goods from manufacturer to retailer may be controlled directly by allocation," the report said.

"Each retailer may be permitted to buy a certain proportion of his previous sales or each supplier may be required to sell to his previous customers a given percentage of his sales to them in an earlier period."

If voluntary allocation were initiated, it was pointed out, suppliers could divide scarce goods on some pro rata basis. However, it was asserted, the supplier could improve his own profit position by selling only to his most profitable customers.

Government's Responsibility

"As far as the Government is concerned, can a matter which affects the life of a retail business be left to the uncertain and non-uniform behavior of individual suppliers?" asked the authors.

"Does not the Government have a positive responsibility in this matter?"

The economists left to legislative decision whether stocks should be assured to all retailers or only to nucleus concerns, "squeezing out" excess distribution capacity and aiding in orderly liquidation of unneeded stores.

As an indication of the size of the problem, it was estimated that the Government would be dealing with 1,770,000 retailers, 200,000 wholesalers and 180,000 manufacturers, probably 75 per cent of whom "do not have the records that would be necessary and adequate for even the most simple form of control," and a request for which would bring "a storm of protest."

Sharp Rise Seen In Week's Steel Rate

NEW YORK (AP)—A sharp increase in steel operations this week was estimated by the American Iron & Steel Institute.

The rate of operations will be at 98.6 per cent of capacity, a record except for two weeks earlier this year, and tonnage production was placed at 1,686,700 tons. This was an increase of 1.3 points over last week's rate of 97.3 per cent when output was 1,664,500 tons.

A month ago the rate was 96.4 per cent and production 1,649,100 tons and a year ago the figure was 98.1 and production 1,620,800 tons.

Except for the weeks of May 11 and 25, this year, when the operating rate rose to 99.6 per cent, the estimated rate of operations this week marks a record. Production in each of those two periods was 1,691,800 tons.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

New York City Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
49 3s 0	103¼	103	103¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 Abitibi P&P 5s st	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
1 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
17 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	89¾	89½	89¾
5 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	56¼	56⅛	56⅛
2 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	48½	48½	48½
26 Am & For P5s 2030	75½	75	75
1 Am Int 5½s 49	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
2 Am T&T 3¼s 56	107¼	107	107¼
16 Am Tobacco 3s 62	101	100⅞	101
4 Arm Del 4s 55	102½	102½	102½
8 AT&SF 4s 95	111¾	111⅝	111⅝
5 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	105	105	105
1 Atl& Cha AL 5s 44	103*	103½	103½
54 A C Line 1st 4s 52	85	84⅞	85
55 A C Line clt 4s 52	73⅛	72¾	73½
11 A C Line 4½s 64	64	63¾	64
25 A C Line 5s 45	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1 Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
10 B&O 1st mtg 48 st	61½	61	61
131 B&O 95 st A	30	29¾	29⅞
14 B&O 95 st C	34	33⅞	34
67 B&O 2000 st D	29⅞	29½	29¾
11 B&O 96 st F	30	29¾	30
70 B&O cv 60 st	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞
42 B&O 4s 48	59¼	59	59¼
6 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	49½	49¼	49½
8 B&O S W 50 st	39⅞	39¾	39¾
1 B&O T C 4s 59	45½	45½	45½
2 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	59½	59½	59½
4 Beth Stl 3s 52	103	102⅞	102⅞
23 Boston&Me 4½s 70	39¼	39	39¼
26 Boston & Me 4s 60	72⅝	72¼	72⅝
22 Bklyn Un Gas 5s 45	103	103	103
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	79½	79½	79½
8 Buf R&P 57 st	36¼	36	36¼
19 Bur C R&No 5s 34	12½	12	12
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	108	108	108
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
10 Can Pac 5s '54	94½	94½	94½
2 Can Pac 4s perp	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
6 Cen B Un Pac 4s '48	33⅝	32⅞	32⅞
10 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	7½	7⅜	7½
102 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	20¼	19⅝	20
4 Cen Ga 1st 5s '45	63½	63½	63½
1 Cen Ill Lt 3½s, 66	112	112	112
8 Cen New Eng 4s '61	71	71	71
39 Cen Pac 5s '60	57¼	56¾	56¾
3 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	82	82	82
5 Cen P Thru Sh L 4s '54	72¾	72¾	72¾
5 Cen R R N J 4s '87	19	19	19
9 Certain-td 5½s '48	91	91	91
1 Chp P&F (38) 4¾s '50	103½	103½	103½
4 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	103¾	103⅝	103¾
88 Chi & Alton 3s '49	23¼	23	23⅛
6 CB&Q rfg 71 A	75⅝	75⅛	75⅛
4 CB&Q 4½s '77	66¼	66	66
12 CB&Q gen 4s '58	79⅞	79¾	79¾
6 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	93½	93⅜	93⅜
19 Chi & E Ill inc '97	32¾	32	32¼
3 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	38	38	38
3 Chi I & L 6s '66	9¼	9¼	9¼
15 Chi I & L 5s '47	32⅛	32	32
98 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	18⅜	17½	17⅞
CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4⅜	4⅛	4¼
20 CM&SP 4½s '89E	43¾	43¾	43¾
5 CM&SP gen 4s '89	44	44	44
5 CM&SP 3½s '89 B	43	42¾	43
5 Chi&NW 6½s '36	41⅛	41⅛	41½
Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	25	25	25
42 Chi&NWgm 5s '87	36½	36	36½
1 Chi & NW 4¾s '87	35¾	35¾	35¾
87 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	4⅛	3⅞	4
1 Chi&NWgm 4½s '87	34½	34½	34½
41 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	24½	24¼	24¼
10 Chi & Nw 4½s 2037C	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
21 Chi & NW 4s '87	35	34¾	34¾
19 Chi & NW 4s '87 st	34¾	34¾	34¾
15 Chi & NW 3½s '87	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛
58 CRI & P 4½s '52A	19¾	19⅜	19⅜
44 CRI & P cv 4½s '60	5⅛	4⅞	5
139 CRI & P 4s '88	32½	31¾	32½
30 CRI & P 4s '88 reg	29	28½	28½
266 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	18⅝	18	18⅜
10 CSL & NO 5s '51	71	71	71
15 CTH & SE inc 5s '60	49½	49½	49½
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Chi & W Ind 4s '52	95	95	95
1 Clear& Mahon 5s '43	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
8 CCC&StL 4½s '77	48	47⅝	48
2 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	71½	71½	71½
4 CCC&StL CWM 4s '91	46½	46½	46½
13 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	78⅝	78⅛	78⅝
2 Clev Un Term 5s '73	67¾	67⅝	67⅝
9 Clev Un Term 4½s '77C	61⅝	61¼	61⅝
5 Col & So 4½s '80	26	26	26
2 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	92¼	92¼	92¼
18 Columbia G 5s '52 May	92½	92	92¼
5 Columbia G 5s 1961	86¾	86¾	86¾
42 Coml Mack inc '69 ww	36½	35¼	36½
5 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	94¾	94¾	94¾
2 CubaNoRy5½s 42 rct	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
5 Cuba RR 5s 52	37½	37½	37½
4 Curtis Pub 3s 55	92	92	92
12 Dayton P&L 3s 70	105¾	105¾	105¾
46 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	58	57⅝	57⅞
24 D&R G 4½s 36	24⅝	24	24
103 D&R G 4s 36	22⅝	22¼	22⅝
39 D&R G West 5s 55	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
120 D&R G W 5s55 Asd	3⅝	3¼	3⅜
48 D&R G W 5s 78	19⅝	19¼	19½
1 Des PlainesV 4½s 47	88½	88½	88½
5 Det & Mack 1st 4s 95	37¾	37¾	37¾
17 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	110	110	110
7 El Paso & SW 5s 65	68	67⅝	67⅝
71 Erie 4½s 2015	54½	54	54¼
6 Erie 4s 95	91½	91½	91½
13 Fla E Cst 5s 74	19⅞	19½	19½
62 FondaJ&G2-482 fld	4¼	4⅛	4¼
5 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	97	97	97
2 Ga & Ala cn 5s 45	18¼	18¼	18¼
1 Goodrich 4¼s 56	105	105	105
3 Gt Nor 5s 73	91½	91½	91½
2 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	83¼	83¼	83
15 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	96¾	96⅝	96¾
11 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	74½	73⅞	73½
1 G Bay & W deb A	62	62	62
2 G Bay & W deb B	11	11	11
2 Gulf M&N 5s 50	87½	87½	87½
2 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	69	68½	69
8 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	85½	85½	85½
51 Housatonic 5s 37	93	92⅞	93
8 Hudson Coal 5s262 A	44¾	44½	44½
8 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	46⅞	46⅝	46⅝
17 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	17	17⅛	18
50 ILll Cen 4s 52	53⅝	52½	52⅞
8 Ill Cen 4s 53	48⅝	48½	48½
26 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	47⅞	47½	47½
66 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	46	45⅝	46
14 Ill Cen 5s 55	56	55⅞	56
5 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	44	44	44
10 Ill CenStL 3½s 51	51	51	51
39 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	50⅝	50	50½
11 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	45⅞	45⅝	45⅞
5 Indpls & Lou 4s 56	24¼	24¼	24¼
3 Inland Stl 3s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
10 Interlake Iron cv 4s	102½	102½	102½
67 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	5⅛	5	5
10 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	18¾	28	28
4 Int Gt Nor 5s 56B	27	26½	36½
35 Int Gt Nor 5s 56C	27	26½	26½
4 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
1 Int Paper 6s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 Int Paper 5s 47	104	104	104
7 Int T&T 4½s 52	58⅞	58¾	58⅞
31 Int T&T 5s 55	61	61	61
3 James F&Clea 4s 59	50⅝	50	50
71 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	66½	66¾	66¾
27 KCFtS&M 4s 36 ct	65¾	65½	65¾
10 KC South 5s 50	73	72⅞	73
12 KC South 3s 50	63¼	63	63
1 Kings CoEL&P 6s 97	169⅞	169⅞	169⅞
1 Koppers Co 3½s 61	107	107	107
5 Lac Gas 5½s 53	90¾	90¼	90¾
4 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	90¾	90½	90¾
1 Lac Gas 5s 45	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Lautaro Nit inc 75	48	48	48
2 Leh Val HTrm 5s 54	47¼	46¾	47¼
10 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	38⅞	38⅝	38⅝
8 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	35	34⅞	34⅞
22 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	32¼	32½	32½
1 Leh Val Term 5s 51	58¾	58⅝	58⅝
3 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
6 Lou&N 4½s 2003	93¼	93	93
1 Louis & N 4s 60 B	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	81½	81½	81½
15 Maine Cent 4s 45	48⅝	48½	48⅝
3 McKess & Rob 3½s 56	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 Met Ed 4½s 68	113	113	113
1 M & S L cn 5s 34ct	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
6 MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	6	6	6
8 MSP & SS Mar 5½s 78	2	2	2
20 MSP&SSMarie 5s 78	16½	16¼	16½
15 MSP&SSM ged 5s 38	16⅛	16	16
288 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	16½	16	16⅜
21 MKT 5s 62A	38⅝	37¾	38
49 MKT aj 5s 67	22	21⅝	21⅝
22 MKT 4½s 78	33	33	33
5 MKT 1st 4s 90	41¾	41¾	41¾
12 MKT 4s 62B	32¼	31¾	31¾
134 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	3⅞	3½	3⅞
28 Mo Pac 5s 65 At	37⅞	37¼	37½
165 Mo Pac 5s 77F	37⅞	37¼	37½
22 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	37½	37¼	37½
1 Mo Pac 5s 78 G ct	37	37	37
28 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	37¾	37¼	37½
60 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	37⅝	37¼	37⅜
2 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	37	37	37
443 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	9	8½	8¾
6 Mohawk & Mal 4s 91	48½	48½	48½
5 MonWPa Pub Svc5s 65	109½	109½	109½
5 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104	104	104
7 Mor & Essex 5s 55	37½	37½	37½
16 NashCha&StL 4s 78	67	67	67
6 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105½	105½	105½
12 Nat Distill 3¼s 49	100½	100⅜	100½
5 Newark Gas 5s 48	117½	117½	117½
4 N Eng RR 5s 45	69	69	69
14 N Eng RR 4s 45	67	66½	67¼
1 New Eng T&T 5s 55	118	118	118
3 N Orl Term 4s 53	82¼	81¾	81¾
8 No Tex&M 5s 54B	51½	51½	51½
5 No Tex&M 4½s 56 ct	48	48	48
3 NY & Putnam 4s 93	43	43	43
28 NYC rfg 5s 2013	53¼	53	53¼
152 NYC 4½s 2013 A	48½	48	48⅝
16 NYC cn 4s 98	54	53¼	53¼
54 NYC 3¾s 46	98¼	98⅛	98⅛
30 NYC cv 3½s 52	68⅜	67¾	68
5 NYC&HR 3½s 97	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
13 NYCChi&St L 5½s 74A	76⅞	76	76
21 NYChi&St L4½s 78	63	62½	62⅞
4 NYCh&St L 3½s 47	100	100	100
3 N Y Dock Co 4s 51	64⅝	64¼	64⅝
5 NY Lack & W 4s 73A	54¼	54¼	54¼
76 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	48⅝	47⅝	48⅝
16 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	60½	60⅛	60⅛
64 NYNH&H 4½s 67	43½	43	43⅛
17 NYNH&H 4s 55	39	39	39
3 NYNH&H 4s 56	39¼	39¼	39¼
29 NYNH&H 4s 57	9	8⅞	8⅞
5 NYNH&H 3½s 47	36¼	36¼	36¼
1 NYNH&H 3½s 54	36½	36½	36½
12 NY O ⅞ W rfg 4s 92	7¾	7½	7⅝
5 NY S&W gen 5s 40	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
2 NY SW rfg 5s 37	35½	35½	35½
4 NY S&W Term 5s 43	85½	85½	85½
1 Norf & Sou 5s 61	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
41 Norf Sou cv 5s 2041	34	33¾	33¾
5 Norf Sou 4½s 98	72	727	72
110 Nor Poc 6s 2047	66	65¾	65⅞
30 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	50⅝	50¼	50¼
12 Nor Pac 4s 97	74⅛	74	74
5 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42¼	42	42¼
38 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107⅝	107¼	107¼
5 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106⅞	106¾	106⅞
12 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	99¼	98¾	99¼
8 Pac Gas & El 3s 70	102	102	102
2 Pac Mo 2d 5s 38	94	94	94
3 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	108	108	108
2 Para Pict 4s 56	100	100	100
5 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	96¾	96¾	96¾
7 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Pen RR gen 5s 68	108	108	108
11 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101⅜	101¼	101¼
3 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	90	98½	98½
8 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	96¾	96½	96½
6 Pen RR 3¾s 700	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
37 Pen RR 3¼s 52	91	90⅝	91
2 Peoria & East 4s 60	42	42	42
13 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	7½	7½	7½
11 Pere Marq 5s 56	71⅞	71⅝	71⅞
9 PereMarq 4½s 80	60⅞	60½	60⅛
1 Phedps Dodge 3½s 52	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 PhilBal&W 4½s '81D	109	109	109
62 Ph Read C&I 6s '49	10¾	10⅝	10¾
19 Ph Read C&I 5s '73a	32	31¾	31¾
21 Phillips Pet 1¾s '51	102	102	102
2 PCC & SL 5s '75 B	105½	105½	105½
3 PCC & St L 4⅝s '77	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
3 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s '52	95	95	95
3 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	57¾	57½	57½
2 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	87	87	87
2 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	90	90	90
8 Prov Sec 4s '57	8¼	8¼	8¼
3 Readg 4½s '97 A	78	77½	77½
19 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	80	80	80
7 Republic Steel 4½s'61	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Rio Gr West 1st 4s'39	60½	60½	60½
22 Rio Gr W clt 4s '49	29⅞	29¼	29¼
17 RI Ark & La 4½s '34	19	18½	18½
12 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	99⅛	99	99⅛
2 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	77½	77	77
169 St L S F 5s 50 B	23¼	22¾	23
4 StLSF 5s ¾ 50 ct	22¾	22⅝	22¾
347 St L S F 4½s 78	22⅝	21¾	22¼
6 StLSF 4½s 78ct st	21¾	21⅝	21⅝
179 St L S F 4s 50 A	21¼	20⅞	21¼
5 St L S F 4s 50A ct	21	20¾	21
10 St L SW 5s 52	55	55	55
11 St L SW rfg 5s 90	37⅝	37¼	37¼
1 St L SW 2nd 4s 8	76½	76½	76½
35 StP&KC ShL4½s 41	15½	15¼	15¼
2 Schenley Dist 4s 52	104	104	104
110 Seab A L cn 6s 45	13¼	12¾	13
43 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	12⅝	12⅛	12¼
99 Sea A L 4s 50 st	24⅛	23¾	24¼
5 Sea AL rgf 4s 59	10¼	10¼	10¼
10 Sea AL rfg 4s 59ct	9¾	9½	9½
24 Sea-AllFla 6s 35A ct	10½	10¼	10¼
1 So Col Pow 6s 47	103	103	103
39 Sou Pac 4½s 68	54¼	54	54⅛
31 Sou Pac 4½s 81	53¾	53⅜	53⅝
67 So Pac 4½s 69	54⅝	54	54¼
59 So Pac rfg 4s 55	71	70¼	70⅞
23 So Pac clt 4s 49	70½	69⅞	70
18 So Pac 3¾s 46	92⅞	92½	92⅝
59 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	55⅞	55½	55⅝
17 South Ry 6½s 56	91½	91¼	91¼
5 South Ry gen 6s 56	87½	87	87½
12 South Ry cn 5s 94	92½	92	92
55 South Ry gen 4s 56	68¼	67¾	68
4 So Ry 4s St L 51	89⅛	89	89
12 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Studebaker cv 6s 45	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
11 Texark&Ft Sm 5½s 50	88⅝	88⅛	88¼
1 Un Pac 3½s 70	97½	97½	97½
1 Tex Corp 3s 65	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	64¾	64½	64½
19 Tex & Pac 5s 79C	64¾	64⅜	64¾
3 Tex & Pac 5s 80D	64½	64½	64½
251 Third Ave adj 5s 60	21½	20¾	21½
23 Third Ave 4s 60	60⅛	59¾	59¾
16 Union Oil Cal 3s 67	99½	99⅜	99½
1 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Un Pac 3½s 80	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Un Pac 3½s 71	97	97	97
1 Un Pac 3½s 70	97½	97½	97½
1 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	84	84	84
7 Unit Drug 5s 53	97	96⅝	97
1 Un NJ RR&Can 4s 44	104	104	104
3 U S Steel 2.05s 49	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 U S Steel 2.25s 51	100	100	100
1 Un Stockyds 4¼s 51	92½	92½	92½
3 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	99⅞	99½	99½
5 Utah P & L 5s 44	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1 Va Pub Svc 3¾s 72	102½	102½	102½
7 Va & SW cn 5s 58	71	71	71
1 VirginianRy 3¾s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Wabash 5s 76	27	27	27
25 Wabash 4¼s 91	33	32⅝	32¾
15 Wabash 4s 81	41	41	41
8 Wabash 4s 71	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
1 Walwrth 4s 55	87	87	87
3 Warner Bros 6s 48	102	101¾	101¾
5 Warren Bros 6s 41	102	102	102
3 Warren Bros 6s 41 rct	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 West Shore 4s 2361 reg	44	44	44
5 Westn Md 5½s 77A	95	94½	95
3 Westn Md 4s 52	86½	86	86½
6 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	37⅞	37⅜	37⅜
20 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	37¾	36¾	37⅜
30 Western Un 5s 51	85⅝	85½	85⅝
2 Western Un 5s 60	83¾	83½	83¾
9 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	92	91¾	92
204 Wis Cen 4s 49 ct	52⅝	51½	52⅝
5 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Antioquia 2d 7s 57	14½	14½	14½
14 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	72	71¾	71¾
1 Argentine 0s 72 Ap	72	72	72
12 Argentine 4½s 48	91⅛	91⅛	91½
1 Australia 5s 57	72	72	72
1 Australia 4½s 56	66½	66½	66½
10 Brazil 6½s 26-57	29½	29½	29½
3 Brazil 6½s 27-57	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
20 Canada 5s 52	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
19 Chile MtgBk6s61asd	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝
1 Chile 7s 42 asd	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
4 Chile 6s 60 asd	18¾	18¾	18¾
7 Chile 6s 61 Fed asd	18¾	18¾	18¾
16 Chile 6s 62 asd	18¾	18⅝	18¾
7 Chilean Mun 7s 60asd	16⅛	16	16⅛
1 Copenhag 4½s 53	27¾	27¾	27¾
1 Norway 6s 44	97½	97½	97½
1 Norway 6s 43	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
6 Peru 1st 6s 60	12¾	12¾	12¾
11 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	12¾	12¾	12¾
3 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
7 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
1 Sao Paulo St 8s 50	30¼	30¼	30¼
10 Urug aj 3¾s 44½s	57¾	57¾	57¾

Total bond sales today (in dollars): 7,588,100; previous day, 9,129,800; week ago, 10,111,900; year ago, 8,863500; two years ago, 5,497,950; Jan. 1 to date, 1,712,286,050; year ago, 1,607695750; two years ago, 1,191,765,700.

Current Business Statistics

Oct. 5, 1942

	—Latest Week—		Previous Week	Year Ago
Business Activity:				
The Christian Science Monitor index, computed normal = 100	Sep 26	‡‡134.8	132.1	117.5
Production:				
Bituminous coal, thous. short tons*	Sep 26	1883	x1912	1898
Crude petroleum, thous. bbls.*	Sep 26	3909	3936	4060
Electric power, mil. kwh	Sep 26	3720	3757	3273
Steel, p. c. of capacity†	Oct 10	98.6	97.3	98.1
Distribution:				
Carloadings, total, thous. cars	Sep 26	898	903	920
Department stores sales, 1935-39 = 100‡	Sep 26	155	137	148
Finance:				
Bank clearings, N. Y., bil. dol.	Sep 30	4424	4314	3745
Bank clearings, 22 cities out. N. Y., bill. dol.	Sep 30	3511	3836	3069
Federal reserve banks:				
Fed. res. bank credit, total, mil. dol.	Sep 30	3774	3581	2244
Mem. bank excess reserves, est., mil. dol	Sep 30	1690	2030	5193
Federal reserve reporting mbr. banks:				
Commercial loans, mil. dol.	Sep 23	6281	6317	6389
Demand deposits, adj., mil. dol.	Sep 23	27807	28085	24390
Investments, mil. dol	Sep 23	25023	24045	18166
Interest rates				
Bankers acceptances (90-day), p. c.	Oct 2	½@⅝	½@⅝	½@⅝
Call loan renewals, p. c.	Oct 2	1	1	1
Commercial paper, prime (4-6 mos.), p. c	Oct 2	½@¾	½@¾	½@¾
Discount rate, N. Y., p. c.	Oct 2	1	1	1
Time loans (90-day), p. c.	Oct 2	1¼	1¼	1¼
Currency in circulation, mil. dol.	Sep 30	13708	13519	10183
Exchange rates: pound sterling, dol.§	Oct 2	4.03¾	4.04	4.03¾
Failures, commercial, number	Sep 24	149	117	181
Gold stock, mil. dol.	Sep 30	22754	22750	22761
Security markets:				
Bond averages, 20 rails, dol.‖	Oct 3	65.1	64.7	62.9
Bond yield, U. S. Govt., p. c. per an.¶	Oct 3	*2.05	*2.04	1.92
Stock averages, dol.‖	Oct 3	38.7	37.8	43.1
Stock sales, N. Y. S. E., thous. shares	Oct 3	3077	3301	2326
Prices, Wholesale:				
U. S. Dep't of Labor indexes:				
Combined (approx. 900 com.), 1926 = 100	Sep 26	‡99.4	‡‡99.3	91.2
Farm products, 1926 = 100	Sep 26	107.3	107.1	89.9
Foods, 1926 = 100	Sep 26	102.0	102.0	87.6
28 basic commodities, Aug., 1939 = 100	Oct 2	169.9	169.4	155.3
Controlled (20 com.), Aug., 1939 = 100	Oct 2	161.3	161.2	155.4
Uncontrolled (8 com.), Aug., 1939 = 100	Oct 2	191.4	190.0	156.1
Copper, elec., ingot, N. Y., $ per lb.**	Oct 2	.119	.119	.119
Cotton, middling, 15 staple, $ per lb.††	Oct 2	.187	.187	.170
Hides, cow, lt. nat. pack, Chi., $ p. lb**	Oct 2	.155	.155	.155
Steel scrap, hvy. melt., Chi., $ per ton**	Oct 2	18.750	18.750	18.750
Sugar, raw, 96° duty pd., N. Y., $ p. lb**	Oct 2	.037	.037	.035
Wheat, No 2 H'd Win., Kan. C., $ p. bu	Oct 2	1.226	1.221	1.146
Wool, top spot, N. Y., $ per lb.**	Oct 2	‡‡1.221	‡‡1.203	‡‡1.310

*Daily average. †Data for 1942 based on est. capacity as of Dec. 31, 1941. ‡Federal Reserve Board index. §Free rate. ‖Compiled by Associated Press. ¶Average of yields on all outstanding partially tax-exempt United States Government bonds due or callable in over 12 years. **Controlled by Government regulation. ††Average of 10 spot markets. ‡‡Nominal. §§Preliminary. *On fewer issues. xRevised.

Soo Line Hearings Continued

MINNEAPOLIS (AP)—A hearing on objections to the plan for reorganizing the Soo Line Railroad, begun in federal district court here Oct. 2, was continued until Oct. 24 by Federal District Judge Gunnar H. Nordbye. Objections to the plan, already approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission, were entered by the Guaranty Trust Co., of New York and four Ohio bondholders.

Freight Car Service at Peak

BALTIMORE (AP) — The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad announced that it had surpassed its previous record for freight car service in August by compiling a mark of 50.1 miles per car per day, excluding unserviceable cars. The previous high monthly figure was 47.9 miles per car per day, established in June of this year.

Construction Seen Dropping Third in 1943

WASHINGTON (AP) — The War Production Board estimated that the volume of all building and engineering construction scheduled for the war program in 1943, exclusive of shipbuilding, would drop by more than one third.

At the present rate, the WPB said, such war construction alone will total more than $11,000,000,000 at the end of 1942, topping the previous record for all types of construction, slightly less than $11,000,000,000, established in 1927.

The estimate on next year's volume was made by Stacy May, director of WPB's statistic division, in a telegram to the annual meeting of the American Institute of Steel Construction in Colorado Springs, Colo.

Because of this reduction and because of methods being used to economize on steel, Mr. May said, "it is expected that the volume of fabricated structural steel which will be required for building and engineering construction, exclusive of shipbuilding, in 1943 will be substantially less than what has been used this year, and will amount to not over a million and a quarter tons."

"A larger proportion of this volume than heretofore will, moreover, probably comprise miscellaneous items of a special character rather than the normal structural steel for buildings.

"If the structural steel industry is to maintain a sizeable volume, it would appear to be necessary for it to get contracts for fabricating items being produced directly for the war effort."

Meat Production Sets High Record During September

CHICAGO (AP)—Meat production last month reached an all time high for September, the American Meat Institute reported. Output was estimated as 20 per cent above September, 1941, and from 40 to 50 per cent higher than the 1929-33 average.

Hog marketings were the highest on record for September, up 35 to 40 per cent over a year ago, cattle marketings were the largest for the month since 1918, ahead 10 to 15 per cent over 1941, and sheep and lamb marketings were up 5 to 10 per cent over September, 1941, the institute said.

With the exception of hogs, which increased sharply during the last two weeks, livestock prices in general remained steady during the month, the institute stated.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	1.88	2.06
Amerex Holding	14.375	15.875
American Business Shares	2.42	2.65
Axe Houghton Fund	9.85	10.59
Bond Inv Tr of America	94.34	99.26
Boston Fund	12.48	13.42
Broad Street Investing	18.79	20.31
Bullock Fund	11.05	12.12
Canadian Investment Fund	2.40	3.00
Century Shares Trust	23.69	25.48
Christiana Securities Co	1880.00	1920.00
Commodity Corp	9.00	9.84
Consolidated Investment Tr	27.50	30.25
Dividend Shares	.96	1.06
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	15.63	16.61
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	9.32	9.90
Equitable Invest Corp	21.80	23.44
Equity Corp $3 pf	15.75	16.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	13.79	14.84
Fund Investors Inc	15.24	16.70
General Capital	24.92	26.80
General Investors Trust	3.82	4.12
Incorporated Investors Tr	13.82	14.86
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.71	.79
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.00	1.11
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

	Bid	Asked			Bid
B—1	....	29.83	S—1	....	21.60
B—2	....	24.11	S—2	....	11.41
B—3	....	16.62	S—3	....	8.37
B—4	....	8.28	S—4	....	2.95
K—1	....	13.24	K—2	....	12.37

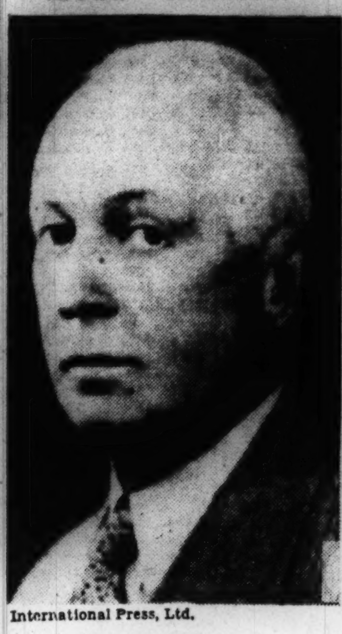
	Bid	Asked
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	74.30	74.30
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	30.40	30.40
Maryland Fund	3.15	3.75
Mass Invest Tr	15.99	17.19
Mass Inv 2d Fd	7.69	8.27
Mutual Invest	7.74	8.46
Nation Wide Voting	.95	1.05
New England Fund	9.91	10.69
Old Colony Tr Assoc	13.625	15.25
Plymouth Fund Inc	.32	.37
Putnam Fund	11.00	11.76
Quarterly Income Shares	4.35	5.10
Railway & Light Sec	5.125	6.75
Railway & Light Sec pf	88.00	...
Republic Invest Fund	2.76	3.11
Scudder Stevens & Clark	74.66	76.16
Spencer Trask Fund	11.44	12.16
State Street Invest	58.61	63.41
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.33	...
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.62	.70
Wellington Fund	12.80	14.12
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	4.125	4.875
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.11	...
Cumulative Trust Shares	3.62	...
Diversified Tr C	2.80	...
Diversified Tr D	4.20	4.75
Foundation Tr Shrs A	2.85	3.35
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.62	4.38
Nation Wide Sec	2.65	...
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	37.125	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.62	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	1.99	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	1.95	...
North Am Tr Shares 1958	1.58	..
North Am Tr AA	1.88	...
Super of Am Tr AA	1.88	...
U S Electric Lt & Pow "A"	10.875	...
U E Elec Lt &Pow "B"	1.09	...
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	.33	.48
First Boston Corp	9.25	10.625

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held three years.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Am Dist Co 5 pf	75c	..	11- 2	10-22
Am Zinc L & Smelt pf	$1.25	..	11- 2	10-20
Baxter Ldr C $4 cum pf	$2	..	10-10	10- 5
Wkr Mfg Co Wisc $2 pf	75c	..	11- 1	10-21
Wiggin Term pf	$2.50	..	10-15	10- 5
Extra				
Panama Coca Cola Bot	25c	..	10-15	9-30
Penna Forge	10c	..	9-30	9-18
Prentice (G E) Mfg Co	50c	Q	10-15	10- 1
Southington B & Tr	50c	..	9-30	9-29
Triumph Explosives	2½c	..	11- 1	10-10
Increased				
Panama Coca Cola Bot	50c	Q	10-15	9-30
Reduced				
Toburn Gold Mines Ltd	2c	Q	11-23	10-22
Regular				
Am Dist Co 5 pf	25	..	11- 2	10-22
Am Furn Co Inc 7 pf	$1.75	Q	10-15	10-15
Ang-Can Tel Co 5½ pf	8¾c	Q	11- 2	10-15
Bitty Br 6% 1st pf	$1.50	Q	11- 2	10-15
Can Kan Po Co 4¾% pf	$1.19	Q	10-15	9-30
Dayton Rubber Mfg	25c	..	10-26	10-12
Do cum pf C	50c	Q	10-26	10-12
Employers' group Asso	25c	Q	10-31	10-17
Gen Indus Co	7½c	..	11-16	11- 6
Honey Dew, Ltd	50c	Q	1-2 43	12-15
Horders Inc	25c	Q	11- 2	10-20
Incorporated Invest	20c	..	10-31	10-10
Lake View Trust & Savings Bank (Chicago, Ill.)	$2.50	Q	9-30	9-30
Merchants & Manufacturers Securities Co $2 ptc pf	$1	S	10-15	10-13
Moore Drop F A	$1.50	Q	11- 2	10-20
Nat Food Prod A	50c	S	10-31	10-15
Do B	30c	S	10-31	10-15
New Park Mining Co	2c	..	10-10	9-30
Piedmont & No Ry	50c	Q	10-20	10- 5
Prentice (G E) Mfg Co	50c	Q	10-15	10- 1
Rath Pack of	$2.50	S	11- 1	10-20
Revere C & Brass 7 pf	$1.75	Q	11- 2	10-13
do 5¼ pf	$1.31¼	Q	11- 2	10-13
Safeway Stl Prod	15c	..	11-25	11-16
Thatcher Mfg pf	90c	Q	11- 4	10-31
Triumph Explosives	5c	Q	11- 1	10-10
Whiting Corp	20c	..	10-15	10- 5

Heads Chamber



International Press, Ltd.

R. P. Jellett

Elected President of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, succeeding D. G. McKenzie of Winnipeg. Mr. Jellett is vice-president of the Royal Trust Co. of Montreal.

New York, Chicago Reserve Requirements Are Again Reduced

WASHINGTON (AP) — For the third time since Aug. 19, the Federal Reserve Board has cut deposit reserve requirements of New York and Chicago banks in order to increase the supply of investment funds in those cities.

Effective at the opening of business Oct. 3, banks in the two large cities will be required to set aside only 20 per cent of their deposits in reserves. Since Sept. 14, the requirement was 22 per cent. Between Aug. 19 and Sept. 14, it was 24 per cent, and for about a year before that it was 26 per cent.

The change does not affect banks in any other cities.

These progressive steps to increase supply of investments funds in New York and Chicago have been necessitated, officials said, by the fact that the war program has tendered to shift the nations' supply of money more evenly about the country, instead of piling up the bulk of investment funds in New York and Chicago as in ordinary times. In fact, the new cut in New York-Chicago reserve requirements brings them for the first time in many years to a par with the ten other large cities throughout the country in which there are federal reserve banks. In these ten cities, the reserve requirement has been 20 per cent since Oct. 31, 1941.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	121	126
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	49	51
Aetna Life (1.20a)	28½	29⅝
Agricultural (3a)	65½	62½
American Alliance (1a)	20⅝	22⅛
American Equitable (1)	16⅝	17⅞
American Ins Newark (½a)	12⅝	13⅝
American Re-Ins (1.60a)	44½	47
American Reserve	10¼	11¼
American Surety (2½)	50¾	52¾
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6½	7⅛
Bankers & Shippers (2¼e)	69¾	72¾
Boston (16a)	511	531
Camden Fire (1)	18¼	19¾
City of New York	13⅝	14⅞
Connecticut General Life (1)	26	28
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	33½	35½
Federal (1.40)	38⅝	40⅝
Fire Asso Phila (2a)	54	56
Firemans Fund (SF) (4)	96¾	99¾
Firemen's Newark (.40)	9¾	10⅝
Franklin Fire (1a)	24⅝	26⅛
General Reinsurance (2)	39½	41½
Gibraltar Fire & Marine	14⅝	16⅛
Glens Falls (1.60)	37	39
Globe & Republic (½)	8	9
Great American Insurance (1a)	25¾	27¼
Hanover (1.20)	23⅞	25⅜
Hartford Fire (2a)	89	92
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	41¾	44¾
Home Insurance (1.20a)	27⅜	28⅞
Homestead (1)	11⅞	13⅜
Insurance Co No Amer (2½a)	68¾	70¾
Jersey Insurance N Y (2)	28¼	30¾
Knickerbocker (½)	7⅝	8⅝
Maryland Casualty	3⅜	3⅞
Massachusetts Bonding (3½)	60¾	64½
Merchants & Mfrs. (N Y) (.40)	5¾	6¾
Merchants Fire Assurance (1½a)	42½	45⅝
National Fire (2)	57½	59½
National Liberty (.20a)	7⅛	8⅛
National Union (3a)	151	156
New Amsterdam Casualty (.47½e)	21⅞	23⅜
New Brunswick (1½a)	27½	29½
New Hampshire (1.60a)	40¼	42¼
New York Fire (.80)	13⅜	14⅝
North River (1)	22⅝	24⅛
Northeast Insurance	3⅝	4⅛
Northern (3a)	77½	81½
Pacific Fire (2¾e)	90	94
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	38⅝	40⅝
Phoenix (2a)	83¼	86¼
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14⅜	15⅞
Providence-Washington (1)	30⅞	32⅞
Reinsurance Corp (NY) (.075e)	5¼	6¼
Republic Co Texas (1.20)	21¾	23¼
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	19⅝	20⅞
St Paul Fire&Marine(8)	254	264
Seaboard Surety (½e)	42⅝	44⅝
Security (1.40)	34¼	36¼
Springfield (4½a)	118½	122½
Standard Accident	54¾	58½
Travelers (16)	398	408
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	28⅝	30⅛
United States Fire (2)	46¾	48¾
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	76½	80½
Westchester (1.20a)	29½	31½

aAlso extra or extras. eDeclared or paid so far this year. gPaid last year.

Bank Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	16½	17⅞
Bank of New York (14)	289	299
Bankers Trust (1.40)	38¼	40¼
Brooklyn Trust (4)	59¼	63¼
Central Hanover Bk&Tr (4)	78	81
Chase National (1.40)	26⅞	28⅜
Chemical Bk&Tr (1.80)	38½	40½
Commercial (8)	162	170
Continental Bk&Tr (.80)	11⅛	12¾
Corn Exchange Bk&Tr(2.40)	34⅝	35⅝
Empire Trust (3)	46½	49½
First National (80)	1260	1290
Guaranty Trust (12)	253	258
Irving Trust (.60)	11	12
Kings County (80)	1125	1175
Lawyers Trust (1)	24	27
Manufacturers Trust (2)	34¾	36¾
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51½	53½
National City (1)	26⅛	28
New York Trust (3½)	70⅝	73⅝
Public (1½)	28	29½
Title Guarantee&Trust	2½	3
United States (60a)	1055	1095

(a) Also extra or extras

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	
First National (12)	37¼	39¼
Merchants National (12)	285	305
†New England Trust (30)	‡400	...
National Rockland (3)	37	45
National Shawmut (1)	19⅛	20¾
Pilgrim Trust (8)	174	194
Second National (4)	115	125
†State Street Trust (8)	230	245
United States Trust (.50)	6⅝	8¼
United States Trust pf (.80)	12⅝	14¾
Webster & Atlas (2)	44½	49½

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	33½	35⅝
Continental Illinois (4)	75	79
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	24¾	27

Children Find Thousands Of Tons of Scrap

By the Associated Press

The boys and girls of America are in this fight.

They are rolling in thousands of tons of steel and iron, to make tanks, shells, guns, ships, and planes to carry our armies to victory.

The 30,000,000 students of American schools from coast to coast aer organizing in the United Newspapers' scrap drive to rush it to urgent success.

This boy-and-girl army has its commandos, its scouts, its officers, and its heroes.

In many a city schools are being closed for a day while the students toil to find and bring in the metal. Many a school yard is already heaped high with it, brought by little red wagon, dad's truck, wheel barrow, and even skidded on roller skates.

Not Goose-Stepping

No. The children of America are not goose-stepping in trick uniforms, heiling and saluting as in Germany and Italy. They are getting out and doing a job, one of the most vital jobs in America today, and not sparing the sweat, bruises and muscles.

At Rock Springs, Wyo., high school students are manning county and commercial pickup trucks. The students of Midway High School, Lewisville, Idaho, organized a contest and, with parents' cars and trucks, brought in 40 tons in no time. Throughout the country, smaller children are ringing door bells, explaining it to their neighbors, scouting through vacant lots and out-of-the-way places as scrap spotters, lugging metal to school a few pounds at a time.

Down in Texas, a million children have formally joined the Rangers, taking this solemn pledge:

"I do hereby acknowledge to have voluntarily enlisted, this 2nd day of October, 1942, as a Junior Texas Ranger in the Texas Ranger Division, Department of Public Safety of this State, for the period of two weeks, unless sooner discharged by proper authority;

"And I do solemnly swear that I will waithfully discharge and perform all the duties incumbent upon me as a Junior Texas Ranger."

Governor Stevenson told them, "It's a war job and a hard job. You won't be regimented as the children of Germany are—you will have no uniform but your badge of service, but you will be in the fight."

In calling upon the boys and girls of New York, Governor Lehman said their job was to collect metal to "wipe Hitlerism and the Japs from the face of the earth."

The drive in many cities is spurred by prizes and awards. In Bangor, Me., 10 pounds of scrap is a pass to the movies. In Jamestown, N. Y., war bonds are offered. In Langlade County, Wis., however, the proceeds of the school-collected scrap is going for Christmas gifts to soldiers. And a rural school near Milwaukee is putting the money from the scrap into war bonds, which after the war will finance new school equipment.

In Georgia, the schools are set up as a scrap collection army. State Superintendent M. D. Collins is commander in chief. School superintendents are colonels; principals, majors; teachers, captains; and children lieutenants, sergeants, corporals, privates.

Play Vital Part

Boy scouts, girl scouts, and boys' and girls' clubs are playing vital parts in the all-out scrap offensive, too. In Troy, N. Y., members of the City Boys' Club have been dismissed from school on various days to pick up scrap.

In Oklahoma, students are toiling grimly through the area where a tornado south of Oklahoma City last June partially wrecked their school. Scouring the storm wreckage and their own homes, they brought in two truck loads of metal in one day.

In Los Angeles, a victory army of 41,000 boys and girls between six and 15 years, organized by the Herald Express, has been ordered to collect 500,000 pounds in two weeks. Each 100 pounds brings a lieutenant's commission. But it is too easy. Twenty-five lieutenants alone have turned in 25,388 pounds.

One newspaper which got behind this thing from the beginning and has kept way out in front is 13-year-old Howard Ferrand's "Gaylord Street Tribune," in Denver whose 1,500 weekly copies are run off a duplicating machine. Two months ago Editor Ferrand organized "kids in the scrap." Lead editorial in the last issue reads:

"Many American's don't fully realize the necessity of securing the co-operation of America's younger generation in winning this war. It can't be won by moms and dads and soldiers and sailors alone."

Boston Stocks

Oct. 5

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos & Albany	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	82½
2.00	Bos Edison	21⅞	21⅝	21¾	23½
5.00	Bos Elevated	61⅞	61¾	61⅞	61¼
..	Bos & Me pr pf	7½	7½	7½	7½
..	Bos & Me st Bpf	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
.64	Bos Pers Prop	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅞
..	Bos & Prov	28	28	28	28
.50d	Copper Range	5	5	5	4⅞
..	East Mass St Ry	2	2	2	2
1.00d	Eastern SS	8½	8½	8⅛	8½
.20d	Lamson	3	2⅝	3	2⅝
..	Maine Cent	3	2½	2½	3
..	Maine Cent pf	14⅞	14	14⅞	14½
.50d	Narr Rac Asso	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅜
4.50d	NE Tel&Tel	85¾	85¼	85¾	85
4.00d	Unit Sh M	59½	58⅛	59½	59¼
..	Utah M & T	24c	24c	24c	23c
2.00d	Warren S D	22	22	22	21

* Ex-dividend. † Ex-rights. aPaid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

Petroleum Corp. of America

NEW YORK (AP)—Petroleum Corp. of America, an investing company, reported a net asset value of $6.14 a share for its stock as of Sept. 30 compared with $5.51 a share on June 30.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
400	Air Assoc (¾g)	4	5	5
300	Air Investors	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
400	Alum Co Am (3e)	94½	93	93
50	Alum Co Am pf (6	105¾	105¼	105¼
200	Alum Ltd (h8)	67	66½	66½
300	Am Cen Mfg (.70e)	5½	5⅜	5⅜
100	Am Cit P&LB	⅝	⅝	⅝
1100	Am Cyan B(.60)	36⅝	36	36⅝
250	Am Fork&Hoe (¾e)	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
900	Am Gas & El (1.60a)	17¾	17½	17¾
100	Am Genw (.15e)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
50	Am Hard Rub (¾e)	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
100	Am Light & T (1.20)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1500	Am Maracaibo	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Am Republics (.10e)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1500	Am Superpow	3-32	1/16	3-32
200	Am Writ Pap	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
100	Appal El Pow pf(4½)	97½	97½	97½
200	Ark Nat Gas	1¼	1¼	1¼
900	Ark Nat Gas A	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Ark N Gas pf (.70k)	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛
100	Art Met Wks (.60)	5	5	5
200	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Atl Cst L Co (2½g)	35	35	35
1000	Atlas Corp war	⅛	⅛	⅛
450	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	30	29¾	30
1800	Bald Loco war	3¼	3	3¼
500	Barium Sta Stl	¾	⅝	¾
400	BeaunitM cv pf (1½)	10⅛	10	10
500	Beech Airc	10⅛	10	10
100	Berk&Gay Furn	⅜	⅜	⅜
400	Bliss (EW)	13¼	13⅛	13¼
500	Blue Ridge	½	½	½
100	Blumenthal (S)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
700	Braz Tr L&P (h.40e)	9	9	9
400	Brewst Aero (.30g)	5	4⅞	5
30	Brillo Mfg A	30¼	30¼	30¼
200	Br-Am Tb br(.356e)	9	9	9
500	Brown-F Dist	2½	2⅛	2½
500	Buf N&EP pf	6½	6⅜	6½
400	Buf ..&EP 5pf	68¾	68	68
500	Bunk Hill & S	9½	9½	9½
200	Can Mar (h.04e)	½	½	½
100	Carrier Corp	6	6	6
50	Carnation (1a)	38	38	38
800	Catalin Am (¼g)	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
100	Cen Hud G&E (.68)	6	6	6
10	Cen NY Pow pf(5)	74	74	74
300	Cessna Airc (1e)	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝
50	Childs pf	8½	8½	8½
100	Cities Service	2¾	2¾	2¾
50	Cit Svc pf (3g)	45	45	45
100	Colon Develop	1	1	1
100	Colonial Airl	3½	3½	3½
300	Colo Fuel & I war	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2100	Colum G&E pf(3.80)	19	21	21
700	Column O&G	⅞	[illegible]	⅞
3200	Conn Tel & Tel	2	2¼	2¼
10	Con G&E Bal pfC(4	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
100	Cons Stl Corp	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
200	Cooper-Bess (1e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	Copper Range(1e)	5¼	5⅛	5¼
100	Cosden Petro	1	1	1
100	Cosden Petro pf	12½	12½	12½
900	Creole Pet (½a)	15	14⅞	15
200	Crocker-Wh(½e)	5⅛	5	5
500	Croft Brewing	¼	¼	¼
600	Cuban Atl Sug2½e	11⅞	12	12
100	Dayton Rub A (2)	23½	23½	23½
100	Det Stl Prod	11¾	11¾	11¾
400	Divco Twin Trk (1g)	3⅜	3¼	3¼
200	Domin Stl&Coal	6½	6⅜	6½
10	Draper Corp (3)	57¾	57¾	57¾
100	Dubilier Cond	2	2	2
200	Eagle Pich Ld (.30e)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
50	East G & F 6 pf	21	21	21
50	Et G & F pr pf (4½)	44	44	44
50	East Sta pf A	10	10	10
50	East Sta pf B	10	10	10
50	East Sug As pf (2½k)	36½	36½	36½
3200	El Bond & Sh	1½	1⅜	1⅜
200	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	44½	44¼	44½
100	Emp G&F 8 pf	167½	167½	167½
20	Emp G&F 7 pf	158½	158	158½
20	Emp G&F 6 pf	149½	149½	149½
200	Esquire Inc (.35e)	2½	2½	2½
300	Fairchild Av (½e)	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛
700	Fairchild En&&Aair	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
100	Fansteel Met (¼g)	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Fedders Mfg (.15e)	4	3⅞	3⅞
100	Ford M Can A (h1)	16¼	16¼	16¼
300	Frank Cou Dis (½e)	2¼	2¼	2¼
30	Gen Out Adv pf (6)	65	65	65
50	Gen Share pf (6d)	47	47	47
2	Glen Ald Coal (1.10e)	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
100	Godchaux Sug B	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
40	Godchaux S pf (7)	94½	94½	94½
100	Gt NY Brew	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Greenf T & D (1g)	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜
1700	Gulf Oil(1a)	32½	32	32
100	Hazeltine2(1e)	16¼	16¼	16¼
300	Hecla Min (¾e)	5	4⅞	5
100	Hewitt Rub (¼e)	10	10	10
50	Heyden Chem (2¼e)	56	65	65
100	Holl C Gold (h.65)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
50	Hormel & Co (2)	31	31	31
100	Hubbell (H) (1.60)	14	14¼	14¼
200	Humble Oil (1⅜e)	58¼	58¼	58¼
200	Hygrade Fd	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
600	Ill Iowa Pow	⅝	½	⅝
200	Ill Zinc (½e)	10⅝	10½	10⅝
200	Imp Chem Ind .094e	3½	3½	3½
1000	Imp Oil Ltd reg(h½)	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝
50	Ind Svc 6% pf	24½	24	24½
10	Ind Svc 7% pf	25	25	25
100	Ins Co N Am (2½a)	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
100	Int Cig Mch (1.20e)	11	11	11
2100	Int Petrol (h.1)	11½	11⅜	11½
100	Int Pet reg (h.1)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
100	Int Util pr pf (3½)	27	27	27
1800	Int Home Eq	7¾	7⅝	7¾
1000	Jacobs (F.L.)	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Jeannette Gla	11	11	11
50	Jer CP&L 7 pf (7)	77½	77½	77½
10	Kansas G&E pf (7)	115	115	115
100	Knott Corp (.10e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
50	Koppers Co pf (6)	87½	87½	87½
30	Lack RR NJ (4	19¾	19¾	19¾
300	Lamson Corp (.30e)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Le Tourneau (1)	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
400	Lehigh C&N (¼e)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Leonard Oil Dev	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Locke Stl Ch (1.20a)	13	13	13
300	Lone Star Gas (.40e)	7	6⅞	7
50	Long Is L pf	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
125	Long Is L pf B	18	18	18
100	Mages Cons (2)	26	26	24
200	McCord Rad B	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
60	Mead John (3a)	112	112	112
200	Meph N Gas (.15e)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1800	Merritt-C & S	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
1400	Mesabi Iron	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Mid St P Avte (.31e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
600	Mid West Corp (.10e)	3⅛	3	3⅛
100	Midwest Oil (.30)	6½	6½	6½
100	Mid West	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Minn Min & M	41	40⅞	41
100	Molybdenuo (¼e)	5	5	5
200	Monarch M T	19	18¼	18½
50	Montg Ward A (7)	161¼	161¼	161¼
50	Mort Bank Col	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Mt City Cop (¼g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Nat Bellas Hess	¼	¼	¼
300	Nat Fuel G (1)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
400	Nat P&L pf (6)	73	73	73
200	Nat Rub Mch (½e)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100	Nat Tun & Mines	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Nestle-LeMurA(.10k)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10	New EngT&T(4½e)	86	86	86
150	N J Zinc (2e)	61	60⅝	60⅝
100	N Mex & Ariz Ld	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
20	NY P&L $6 pf (6)	83½	83½	83½
30	NY P&L 7pf (7)	93	93	93
100	NYShipbdfdsh(1½e)	19½	19⅛	19½
100	NYStaE&Gpf(5.10)	99¼	99⅛	99¼
20	NY Wat Svc pf	27⅞	27¾	27⅞
25	Niag Hud 1 pf	40½	39¾	40
70	Niag Hud 2 pf	23	22½	22½
1500	Niles-Bem-P (¾e)	10	9⅝	10
100	Noma Elec (.35e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Nor Am Lt & Pow	⅛	⅛	⅛
10	Nor Penn RR (4)	70¾	70¾	70¾
200	Ogden Corp	2¼	2¼	2¼
50	Ohio Brass B (2)	16	16	16
10	Ohio Ed pf (6)	78	78⅝	78⅝
50	Ohio Oil pf (6)	112½	112½	112½
100	Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
50	Omar Inc (½e)	4	4	4
50	Pac Ltg pf (5)	96	96	96
400	Pantepec Oil Ven	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Penn Sug Prop st	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	PPenn (¼g)	3½	3½	3½
300	Pa-Cent Airl	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
110	Pa P&L $6 pf (6)	55	55	55
160	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	65	64¾	65
50	Pa Salt (5e)	141½	141½	141½
200	PaWat&Pow (4)	48	47	47¼
100	Phillips Pkg (¼e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
1300	Phoenix Sec	6	5¾	6⅞
3100	Pioneer Gold (h.33e)	31	31	31
200	Pitts Pl Gl (2¼e)	75	74¾	74¾
100	Pleas V Wine (.20e)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300	Premier2Gld (h.06)	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Pressed Met	3	3	3
10	P S Colo 7 pf (7)	110½	110½	110½
100	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	42½	42	41½
200	Pug Sd P&T (1¼e)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
35	Quaker Oats (4)	66⅞	66½	66½
10	Quaker Oats pf (6)	147	147	147
700	RKO opt war	5-32	5-32	5-32
50	Raym Conc (1a)	14	13¾	13¾
100	Raytheon Mfg	2¼	2¼	2¼
800	Repub Avia	4	4	4
200	Rheem Mfg (1)	11	11	11
100	Richmond Rad	¾	¾	¾
100	Root Pet	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1000	Royal Type (½e)	3¾	3½	3¾
600	Russeks F Ave (½e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Schulte (DA)	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Schulte DA pf	16¾	16¾	16¾
100	Scovill Mfg (1½e)	25½	25½	25½
100	Scullin Stl (1e)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
300	Segal Lock&H	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Seiberling Rub (¼e)	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
1500	Selected Ind cv	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Serwin-Wms (3)	75	74⅞	75
60	Singer Mfg (6a)	167¾	166¼	167¾
200	Solar Airc (.10e)	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Solar Mfg	1½	1½	1½
200	So Penn Oil (1½	36	36	36
1100	Southl Royal (.30e)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
200	Salding	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
60	Spalding1pf(4½k)	21½	21½	21½
200	StandCap&S	1⅞	1¾	1¾
50	Stand C&S pf (1.60)	12	12	12
200	St Oil Ky (1)	12¼	12⅛	12⅛
2100	St Pow & Lt	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Std Stl Spry (1½g)	19¼	19¼	19¼
100	Stand Tube B (.05e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Ster Br Strs (.60g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
25	Sterch Br St 1 pf (3)	31	31	31
100	Sterl Al Prod (1¼g)	6½	6½	6½
100	Stroock & Co (3g)	11¼	11	11
100	Sun Ray Drug (.80)	7	7	7
1000	Sunday Oil (.10a)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Taggart	2¾	2¾	2K
800	Technicolor (¼e)	7⅜	7¼	7⅜
20	Texas P & L pf (7)	91	91	91
400	Texon Oil & L (.30e)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
50	Thew Shovel (1e)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
250	Todd Shipyds (2½e)	60½	60	60
200	Trans-Lux (.05g)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Tubize Chat	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Unexcelled Mfg(½a)	4¼	4¼	4¼
500	Union G Can	4½	4½	4½
400	Unit Airc Pr (1)	7⅛	7	7⅛
300	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	½	⅛	⅛
200	Unit Corp war	1-32	1-32	1-32
1100	Unit Gas	¾	¾	¾
50	Unit Gas pf (7¼k)	116¼	116¼	116¼
100	Unit Lt&P pf	19½	19½	19½
150	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	59	58¾	58¾
200	Unit Speltles	4⅜	4¼	4¼
100	US & I Sec pf (3¾g)	54¼	54	54
300	U S Foil B	2¾	2¾	2¾
300	U S Lines pf (.70)	8	7⅞	8
150	US Plywd cv pf(1½)	29	29	29
100	U S Rub Recl	1¾	1¾	1¾
1900	Unit Wall Pap (.10e)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Univ Corp vtc	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
10	Virg Pub Svc pf	44½	44½	44½
100	West Va C&C (¼e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
1200	West Air Lines	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛
300	Wichita R il	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
400	Wilson-Jones (⅜e)	8½	8¼	8½
200	Wright Harg (h.40a)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞

Total stack sales today, estimated, 100,000 shares. Year ago, 79,760 shares.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

Dec Wheat	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Chicago	1.26½	1.25½	1.26⅛	1.27⅝
Minneapolis	1.19	1.18¼	1.18¼	1.20¼
Kansas City	1.21¼	1.20⅝	1.10⅞	1.21⅞
Winnipeg	.....	.....	.91¼	.91¼
May Wheat				
Chicago	1.30	1.29	1.29½	1.30⅞
Minneapolis	1.22¾	1.21⅛	1.21⅛	1.24
Kansas City		1.23⅜	1.23⅛	1.24⅛
July Wheat				
Chicago	1.30¾	1.29¾	1.30½	1.31¾
Minneapolis	.....	.....	1.24⅛	.....
Dec. Corn				
Chicago	.83⅞	.83¼	.83¼	.84⅜
Kansas	.80	.79⅛	.79⅛	.90½
May Corn				
Chicago	.88¾	.87⅞	.88	.89⅛
Kansas City	.84⅛	.83⅝	.83⅝	.84¾
Dec. Oats				
Chicago	.51⅜	.51	.51⅛	.51½
Minneapolis	.46½	.46⅛	.46¼	.46⅝
Winnipeg	.45⅝	.45½	.45½	.45½
Rye, Chicago				
May	.69⅛	.68	.68⅜	.69⅞
May	.74⅞	.74	.74⅜	.75⅞
July	.76⅝	.75¾	.76⅛	.77⅝

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct.				12.90	12.90
Dec.				12.90	12.90
Jan.				12.90	12.90

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct.	1.65½	1.66⅜	1.65½	1.65⅜	1.66¼
Dec.	1.69¼	1.69¼	1.69⅛	1.69⅛	1.68¾
May				1.73	1.72⅜

Wool

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October				93.0b	93.0
December				93.0b	93.0
March				94.6b	94.5
Tops					
Oct.				122.25b	123.0
Dec.	123.5	123.9	123.5	123.4b	123.8
March				124.6b	125.0
May				124.8b	125.2
July				125.0n	125.0

b—B.n—Nominal.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct.	17.90	17.90	17.81	17.81	18.00
Dec.	18.23	18.28	18.12	18.12	18.31
March	18.45	18.50	18.32	18.32	18.55
May	18.56	18.62	18.42	18.42	18.67
July	18.68	18.68	18.53	18.53	18.77

Spot 19.46

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.				8.86b	8.86
March				8.86b	8.86

b-Bid

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Butter					
*Nov.	44.25	44.25	43.75	44.05b	44.35
*Dec.	....	....	....	44.25b	44.20
*Jan.	44.30	44.30	43.90	44.05	44.25
Eggs					
†Oct.	36.15	36.20	35.75	36.00	36.25
†Nov.	36.25	36.25	35.80	36.20	36.45
†Jan.	36.25	36.45	36.05	36.25	36.55
Potatoes					
Nov.	2.81	2.83	2.75	2.83	2.84
Jan.	3.30	3.30	3.29	3.30	3.35
Onions					
January	1.76	1.76	1.63	1.65	1.78

b—Bid. * S. s.— † R. s.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter, potatoes by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Cerro de Pasco Copper

NEW YORK (AP)—Cerro de Pasco Corp. estimated net profit in the first six months of 1942 at $1,015,000 after charges and taxes. This was equal to 90 cents a share on the capital stock and compared with $1,238,000, or $1.10 a share, in the first six months of 1941.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:40
3 Am G & E 3½s '60	106½	106½	106½
36 Am P & L 6s 2016	96	95½	95½
1 Am Writ Pap 6s '61	83½	83½	83½
5 Appal El Pow 3¼s '70	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Ark P&L 5s '56	107	107	107
14 As Elec 4½s '53	45	45	45
5 As G & E 5s '68	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
5 As G& E 4½s '49	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
5 Baldw L 6s '59	108½	108⅜	108½
1 Birm El 4½s '68	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Can NorP 5s 53	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛
23 Cen St El 5½s 54	8	7⅞	8
39 Can St El 5s 48	8¼	7½	7½
1 Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	54¾	54¾	54¾
7 Cities Ser 5s 69	80¾	80¾	80¾
1 Cities Ser 5s 58	85½	85½	85½
20 Cities Ser 5s 50	76¾	76⅜	76½
10 Cit SP&L 5½s 49	73⅞	73½	73½
15 CitSPow 5½s 52	73⅞	73¼	73¼
1 Con GEL Ba 3¼s 71	110	110	110
8 Con GEL Ba 2¾s 76	102¼	102¼	102¼
17 Cont G&E 5s 58 A	84¾	84½	84½
2 Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	101¼	100½	100½
19 East G&F 4s 56A	81	80¾	81
7 Elec P&L 5s 2030	89½	88	88
1 Elmira Wat L 5s 56	123¼	123¼	123¼
19 Fla P&L 5s 54	103½	103¼	103¼
5 Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	90	90	90
3 Geo P&L 5s 78	83¾	83¾	83¾
2 Grand Trunk 4s 50	89	89	89
3 Ill Pow&L 5s 56C	98¼	98¼	98¼
8 Ill P&L 6s 53	102½	102½	102½
2 Ill Pow&L 5½s54B	100	100	100
5 Ind Svc 5s 50	82	82	82
6 Ind Svc 5s 63 A	82	81½	82
1 Inters Pow 6s 52	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
2 Inters Pow 5s 57	76½	76½	76½
4 Jacksonv Gas 5s 42 st	46¼	46	46¼
2 Jer Cen P&L 3½s 65	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 Metro Ed 4s 71	109½	109½	109½
4 Milw G Lt 4½s 67	106	106	106
2 Miss P&L Co 5s 57	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
3 Nebr Pw 4½s 81	108	107¾	107¾
1 Nevada Cal E 5s 56	96½	96½	96½
2 N Eng G&E 5s 50	48	47½	48
3 N Eng G&E 5s 47	47⅛	47	47
1 N Eng Pow 5½s 54	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛
5 N Eng Pow 5s 48	76½⅞	76¾	76⅞
6 N Orl P S 6s 49 A	104½	104⅜	104½
2 Nor Con Ut5½s48A	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
3 Ogden Gas 5s 45	108	108	108
1 Ohio Pow 3¼s 68	107¾	107¾	107¾
12 Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	102	101¾	101⅞
1 Portland G&C 5s 50 st	95½	95½	95½
1 Pub Sv Colo 3½s 64	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
4 Pub Sv Ind 4s 69 A	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
7 Pug Sd P&L 5½s 49	102⅛	102	102⅛
8 Queens Bor G 5½s 52	80¼	80¼	80¼
2 San Joaq L&P 6s 52	129	129	129
2 Scullin Stl 3s 51	81½	80½	81½
4 Shaw W&P 4½s 67A	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
1 Shaw W&P 4½s 70D	100½	100½	100½
4 So Ind Ry 4s 5s	55	55	55
2 Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	60¼	60¼	60¼
3 Stand G&E 6s 51	60⅜	60¼	60⅜
3 Tex El S 5s 60	106¼	106⅛	106⅛
2 Tide Wat P 5s 79 A	91½	91½	91½
2 Twin CRT 5½s 52A	83½	83½	83½
7 Unit L&P 5½s 59	107	106½	106½
8 Utah P&L 6s 2023A	92¾	82½	82¾
12 Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	4⅜⅝	4½	4½
1 West News Un 6s 44 st	72	72	72

Total bond sales today (estimated) 300,000. Year ago 978,000.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

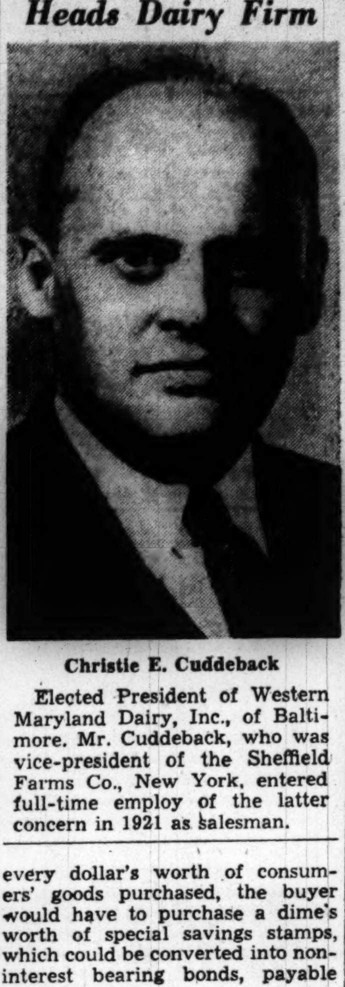
Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Hosiery Shipments

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers reported that shipments of all types of hosiery during August amounted to 12,118,397 dozen pairs against 13,783,394 dozen pairs in August, 1941.

Heads Dairy Firm



Christie E. Cuddeback

Elected President of Western Maryland Dairy, Inc., of Baltimore. Mr. Cuddeback, who was vice-president of the Sheffield Farms Co., New York, entered full-time employ of the latter concern in 1921 as salesman.

Heavier Taxes, Cutting Living Standard, Seen

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Back-straining taxation that will force a downward revision in the standard of living soon was forecast by Senator Walter George, (D) of Georgia, today as the Senate prepared to receive a new revenue bill calculated to extract more than $26,000,000,000 yearly from citizens.

Senator George, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, was charged with reporting to the Senate a measure containing rates he said were approaching the maximum that could be assessed against individuals and corporations without hampering war production.

At the same time, he told reporters that taxation to enforce loans to the Government to aid in financing the war must be enacted by Congress in the near future, adding:

"Every 1 per cent addition that is made to these proposed tax rates for compulsory savings or loans to the Government is going to push the standard of living down that much. It can't be escaped. Our living standards will have to change when we go beyond the rates in this bill."

Over $9 Billions Seen

Departing from Treasury figures, Senator George estimated that the pending measure would add $9,672,000,000 to the $17,000,000,000 annually taken from taxpayers under present laws. Of this amount, he said $1,772,000,000 would be collected and later rebated to taxpayers after the war, leaving $7,900,000,000 in direct new taxes.

As approved by the committee, the bill would provide for an aggregate rate of 24 per cent on the taxable income of individuals in the lowest brackets, graduated upward to the point where an 82 per cent surtax would be assessed against those with larger incomes. Some corporations would pay up to 90 per cent of their net taxable income.

"I think the rates in this bill, both on individual and corporation income, run very close to the maximum direct tax burden that the country can bear," Senator George said. "The overall burden approaches the maximum the taxpayers can pay and maintain full production:

"I wouldn't want it understood that some taxpayers cannot bear more, but the average is extremely high," he continued. "I don't think, however, that we will seriously affect the standard of living with this bill, but that is coming soon.

"Some form of compulsory savings must be instituted and the standard of living necessarily is going to be affected when that is done."

Senator George said he thought there was a great deal of difference in extracting money from a citizen as direct tax and as a loan, since the citizen's equity position would be strengthened by the amount of money he was forced to place in savings with the Government for post-war rebate.

Because of that fact, he said, he was not so fearful of the ultimate effect of tax rate advances for enforced loans as for the collection of revenue that would not be returned after the war.

Scores 'Victory Tax'

Senator John Danaher (R), Connecticut, yesterday denounced the proposed 5 per cent levy on gross income contained in the tax bill scheduled for Senate action this week, asserting it would entirely disregard the individual's capacity to pay.

Senator Danaher, discussing with newspapermen the "victory tax" provision of the bill, which was one of the Senate committee's additions to the House measure, contended that after educating a generation of the American people to the principle of a tax on net incomes it would be unfair to add a gross income tax in time of war.

Agreeing that some form of compulsory savings will have to be instituted, the Connecticut senator said he would offer a stamp plan to a joint House-Senate committee studying fiscal problems. For every dollar's worth of consumers' goods purchased, the buyer would have to purchase a dime's worth of special savings stamps, which could be converted into non-interest bearing bonds, payable after the war.

Senator William Langer (R), North Dakota, said he would make every effort to gain acceptance of an amendment permitting farmers to deduct mortgage reductions payments from their income base, just as interest payments may be deducted by anybody under the present law.

Thomas Holds Labor Draft Is NotDemocracy

DETROIT (AP)—Declaring regimentation of labor, drafting of industrial labor and arbitrarily freezing men and women in their jobs would not be democracy, R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.), enumerated five "constructive proposals through which we can meet our manpower problem and defeat the Axis through democratic processes."

In an address prepared for the "Wake Up, America," program over a national hook-up, Mr. Thomas asserted, "We have not yet exhausted democratic possibilities; not used efficiently the available manpower."

Branding as "premature" any "dictatorial assignment of labor to specified jobs or areas," Thomas set up the following five-point alternative proposal:

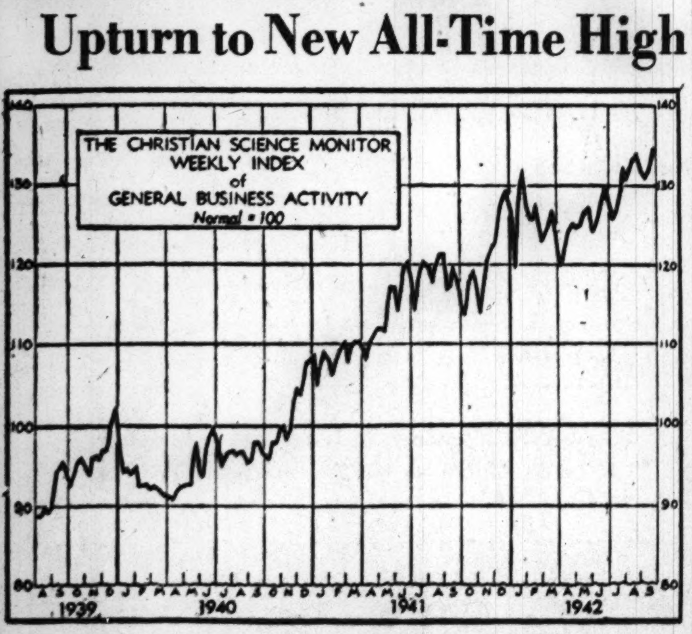
1. Fuller use and more extensive training of available women who can work (providing community child care facilities for children of working mothers);
2. Utilization of the "hundreds of thousands" of able-bodied college students—men and women (cutting the school year to seven or eight months);
3. Elimination of discriminatory color lines against Negro men and women;
4. Federal subsidization of farm wages (adding the subsidy to the tax bill), and
5. Equalization of wages for comparable work (to discourage migration of labor from one plant to another).

Beyond the proposal, Mr. Thomas said, there is a need for a "more co-ordinated" defense production effort.

"Business and business-dominated government agencies have failed to achieve maximum production from the available machinery and manpower," Mr. Thomas asserted. "Labor can do a better job."

"The whole question of manpower . . . involves the future of the entire nation."

Monitor Business Index Scores Upturn to New All-Time High



The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity recorded an advance near the close of September which topped the high level of a month earlier and set a new all-time high. For the week ended Sept. 26, the index registered 134.8 (prel.), compared with 132.1 for the previous week and 117.5 for the week ended Sept. 27, last year.

The sharp upturn in the index reflected a rise in bank debits outside New York City which countered expectations for a substantial intramonthly dip.

Declines in both electric power production and miscellaneous freight carloadings only partially offset the advance in debits. For the power series a moderate decline in the weekly output figure countered expectations for a continuation of the autumn upturn. Loadings of miscellaneous or industrial freight fell just short of their usual seasonal rise.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Sep. 26* 1942	Sep. 19 1942	Sep. 27 1941
Combined index	134.8	132.1	117.5
Bk debits outside NYC	157.7	147.6	132.4
Elec power production	120.7	122.5	112.6
Misc carloadings	126.0	126.3	117.5

*Preliminary

Wickard Urges Farm Families Migrate to Productive Lands

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 5 (AP)—To relieve the shortage of farm workers, Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard today advocated a great migration of farm families from marginal soil to land which can be worked more productively.

Estimating there were about 2,000,000 farm families who might take part in such a movement, he said the migration was "a pressing wartime necessity" and held more promise than any other measure now under consideration by the Department of Agriculture.

In an address written for his appearance before the National Catholic Rural Life Conference here, Mr. Wickard said: "It seems to me that this situation offers an opportunity to abolish the rural slums of America." He added:

Manpower Wasted

"Our best reserves of manpower—both of managers and workers—are the people already on the land who are not making good use of their time and ability. There are families, with many good farmers among them, who are working land so poor they can barely raise enough for their own use. There are families on tracts so small—and often unproductive as well—that they cannot find enough work to keep them busy."

"As a war emergency measure," he said, "we must help those families get off croweded marginal land and onto land where their work will go for many times as much. We must get them on good land as tenants, or when possible through tenant-purchase, as owners.

"Today there is danger that some large, rich middle-western farms may lie idle next year through lack of some one to work them, while farm families in the Appalachians are living in proverty because they have not enough land to work."

The Government already is helping about 500,000 marginal farmers, the Secretary said, but the program has always been faced by the question: "Where will the people go?"

"Now, under the impetus of war, there is a place for them to go," Mr. Wickard said.

TYLERTOWN, Miss. (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard launched the food for freedom thanksgiving observance program here today before a rally of 10,000 persons and then said the nation was on the verge of planned wartime agriculture to encourage production of products considered most useful to the effort.

Mr. Wickard in his address said that despite the near record crops of 1942 under favorable seasons there was no assurance the performance could be repeated next year and warned that the road ahead, "long and difficult is the only road that leads to victory."

"Despite our great harvests, there is need for every pound of food and feed and fiber that farmers produce this year," Mr. Wickard said, "our only hope lies in one direction—in harnessing all of our resources to the task of producing only the farm products which are absolutely essential."

Sees Planned Program

Expanding his remarks after his formal address to the holiday crowd, Mr. Wickard declared, "we may be coming to a planned wartime agriculture under which the Government controls materials, loans and labor to be used conscientiously to encourage products considered more useful, at the expense of others."

Commenting on the new farm price control law in his press conference Mr. Wickard said parity or a fair return might be achieved "either in the market place or by subsidies."

In his approval of the new law, he said farmers had more to fear than others from inflation and that the provision giving protection for two years after the war was more than other groups received.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Last week's stock market action was the best for the year to date, both in volume and in price movement. Volume on the best days was the year's heaviest, and the averages were back around January and February levels.

Best sign, however, was the fact that both the industrials and the rails broke through resistance levels on the up-side which had prevailed practically all summer, and this double action was taken by the chart-readers as of particularly good omen.

The rails led the market, and for a time at least Atchison led the rails with very pretty tape action as the directors voted a $2.50 dividend, somewhat above expectations and one of the few such actions by any important railroad in years. Last year Atchison paid $2.00 and the previous year $1. Atlantic Coast Line, L.N., Norfolk & Western, and Southern were among the strongest groups—perhaps a reflection of the fast industrial development in the South since the defense program began.

Situation Clears

It may be more than a coincidence that the market should act so well in the same week in which the President signs the bill authorizing him to stabilize farm prices and wages, albeit there are still doubters in the Street who expect that the "stabilization" when it comes will be pretty favorable to both farm and labor blocs. Coming at a time when the tax bill seems to be taking shape, these clear up three of the greatest current threats to corporate earnings—higher farm prices, higher wages, and higher taxes. And incidentally it is said that the corporation tax provisions are so complicated that there may be some favorable as well as unfavorable surprises for investors in their application. But the gist of the favorable news for listed corporations appears to be that they are no longer so far out in front in tax matters; that the time has come for other people to do some paying.

There is, however, still another possible explanation in the news for the current bull market. It is getting more and more obvious that times are going to be hard or even impossible for the marginal manufacturer and distributor. The fate of the automobile dealers is now spreading out far and wide. There is talk that 300,000 distribution units may have to go out of business when the present phenomenal retail inventories are worked off and the supply of civilian goods tapers down. Retailers, particularly the grocers and the food industry, have already felt the pinch of General Maximum Price Regulation, but another kind of pinch is on the way in the form of shrinking volume of goods to sell.

Another baleful but possibly true prediction is that of the estimated 6,000,000 people now in retail distribution 1,000,000 will have to be shrunk out by next summer. If the "tough" predictions now current out of Washington are at all true and if precedent in the economies of the other belligerent countries means anything this is not an over-pessimistic guess. Pressure will come from the Office of Defense Transport, which wants retail deliveries cut; from the OPA, which wants retailers to get along on shrunken profit-margins, which means reduced services and reduced staffs; and from the manpower authorities, who are not likely to think that distribution is essential except at the barest service level.

And all this is likely to squeeze out of business all but the strongest and most efficient companies, both in distribution and in production. OPA has indicated it will allow larger gross margins for some distributors than others, but this principle may not long be followed.

And in manufacturing, the new trend toward concentration into nuclear plants is pretty certain to favor the more efficient plants. The whole trend of war economy is toward the government-directed cartel. More and more there is obviously to be pooling of patents, plants, distribution and terminal facilities, markets, labor, and so on. Out of it are bound to be snatched many economies. And of these economies some may inure to the companies that survive. Economy-wise the sheep are to be herded from the goats; and those who survive will be in a comparatively sheltered position for some time, perhaps lasting into a very lush post-war civilian market.

More Rationing Seen

Apparently rationing of more and more items is to come along more and more rapidly. Rationing is a complicated administrative problem, as the details on fuel oil rationing are beginning to reveal. But each rationing program makes the next one easier, as OPA accumulates experience and machinery, and local rationing boards become more adept and, ultimately, more numerous and better staffed. In a few months OPA will have four rationing books, capable of taking care of 32 commodities for 48 weeks, and the experiments in up-state New York ought to develop improved machinery for the flow-back of coupons.

The Street's guess proved correct that this month's Treasury financing will be around $4,000,000,000. Two different offerings are expected, at least one a tap issue. The National debt, now over $90,000,000,000, will be over $100,000,000,000 by Christmas. Money market rates no longer vibrate to such things. Excess reserves took a sharp tumble again, due to Treasury outlays and to withdrawals of "money-in-circulation" and the Federal cut the requirements in New York and Chicago to 20 per cent. The next reduction is expected to apply not only to the "central reserve cities" but also to the "reserve cities," or perhaps to all the banks.

The controversy over the Social Security Title 8 old-age pension "premium" has its ironic or paradoxical side. The increase scheduled for Jan. 1 is entirely sound on an actuarial base; an insurance fund (if this is really an insurance system) has to increase for some years if it is on a "level-premium" basis before liabilities meet premiums. So the fact that outgo is so far only a small fraction of intake proves nothing, and certainly does not prove that the premium is too high or that the increase is unwarranted.

On the other hand there is no denying the fact that the surplus of income over outgo is actually being spent on the war. The Treasury cannot accumulate cash nor the obligations of somebody else, as private insurers can do by accumulating the obligations of banks or corporations. It borrows its own money from itself (from the Old Age and Reserve Fund) and spends it on the war. That happens to be the best investment in sight. But when the Treasury wants to increase the premium merely to raise money, that is too transparently a subterfuge for certain Senators, and they have a good argument.

The fire insurance investigation starts this week.

Steel Output Continues At 98 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Minor fluctuations in steel production during the past week failed to change the overall situation and the national rate remained at 98 per cent for the sixth week, according to the magazine Steel.

"The industry continues unable to meet the unprecedented demand imposed by war and essential civilian needs although keeping all usable equipment at its highest practical activity and producing steel at the highest rate possible.

Output Distributed

"Best possible distribution of output is being accomplished by allocation and directives but pressure continues to concentrate orders into the topmost ratings, with tonnages bearing lower priorities standing little chance of getting on rolling schedules. More and more, mill books carry an excess of AA-1 and AA-2 ratings. As a result of this condition manufacturers of war goods occasionally are forced to diminish their activities for lack of material, though on the whole supply is kept up for the most essential. Warehouses are not being supplied sufficient steel to meet needs for small lots to fill in consumer requirements. Some relief is being obtained through material in frozen stocks recently released by WPB.

"Early reports of progress indicate that the nation-wide scrap drive is achieving results and effects are being felt in numerous areas where receipts are sensibly increased, easing the situation and in some cases providing sufficient for small accumulations. War Materials Inc., just getting into action, is relied on to loosen an important tonnage from situations where cost of salvage or other considerations prevented its movement. With funds for financing such cases a great deal of obsolete material will be recovered. Search is rapidly assuming a house to house aspect as public appreciation of the situation increases.

Tin Plate Output

"Tin plate producers expect the major part of their product in first half will be be from the electrolytic lines now going into operation. One such line already is producing and others are close to completion.

"Tightness is increasing in steel bars, both hot and cold-rolled. Quotations now are almost exclusively for December and in case of flats and large rounds most promises are for first quarter, even on top ratings. Much current production is on allocations and adoption of a system similar to that which has proved successful in plates may be a solution. For the most part plate deliveries are moving smoothly, consumers being supplied with sufficient tonnage as htey need it."

Employment in Steel Industry Tapers Off

NEW YORK (AP)—Employment in the steel industry tapered off slightly in August, averaging 647,000 workers against 655,000 in July, the American Iron & Steel Institute reported. In August, 1941, there were about 654,000 workers in the industry.

Factors contributing to the decline, the Institute said, included "heavy" steels representing an increasingly larger proportion of the total steel production. This type of steel requires somewhat fewer workers than the highly finished products.

Pay rolls in August totaled $118,718,000, against $120,671,000 in July and $112,757,000 in August, 1941.

Wage earning employees received an average of 104.1 cents an hour in August, against 102.7 cents in July and 98.5 cents in August, last year. They worked an average of 37.6 hours weekly against 38.4 in July and 37.2 a year ago.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

MIDDLE-AGED cultured woman wishes position in the South as companion to lady or elderly person; references exchanged. Mrs. Mabel H. Williams, 1015 E. 9th St., Anniston, Ala.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS TO LET

ATTRACTIVE apartment for rent in private home for quiet couple or single party. THE WHITE GATES, Wellsboro, Pa.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN HTS.—187 Hicks St.
Overlooking Harbor MAin 4-5500
4-5-6 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
With Fully Equipped Kitchens
Artistically and newly decorated; ultra-modern, oversized rooms; hotel service if required; free swimming pool, roof garden; rare value.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 70th, 322 East—New, renovated apts., 2 rooms, kitchenette, gas, electricity included; $47.50 up. Superintendent, premises, Rhinelander 4-2805.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 310 West 107th—Homelike, room with or without board for refined people; private home. Tel. RI 9-8929.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—2 single furnished rooms, settled gentlemen. Call between 10 a. m. and 8 p. m. Private home. 5050 Chancellor St.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lovely room with private lavatory; close to Washington, 1 block to bus; 10c fare; gentleman; Christian Scientist. Glebe 3333.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NASHUA, N. H., 300 MAIN STREET
MRS. RICHARD COOK, Hostess
Free Parking Space

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office part time. 11 West 42nd Street. Call PLaza 3-1884.

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office available Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays. French Building, 551 Fifth Avenue. Tel. MU 2-3061.

MOVING AND STORAGE

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1313

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

HELP WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—WANTED, PHOTOGRAPHER for general laboratory and commercial work; permanent job; congenial working conditions; must be draft exempt; send self photo. Buckingham Studio, Inc., 1230 New York Avenue N. W.

HELP WANTED—MEN

AIRPLANE MFG. HELP
INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS; MOVING LINE CONVEYOR ENGINEERS; PRODUCTION LINE LAYOUT ENGINEERS; QUALITY CONTROL ENGINEERS; PLANT LAYOUT ENGINEERS; METHODS ENGINEERS; SERVICE ENGINEER SCHOOL INSTRUCTORS; PLANNING STAFF PRODUCTION MEN; MACHINE & TOOL PLANNING SUPERVISORS FOR PLATING & MATERIAL CONSERVATION—PLANNING—SALVAGE; TOOL DESIGNERS & TOOL MAKERS; ESTIMATORS ON PROPOSALS, COSTS, PRODUCTION; METAL SHOP WORK; CRIB LEADERS; TOOL INSPECTORS; BUYERS (METAL TRADES SPECIALIST) AND MANY OTHERS; EXCELLENT FIRM; GOOD SALARIES; EMPLOYER WILL INTERVIEW AT OUR OFFICE THIS WEEK.
PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
14 STATE STREET, BOSTON

EXPERIENCED all-around handy man for maintenance work in large building, white or colored. Write Box S-28, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED — Reliable Christian Science girl, full care of 6-year schoolboy; simple cooking for family; permanent position. Phone WELDON, PLaza 3-7100, New York City.

CAPABLE houseworker and cook; Protestant; live in; 2 adults, 2 children; good home, good wages; best references required. Write or phone MRS. B. B. GREENBLATT, 25 Gedney Circle, White Plains, N. Y. Telephone Gladstone 3645 between hours of 1-5 or 7-9.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST (colored) to take care of 4-year-old boy. Call evenings at 580 Jefferson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GIRL, Protestant; cook breakfast and supper; 4 in family; good plain cooking; sleep in—own room, bath; good wages. BU. 8-9655 (N. Y. C.) or Write Box S-27, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

REFINED COMPANION to elderly lady, assist with housework, no cooking; sleep out; Christian Scientist preferred; experienced; good wages. 115 Central Park West, N. Y. C. Tel. Tr. 7-9275.

NURSE for 2 small children, good pay, N. Y. C.; state age and references. Write Box H-24, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

Have knowledge of bookkeeping, accounting and general office practice; references. Box X-45, Suite 1550, 500 5th Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER-EXECUTIVE, Bookkeeping; several years' varied experience—office general law practice, also trust estates, real estate, mortgages, installment sales, collections. Box G-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARIAL managing housekeeper, Christian Scientist, experienced, responsible; capable taking entire charge of home; good driver. Write Box M-33, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

NURSE (Christian Scientist), experienced, wishes position as companion. Write Box P-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

COMPANION or housekeeper position wanted by competent, experienced, unencumbered Christian Scientist; drive; go anywhere. Box J-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

INSTRUCTION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Piano teacher, modern methods; exceptional background; residence or down-town studio. Sylvia Goldman, SLigo 2449.

PEN REPAIRING

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
Fountain Pen Repairing
1 floor above Christian Science Reading Room
Personal Pen 333 Wash. Street, Boston
Room 306 LAF 3087

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB. 3913

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

PIANO INSTRUCTION — Elizabeth Bennett. Special classes for beginners; advanced grades. 660 Oradell Ave., Oradell, N. J. Tel. Or. 8-0059.

WANTED TO BUY

CASH FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS
AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING!
I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N. Y. C. WI. 7-7969

BENDIX WASHER
Write J. E. Dodge
711 Maple St., Manchester, N. H.

BIG CASH prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408.

Delaware

WILMINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 9878 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Interior, Exterior
Painting
Glass
Hardware
BAMBERGER & ROBBINS INC.
Phone 3-3132 204-208 W. 7th St.

Coltons
Our expert Dry Cleaning will keep your clothes at their best.
Plant and Store 115 W. 9th St.

BUCKENHEU'S
MARKET
GROCERIES
MEATS
VEGETABLES
N. E. Cor. 5th and Van Buren Sts.
Phone 3-3175
Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service

COAL Koppers COKE
WOOD Fuel Oil
"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
29th and Boulevard Dial 4-3119

"Everybody's Store"
CROSBY-HILL CO.
Dry Goods—Ready-to-Wear
Lingerie—Hoisery
605-09 MARKET STREET

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2142, 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

L. L. HAYES
Electrical Contractor
House Wiring and Fixtures
Jobbing and Repairing a Specialty
1618 Hamlin St. N. E. HObart 4968

Antoine Rivat Beauty Salon
$10 Oil Croquignole
Feather Cut Permanent
complete, for $6
Consult Monsieur Antoine and Miss Rose for your beauty problems.
Room 207, Albee Bldg., 1426 G St. N. W.
Open evenings until 8 P. M. [illegible]

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON
(Continued)

Lillian Gusack
HATS "THAT ARE DIFFERENT"
Unusual Values—$2.00, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $6.00
Open 9 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
3032 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
(Near Nebraska Avenue) WOodley 9831

LILLIAS
Successful Permanent Waves and Hair Styling
2317 14 St. N. W. Columbia 3133
1860 Columbia Rd. N. W. Hobart 9727

Electrical Repairs
COMMERCIAL MOTORS
REPAIRS-REWINDING
MILLER-DUDLEY Co
1716 14th St. N.W. NORTH 9300

PRUITT & ZIMMERMAN
INCORPORATED
Registered Plumbers
Heating—Roofing
Night Service Adams 5050 Michigan 3818
Phones: Columbia 2806—2807
2438 18th Street N. W.

"LOOK FOR THE BIG RED SHOE"
STAR RAPID SAVES SOLES
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, made like new by expert shoemakers. Nationally-known products used. Low Prices!
STAR RAPID SHOE REPAIR CO.
625 E Street N. W. (Next to Hecht's)

The Essie O'Donnell Co'y
DISTINCTIVE READY-TO-WEAR
MISSES' AND JUNIOR SIZES
"Open every night until 9 o'clock"
3407 Connecticut Ave. EMerson 8800

RUSSELL J. THORNHILL
PRINTING
1015 15TH ST., N. W. Metropolitan 4567

Brownley's
REGISTERED
SINCE 1904
CANDIES, 60c and 80c
1304 F Street Lunch With Us Today

Maine

AUBURN

E. V. McCRELLIS & CO.
Painting and Interior Decorating
Paints—Varnishes
Wallpaper
158 Turner Street Phone 1071-J

Ask for
Walton's Home Style Bread
and other oven-fresh Bakery Products
They have been dependable for over 50 years
WALTON'S BAKERY
60-62 SECOND STREET

Have your white shoes dyed for winter wear
We carry rubbers for the family
VICKERY'S
SHOE REPAIR SHOP
154 TURNER STREET

BANGOR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-0096, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Rines Co.
Women's Smart Fashions
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Costume Jewelry and Lingerie, Bags, Gloves
43 MAIN STREET

New Franklin Laundry
PHONE 3303
75 South Main Street, Brewer, Maine
All Kinds of Laundry Service
Better Work Our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?

Excellent Food
Well Served
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
DIAL 8810 OR 9139
The New Atlantic Restaurant
T. D. MOURKAS, Mgr.
66 Main Street Bangor, Maine

CALDWELL SWEET CO.
TOILET GOODS, HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES, SALTED NUTS
Soda Fountain Service with Special Luncheon Suggestions
26 Main Street, Bangor, and
39 N. Main Street, Brewer

STANDARD SHOE STORE
43 MAIN STREET
Smart New Styles of Quality Shoes
Wilbur Coon—Health Spot—Air Step
Queen Quality for Women
Bostonian—Crosby Square for Men
Buster Brown Shoes for Children

FREEPORT

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS KEM-TONE
Paints Over Wallpaper
Also Meats, Groceries, Candies
Paints and Hardware
'THE RED & WHITE STORE'
WESTON'S

LEWISTON

THE MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK
of Lewiston
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.
145 LISBON STREET

MAINE

LEWISTON
(Continued)

REID & HUGHES
The Finest in Women's Hosiery
Berkshire, Granite, Northmount
Van Raalte
95 LISBON STREET

PORTLAND

Visit Our
CAREER DRESS SHOP
On the Second Floor
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun
522 Congress Street
PORTLAND, MAINE

MONUMENTSQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

PARKING SERVICE
SCOTT'S
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

CARTER BRO'S CO.
PORTLAND, MAINE
DIAMONDS
WATCHES
SILVER
Wedding gifts emphasizing in design, quality and beauty, our leadership as jewelry merchants.

FASHION PARK CLOTHES
exclusively at
HARMON & NEWCOMB

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

J. A. Merrill & Co
JEWELERS
Portland, Me.
Mark Cross
HAND BAGS
Recognized for Quality
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
JEWELERS SINCE 1851

Photographic Equipment
Cameras—Films—Accessories
Loring Short & Harmon
Monument Square Portland

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate
Rentals — Insurance
9 School St. Phone Annapolis 2685

NewHampshire

CONCORD

Be Patriotic
Display the
AMERICAN FLAG!
We have flags, poles and the brackets to hold them
A. H. BRITTON & CO.

CONCORD PUBLIC MARKET
The Best of Everything for Your Table
9 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

New Sweaters
win top honors
Worn and Separate Skirts or Fall Suits
HARRY G. EMMONS

Fitch's Tea Room
FITCH-MURRAY CO.
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
24 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.
Closed Sundays and Holidays

You'll always do better at
LINCOLN'S
20 Pleasant St.
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

LEVINE'S
Women's, Misses' Wearing Apparel
36 North Main St. Tel. 2228M

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

SAVE TIRES! SAVE GAS! SAVE TIME!
Shop at Concord's Most Complete Department Store
Everything for home, car, farm and family.
Under one roof—One stop
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
19 South Main Street Tel. 3330

DUSTIN & SMITH
INSURANCE
is our business
May We Serve You?
88 NO. MAIN ST TEL. 1719

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
TONKIN & FRASER
$5 to $6.50 79 North Main Street

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H

GARRISON HILL
Greenhouses
TEL. 5
The Florist

DOVER

FISH AND CANNED GOODS
Order Your Groceries and Meats from
THE PEOPLE'S MARKET
487 Central Avenue Tel. 480

WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington St.
Tel. 73 We Deliver
MEATS and PROVISIONS

Come in and see a beautiful display of Lu-Ray Pastels for Modern Charming Tables.
E. R. McCLINTOCK
On the Bridge Tel. 554-M

FALL SHOES
In the latest design now ready for you to choose from in Walk-Over for Men and Women. Also Treadeasy and Vitality Shoes for Women.
HUGHES SHOE STORE
Morrill Building Tel. 338-W

MANCHESTER

J. HODGE CO.
Manufacturers of Builders' Finish
Door—Frames—Sash and Blinds
Moldings—Brackets—Box Shooks
485 ELM STREET
Call 400

We feature
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Include a number of these fine foods in your order today.
296 PHONES 4567
STEELE'S SERVICE STORE
815 CHESTNUT STREET

If you want expert workmanship on your watch or clocks
see
N. GUY RUITER
922 Elm Street

Window Shades Venetian Blinds Pillows Draperies
For Drapery Service
PHONE 7370
O. J. MALMGREN CO.
36 West Central Street
Curtains—Slip Covers—Material by the Yd.

PHONE 354
For the Best!
Jamal and Zotos Permanents
IDA'S BEAUTY SHOP
First Floor, 21 Dubuque Street
IDA PATZKE, Proprietor

Dressy HATS for FALL
Do come see our lovely Neckwear—Collar and Cuff Sets. Also Unusual Costume Jewelry.
MISS MARY CAHILL
30 HANOVER STREET

Cards for All Occasions
Don't forget to send your cards for those overseas this month.
THE BOOK NOOK
9 STARK STREET

New Hampshire Stores, Inc.
372 Kelly St. 42 Massabesic St.
Kyanize Paints, Varnishes, Enamels
Hardware, Kitchen Ware
Household Supplies

SCHRANK'S
Fashion-Strait Gowns
and
Sly-O-Jamas
of Warm Suedella Flannel
$2.75 and $2.98
JAMES W. HILL CO.

Send All Your Cleaning Needs to the Parisian for the Finest Work.
Phone 7310
PARISIAN DRY CLEANING CO.
53 LOWELL STREET

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NASHUA

Good Lubrication
NU BLUE SUNOCO
Prospect Service Station
M. E. Jewett, Prop. 265 Main St. Tel. 3980

A Harvest of Fresh Vegetables
Meat to Serve or Meat to Cook, We Have It
MOORE'S MARKET
WE DELIVER PHONE 2800

MILLER'S with service
FUR COATS
CLOTH COATS—SUITS
DRESSES—MILLINERY
Style and Quality Leaders
125 Main Street, Nashua, N. H.

PORTSMOUTH

Around the Corner from the Post Office
Cleaners
EASTMAN'S
Dyers
Keep Clean with "GENE"
Work Called For and Delivered
295 State Street Tel. 2943

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

GOOD-WILL, Inc.
Cleaners and Dyers
Please return unneeded metal hangers
20 Franklin Street Tel. 2074

WILLIAM LEYS
The Century Store
DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

PAWTUCKET

Tires Vulcanized and Battery Service
NEWTON'S TIRE SHOP
Tel. Perry 6789 440 Dexter Street

PROVIDENCE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Gaspe 7610 10 to 1 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOPE MARKET
The Personalized Service Store
17 So. Angel St. Tel. PL. 1660-1661

ELECTRICIANS
Repairs Wiring
RADIO
Sales Service
MARSHALL ELECTRIC CO.
24 North Main St. Tel. DExter 1166

BOOKS REVIEWED IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR are available at regular prices at THE BOOK SHOP.
Try our quick service
5 Grosvenor Building
The Book Shop

THE ARCADE FLOWER SHOP
Choice Flowers
85 Weybosset Street GA 0954

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

GORE'S ESSO STATION
501 S. WASHINGTON STREET
Esso
Tel. Alex. 3278
for Road Service

Complete and Guaranteed Service
for all makes of cars
Ford
Herby's Inc.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

GRAHAM & OGDEN
Oldest real estate firm in Alexandria
302 King St. Alex. 1300

LYNCHBURG

White Star Laundry
makes your clothes gleam just telephone 812 and end wash day worries.
Finished Family Service
Rough Dry Wet Wash
Thrifty Service

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG
(Continued)

BACK-TO-SCHOOL LUNCHES
GOOD FOODS FOR ALL AT
BIBEE'S

Visit Our
Infants' and Children's DEPARTMENT
(Complete stock second floor)
D. Moses & Co.

QUALITY FOOTWEAR
For high-grade, exclusive shoe styles—Coleman leads
The most economical shoe is a good shoe
COLEMAN'S
LYNCHBURG

McGEHEE'S
Good Furniture Reasonably Priced
CONVENIENT TERMS

Terrell E. Moseley
Automatic Heat
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
2210 Bedford Avenue, Lynchburg
Phone 802

PHILLIPS BROS.
Gifts for All
Remember the Boys Who Serve
Mail by Nov. 1st for Their Christmas

MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE
Invite you to consult with their expert staff of
INTERIOR DECORATORS
about your Home Decorating problems

RIVERMONT
Cleaners Dyers
Reliable, Careful Work Done
Try Us
Phone 200 1220 Rivermont Ave.

NORFOLK AVE. DAIRY
Grade A
Pasteurized
and
Raw Milk
TELEPHONE 1080

NEWPORT NEWS

BARCLAY & SONS
Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
2912 Washington Avenue

CAMEL HAIR & WOOL COATS, $39.95
Second Floor
NACHMAN'S
Washington Ave. and 32nd St.

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 39188. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847. A complete stock of sterling silver. Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor
NORFOLK VIRGINIA

"Better Furniture"
Smith Furniture
WM. F. SMITH & COMPANY
422 Granby Street Norfolk, Va.

W. G. Swartz Co.
Norfolk's Largest Department Store

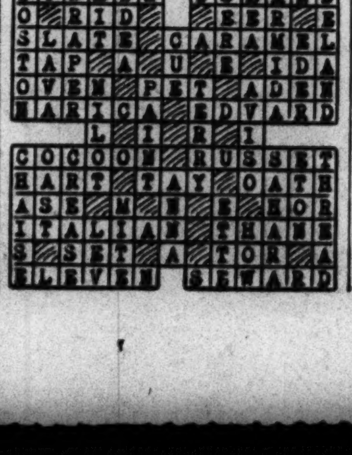
Robert G. Rawls, Pres.-Treas.
David A. Rawls, Vice-Pres.
David A. Rawls, Inc.
GOWNS CHAPEAUX
WRAPS FURS
SPORTS
108 West Plume Street (Law Bldg.)

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

Our Thirty-Eighth Year
Shulman & Co.
Men's and Boys' Clothiers
Outfitters to Military Officers
Granby Street and Tazewell

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor

Crossword Quiz Answers



B	O	D	K	I	N		I	S	L	A	N	D
O	▨	R	I	D	▨		▨	E	E	R	▨	E
S	L	A	T	E	▨	C	A	R	A	M	E	L
T	A	P	▨	A	▨	U	▨	R	▨	I	D	A
O	V	E	N	▨	P	E	T	▨	A	D	E	N
H	A	R	I	C	A	▨	E	D	V	A	R	D
			L	▨	I	▨	R	▨	I			
C	O	C	O	O	N	▨	R	U	S	S	E	T
H	A	R	T	▨	T	A	Y	▨	O	A	T	H
A	S	E	▨	M	▨	N	▨	E	▨	E	O	R
I	T	A	L	I	A	N	▨	T	H	A	N	E
S	▨	S	E	T	▨	A	▨	T	O	R	▨	A
E	L	E	V	E	N		S	E	W	A	R	D

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND

GRIGGS' BAKERIES
BELMONT AND CARY 4-9624
HARRISON AND MAIN 5-6261
618 N. LOMBARDY 4-7611
2517 CHAMBERLAYNE AVE. 5-2857

Mr. Beloff
FURS
MAX'S
20 East Broad Street, Richmond

ROANOKE

CALDWELL-SITES CO.
Stationers, Office Outfitters
Wholesale Paper Merchants
105 Jefferson St., Roanoke, Virginia
Dial 6241

Roanoke's Most Modern Dairy
GARST BROS. DAIRY INC.
DOOR-STEP DELIVERY DIAL 5501
QUALITY PRODUCTS

Bush Flora Shoe Co.
36 Years Serving You
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

JOSEPH SPIGEL, Inc.
Home of
PRINTZESS COATS AND SUITS
A Store That Appreciates Your Patronage

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

"CHEER UP"
Rug repairing, binding, refringing done by experienced men at our plant.
Let us do your rug work the next time. We know you will be satisfied and will tell your neighbor.
All Laundry Service
Sanitone Cleaning
Excellent Dye Works
ELITE LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING
Phone 21-125

SIEGEL AND LINCOLN
EXCLUSIVE DEALERS
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
$5.00 to $6.50
Lincoln Boot Shop 124 Capitol St.
Seigels Shoe Co. 243 Capitol St.

THE NEW MODERN
FRANKENBERGER'S
West Virginia's Largest and Finest
Store for Men and Boys

L. B. M. MAYTAG CO.
Authorized Maytag Dealers
All the newest models in Maytags, Norge Refrigerators and Ranges
185 Summers St. Phone 37-933

MARGO ORANGE & NUT SHOP
We process our nuts daily
Fresh Iced Orange Juice
702 Lee Street Phone 29417

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine
Hat Cleaning and Reblocking
Shoe Dyeing and Tinting
Clothes Cleaning and Pressing
30-Minute Dry Cleaning Service
CHARLESTON, W. VA.
When in Cincinnati or Cleveland, Ohio, visit "The Kings"

SANDWICH
HOLSUM BREAD
Makes all food taste better
Rich with milk
1325 WASHINGTON E.

WALK-OVER SHOES
"Fitted by men who know how"
Palmer's
228 CAPITOL STREET

Market Basket Super Stores
FREE DELIVERY
620 Va. St, E. Phone 31-721
509 Washington St. E. Phone 24-221

LOUISE C. CLAYTON
BEAUTY SHOP
Coiffure Reflections
We feature Gabrieleen with Adepsol Permanent Waving
Coyle & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 27-131 Ex. 13

CLARKSBURG

"Keep Up the Homes We're Fighting For"
For Better Furniture Values
Palace Furniture Company
168-170 W. Main Phone 2400

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

Charles
427 9th Street Phone 21800

Archer's FLOWERS
AND
FIRESIDE BOOK SHOP
Books, Periodicals, Rental Library
532-534 TENTH STREET

AMSBARY AND JOHNSON
Men's Clothing
Smart Wearing Apparel
321 Tenth Street Phone 4669

Vogue Beauty Salon
Specialists in
PERMANENT WAVING
22 MILLER-RITTER BUILDING
Phone 6079

Helen Tufts Lauhon
Bachelor of Arts and Master of Music
Teacher of Piano, Singing
Studio 1105 Tenth Street
For Appointment Call 22043

ART LINEN SHOP
309-11 Ninth Street
Shop of Exclusive Departments
Linens, Lingerie, Accessories
Infants' Wear

MODEL LAUNDRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
Try our thrifty service. Damp Wash. Flat Work Ironed 7c per lb. Shirts Finished 12c each.
DRY CLEANING
PHONE 9134 2047 THIRD AVE.

MORGANTOWN

The O. J. Morrison Company, Inc.
"ALL OVER WEST VIRGINIA"
345-351 High Street
Morgantown's Largest Department Store

THOMAS CLEANERS
Dependable Cleaning and Pressing
Phone 5924 231 Pleasant St.

Quality Furniture
LOVING FURNITURE CO.
Phone 7821 Morgantown, W. Va.
219-21 Walnut Street

Hardware for Every Purpose
"Don't Say You Can't Find It Till You've Tried Us"
BUSY SINCE 1894—PHONE 88
H. C. Baker Hardware Co.

WHEELING

JOHN O. TUCKER
1140 CHAPLINE
Insurance
Life and General
WHEELING, W. VA.

Canada

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HAVE YOU TRIED
Jackson's THORO-BAKE BREAD?
• The loaf with the crispy crust •
JACKSON'S BREAD Limited

"HILL'S BETTER BREAD"
ROLLS and CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone 2-3535—A Driver Will Call

Robinson's
HAMILTON'S FRIENDLY STORE
Summer hours: 9 a. m.-5:30 p. m. Saturday, 9 a. m.-1 p. m.
NOTE NEW PHONE NO. 7-0211

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor sold
R. E. POWELL GROCER
290 Elgin St., Ottawa, Ont.
2-2411

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor
THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

FOR FINE SHOE REPAIRS
Hackett's the Shoemakers
428 Bank St. Phone 2-4700
"ARTICULATOR" SHOES
Shoes to Measure

Murphy Gamble
LIMITED
Ottawa's Smart Department Store

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

The China and Gift Shoppe
Royal Doulton, Spode, Coalport, Wedgwood, Aynsley, Crown Derby
McINTOSH & WATTS
245-247 Bank Street 2-6383
LOOK FOR THE BLUE FRONT

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

121 Bank Street Phone 34-308
Edward C. Walsh
MEN'S WEAR
★ *Fine Custom Tailored Clothes and Distinctive Accessories*

Greenbrier Salon
Specialists in
All Branches of Hairdressing
MISS B. HAWKINS, 230 LAURIER AVE. W.
(Formerly "Emilies") 3-5088

G. T. GREEN
DECORATOR
750 Bank Street 5-1833

TORONTO

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

16 STORES
Woman's Bakery
LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. MI 0911

Fine Footwear for Ladies
SELBY ARCH GRIP, ETC.
Specialists in Fitting Children
HURLBUT, PACKARD, etc.
Sturdy Brogues for Men and Boys
JOHNSON'S
Eglinton at Avenue Road HU 3882

R. S. PETERSON
Groceries, Fruits, Provisions
99 SPENCER AVE. at KING ST. W.
Phone Lakeside 0686

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS.
TORONTO

Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's
Irradiated *"Badge of Merit"* Vitamin D Milk
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

G. S. BEER
CUSTOM MADE
FUR COATS
Remodeling—Repairing
1161 St. Clair Ave. W. KE. 7378

All kinds of Printing and yet only one Kind—Good Printing
McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society PRINTERS
99 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7906

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

DRESSES, COATS and GOWNS
Lourden Taylor
2516 Yonge St. Toronto 446 Eglinton Ave. W.

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Lyndhurst 1363. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SERVING TORONTO SINCE 1868
CONGER COAL
350 BAY STREET Elgin 3201
Day or Night

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

THRIFTY SERVICE
In this service all the flat work is ironed including handkerchiefs; wearing apparel sent home damp ready to be ironed at home. Try this for real economy.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS
AND DRY CLEANERS

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

• **Dunfield's** •
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

Telephones LA. 3371, LA. 3372
GEORGE BONNETT
FLORIST
Members of Florists' Telegraph Delivery Assn.
1564 QUEEN ST. WEST
TORONTO

HARRY YOUNG
FINE FOOTWEAR for Women and Men
Moderately Priced
6 ST. CLAIR, EAST OF YONGE

LUMBERMENS MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
DON S. HOOD, Representative
EL. 3355 TORONTO LA. 5976
20%-25% Dividend Savings
FIRE, AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

OLIVE FARM DAIRY, Ltd.
Plain and Jersey
MILK
68 Shaftesbury Ki. 6590

Diana Restaurant
187 YONGE STREET
188 BLOOR STREET WEST
Delicious Food, Well Served
We Appreciate Your Yellow Stickers

ROSELAWN FARMS, Ltd.
Milk from 100% Government Tuberculin Tested Herds
IT COSTS NO MORE
1411 Dufferin Street ME 3566-7-8-9

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wi 8842 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

THOS. V. BELL, Ltd.
Stationers Printers
BOOK BINDERS
Custom Forms, Codes, etc.
249-255 Notre Dame W HA. 9231

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

Complete Apparel for All Men
- BURBERRYS
- ENGLISH SHOES
- HABERDASHERY
- SUITS
- SPORTSWEAR
- HATS

Max Beauvais Ltd.
385 St. James Street W.
Montreal's Quality Store for Men

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear • Men's Clothing and Furnishings • Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware, Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
Ask for Descriptive Booklet
HENRY MORGAN
& Co. Limited

OGILVY'S LABEL
is your guarantee of quality and sound value
JAS. A. OGILVY'S Limited
Established 1866

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
TOILET LAUNDRIES LTD.
WI. 5121

INSURANCE
of Every Description
W. R. CLARKE
Office LA. 7227—Res. AT. 3177

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1, Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MISS BANNISTER still welcomes permanent or passing guests; comfortable, quiet. 30, Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. PADdington 3359.

CLOTHES REPAIRING

SAVE COUPONS by having your SUITS, COSTUMES, OVERCOATS turned like new, 70/-. Post or call, RENEW-WEAR, LTD., 15, Broadway, Victoria St., London, S. W. 1. Abb. 7348.

DRESSMAKING

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and gowns; remodelling speciality; own materials made up. 47a, Marloes Rd., Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3954.

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street. Convenient to two Christian Science Churches. Quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service. Air Raid Shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the Company's Architects; containing 3-6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices. Rentals £210-£325 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181.

HAVE YOU a position to fill? A room, house or apartment to let? A service to render? A used article to sell?

ADVERTISE IT

in the Classified Columns of
The Christian Science Monitor

FREE BOOKLET

The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING" with rates and other information.

Name..

Street..

City.............................. State..............

European Local Classified

(Continued)

HOUSE REPAIRS

CARRUTHERS — PUTNEY 6303 — Plumbers, Domestic, Sanitary, Hot Water Engineers, Gas Fitters and Decorators. Heather Lodge, 30, Lower Common South, Putney, London, S.W.15.

INSURANCE

ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE
LESLIE H. EVANS
Lancaster House
237/9, Sussex Gardens, W. 2.
Telephone Paddington 7106.

All kinds of insurance, Endowment, Annuities, etc.
F. E. GARNETT
61, St. Leonard's Court, East Sheen
London, S. W. 14 Tel. Prospect 4761

LAUNDRIES

For Clean and Dainty Frocks, Linen and Underwear send to The Royal French Laundry, 88, Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3. Phone Acorn 1794. Silks and Woollies special attention. Small repairs free of charge.

MISCELLANEOUS

MONOMARK—Permanent confidential London address. Letters redirected immediately 5/- p. a. Royal patronage. Capital £300,000. Write BM/MONO64, W. C. 1.

MULTIGRAPHING

FACSIMILE typewritten letters at short notice. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 8b King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3629.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

CARBONS, ribbons and all office stationery. BRITANNIC CARBON CO., 17 Bury St., London, E. C. 3. Avenue 1347 (3 lines).

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON PRIVATE GUEST HOUSE
Quiet sunny rooms. Single or double, (Hot and cold). 136 Lexham Gardens, W 8. Western 4925.

POST WANTED

LADY requires administrative or executive post, used to responsibility, exempt military service. Box W-1693, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, EARLS COURT, 17 Bramham Gardens, S.W. 5—Comfortable Divan Rooms with breakfast; lounge and garden; from 7/6 per night single, 12/6 double; permanent terms on application. Flaxman 6059. Miss V. Dorothy Maggs.

SERVICE ROOMS

LONDON, S. W. 1—Comfort, quietness, cleanliness can be found at 6, Caroline Terrace, nr. Sloane Sq. Tel. Sloane 4271.

TEA ROOMS

Enjoy Your Lunch or Tea at:
• The MONTROSE •
43, New Oxford St., London, W. C. 1
Proprietress Miss Hess Temple Bar 7205

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691. Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily. Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult
for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

BUILDER
DECORATOR
CONTRACTOR
F. WHITTLESEA
1 and 2 Dacre Chambers
Strutton Ground, S. W. 1
ABBey 2826

TOM HILL
28, Sloane Street, S. W. 1
makers of
FINE QUALITY LEATHER GOODS
HIGH GRADE LUGGAGE
SLO. 8969 EST. 1870

When in WESTMINSTER
Visit the
GUERNSEY CAKE SHOP
LUNCHES · TEAS · HOME MADE CAKES
36 Palmer St., S.W.1.

UMBRELLAS
REPAIRS AND RECOVERINGS
TRAVEL AND LEATHER GOODS
MILLINGEN
Actual Manufacturers
57, Old Broad St., E. C. 2.
(Near Liverpool St. Station)

FURS
In Distinctive Models.
For women who appreciate quality and style
REMODELLING, REPAIRING and CLEANING A SPECIALITY
Cold Storage. Suits and Coats. Expert Tailoring
FLORENCE CRITTEN
Mayfair 2440 56, Maddox St., London, W. 1

LONDON N.—Highgate

The Ideal Laundry (Highgate) Ltd.
Highgate Village, N.6
MOUNTVIEW 1876
Serving
Hampstead, Golders Green, Hendon, Mill Hill, Finchley, Barnet Southgate, Hornsey and Wood Green
Would like to Serve you too!

LONDON E.—Woodford

Warne's Ltd.
Tailors—Hosiers and School Outfitters
128, George Lane and 122, High Road
Also at Leyton, Loughton, Chingford, Bromley (Kent), Upminster

W. G. MUMFORD
The Noted Stores for
GROCERY and PROVISIONS
8 Station Parade Snaresbrook Tel. Wanstead 4180
160 High Road Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0134
26 Broadway Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0082

LONDON S. E.
Dulwich Village

ANNIE GOSNEY
84 DULWICH VILLAGE, LONDON, S. E. 21
Specialists in
- Babylinen
- Corsets
- Hosiery
- Underwear Agent for "Chilprufe"

ENGLAND

LONDON S. E.
West Norwood

Furniture Removed
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

LONDON S. W.
Putney District and Barnes

T. JONES & CO.
(John Keall Ltd.)
Toilet Goods and Photographic Supplies
5, Putney Hill, S. W. 15 Phone Putney 4748
68 West Hill, S. W. 18 Phone Putney 0073
91 Wandsworth High St., S. W. 18 Phone Battersea 5177
106 Wandsworth High St., S. W. 18 Phone Putney 1160
257 Wimbledon Park Road, S. W. 18 Phone Putney 2348

The Personal Firm for the Best
MILK and DAIRY SERVICE
HORNBY & CLARKE LTD.
Licensed Producers of Certified Milk
188 and 271, Upper Richmond Road, Putney
Telephone: Putney 1266
65, Church Road, Barnes, S. W. 13
Telephone: Riverside 1665
and at Ealing, Sheen, Kew, and Richmond

LONDON W.—Chiswick

Building
and
Decorating
ARTHUR KNAPP
23 Grove Park Terrace, W. 4.
Telephone Chiswick 1160

Eire

DUBLIN

Switzers
FOR CHILPRUFE,
PESCO, JAEGER
and other leading makes of underwear
SWITZER & CO. LTD., DUBLIN

Buy Your Coal,
Iron, Steel and Cement
at
HEITONS
18, Westmoreland Street
Established 1776

STRAHAN, Dublin
FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, LINOLEUM, BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, REMOVALS AND STORAGE
R. STRAHAN & CO., Ltd.
T. Gillespie D. S. Gillespie
135 Stephen's Green

PHOENIX LAUNDRY
RUSSELL STREET, DUBLIN
Established Over 30 Years
The Only Laundry in Eire
that can offer the public 3 services
For Full Particulars
Send postcard or phone DUBLIN 72028

W. LEON
24 GRAFTON STREET
Large Variety of Evening and Afternoon Gowns, Coats, Costumes, Fur Coats and Furs

Northern Ireland

BELFAST

80 YEARS' REPUTATION
For Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, Draperies, Bedding, Napery, General Ironmongery, etc.
The Furnishing House of
ROBERT WATSON & CO., Ltd.
90-92-94, Donegall Street, Belfast

James
19-27, Lombard Street, Belfast
SMARTER CLOTHES
for Boys, Girls, Youths and Men and Hand Tailoring for Ladies and Gentlemen

SPACKMAN
Boys', Youths' and Men's Clothier and Merchant Tailor
109, HIGH STREET
Established a Century

Get It at
SINCLAIR'S
Royal Avenue and North Street, Belfast
The Belfast Drapers and House Furnishers

E. RÖTTGER
16, Bedford St. Telephone Belfast 26478
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
Permanent Waving a Speciality
Different Systems to suit the different textures of hair
All Leading Beauty Preparations Stocked

For Fresh Flowers, Fruit, Plants, Landscape Gardening and Gardening Advice
Go to
JAMES HAMILTON
Belfast Nurseries
Malone Road Phone 66733

Stormonth's Stores, Ltd.
42-46, ANN STREET
City Specialists in all dried and canned fruits.
The highest class of groceries, provisions, confectionery and fresh fruit always in stock.
We stock
Jacob's biscuits, Carsons Chocolates, Lushus Table Jellies, Heinz and Creamola Food Products.
Price lists upon application.
Daily deliveries to all parts of the city and District.
PHONE 22241 — 2 LINES

For BEAUTIFUL WORK
TRY
Devonshire Laundry Ltd.
Ravenhill Ave., Belfast Ph. 57468 and 57469
"The Laundry of Repute"

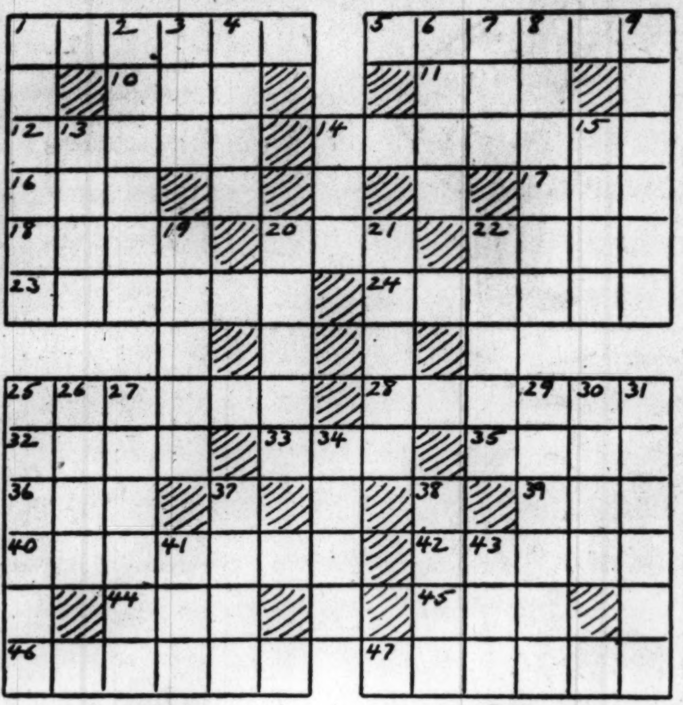
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is a tape needle?
5—The Shalott of Tennyson's poem is what?
10—To free.
11—How is "ever" sometimes written by poets?
12—What may be used for a writing tablet?
14—What is a kind of candy cut in small cubes or squares?
16—A spigot is what?
17—What was ancient name of Mt. Psiloriti, Crete?
18—Place for baking.
20—To fondle.
22—What is name of gulf between Arabia and Africa?
23—What is name of the brown coati?
24—What was first name of Norway's famous composer and pianist?
25—What is silky case spun by larvae of many insects?
28—What is a kind of winter apple having a rough, greenish-brown skin?
32—Male of red deer is what?
33—What is name of a lake of Scotland?
35—What is a solemn declaration that one speaks the truth?
36—Who was mother of Peer Gynt?
39—What mountain is associated with Aaron?
40—What was nationality of Filippo Lippi, painter?
42—Among the ancient Anglo-Saxons, a free follower or attendant of the king.
44—Fixed in place.
45—What is a rocky pinnacle or peak?
46—How many on a side in American football?
47—Who served as Secretary of State under President Lincoln?

Down

1—Where was Ralph Waldo Emerson born?
2—What do you call a dealer in dry goods?
3—What is young Nubbles called in "Old Curiosity Shop"?
4—Notion.
6—Dried up.
7—Grassy meadow is what?
8—Who is the sorceress in "Jerusalem Delivered"?
9—Who is author of "Old Chester Tales"?
13—What is melted rock thrown from a volcano?
14—What is the part one has to play in a drama?
15—What is a river of Germany?
19—What do you call a native of region of Upper Nile?
20—If you emulated Sir Edwin Landseer, would you write, paint, or dance?
21—What is the loop formed for the pile in weaving velvet, plush, etc.?
22—What is a dispatch boat?
25—What is any of various traveling or pleasure carriages?
26—Drying kiln is what?
27—What is a line or mark made by folding any pliable substance?
29—What is the great desert of North Africa?
30—What is an English school for boys?
31—What enabled Theseus to escape from labyrinth?
34—What is a coin of India?
37—What is one twentieth of a grain?
38—What is a suffix used to form diminutives?
41—What is third book of Pentateuch (abbr.)?
43—In what manner.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Abe, Rear Admiral Katsuo (kä-tsōō-ô ä-bĕ—even accent)—Chief of the Japanese Coordinating Committee in Rome.

Baldomir, Alfredo (äl-frä′-thô bäl′-dô-mēr′)—President of Uruguay.

Guani, Alberto (äl-bâr′-tō gwä′-nē)—Foreign Minister of Uruguay.

Kantemirovka (kŭn-tyĭ-myĕ′-rôf-kŭ)—Town of Soviet Russia.

Michalopoulos, Andreas (än-thrâ′-äs mē′-ĸä-lô′-pōō-lôs)—Minister of Information of the Greek Government-in-Exile.

Nomura, Vice Admiral Naokuni (nä-ô-kōō-nē nô-mōō-rä—even accent)—Chief of the Japanese Co-ordinating Committee in Berlin.

Rangell, Jukka (yŏŏk′-kä räng′-gĕl)—Premier of Finland.

Savich, Col. Dragutin (drä′-gōō-tēn sä′-vēch)—Head of the Yugoslav military mission to Canada.

Serafimovich (syĕ-rŭ-fyĭ-mô′-vyĭch)—Town of Soviet Russia.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Ladoga (lȧ′-dô-gȧ)—Lake of northwest Soviet Russia, the largest in Europe.

Mombasa (mŏm-bä′-sä)—Island and its chief town, off southeast coast of Africa, near Madagascar.

Key: āle, chāotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fŏŏt; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; boɴ; yet; zh=z in azure.

Camera Club

Above: "Mischief Maker," contributed by Mrs. H. D. Le Mar, Charlottesville, Va. Top right: "Confidential Stuff," by Mary Jo Dunham, Los Angeles. "Havana Waterfront," is from Dr. Walter Storer, Nashville, Tenn.

Daily Anecdote

Practical

At a public dinner, William Cullen Bryant, responding to a toast on poetry, remarked that while society owed much to the novelist, the poet should not be forgotten, since it was to him we are indebted for some of our labor-saving devices.

"Labor-saving devices," someone interrupted. "I never knew poets ever created anything of practical value."

"Oh, indeed they have," protested Bryant with mock seriousness "Just think how much thumbing of calendars they save by that masterpiece of poetry which begins, 'Thirty days hath September.'"

Brevities

Ryan in Boston Herald: Morale, of course, is a noble quality, but, on the other hand, the chap who is in the dumps may be collecting a lot of scrap.

Scanlan, in Buffalo Evening News: If she's the mothering type, he might as well go and buy the ring. Any resistance on his part will be futile.

A Verse for Today . . .

Wherefore I put thee in remembrance that thou stir up the gift of God, which is in thee.—II TIM. 1:6

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Brass Brain Can Help to Aim Navy Guns?

It is a job to tax any brain, brass or otherwise, to execute and correlate all the mathematical calculations that are involved in the business of aiming the big guns of our battle fleet. The ship from which the gun is fired is in motion, possibly in three ways at once—forward, pitching, and rolling; the target also is moving forward; the wind (if any) will affect the projectile's trajectory, etc. And, of course, these variables are in addition to the simpler factors of muzzle velocity, weight and shape of shell, size and nature of propelling charge, effect of the earth's rotation, etc.

A very special machine for performing amazingly complex mathematical calculations has recently been devised. This machine, popularly known as a "brass brain" because of its remarkable accomplishments, is more accurately described as a differential analyzer.

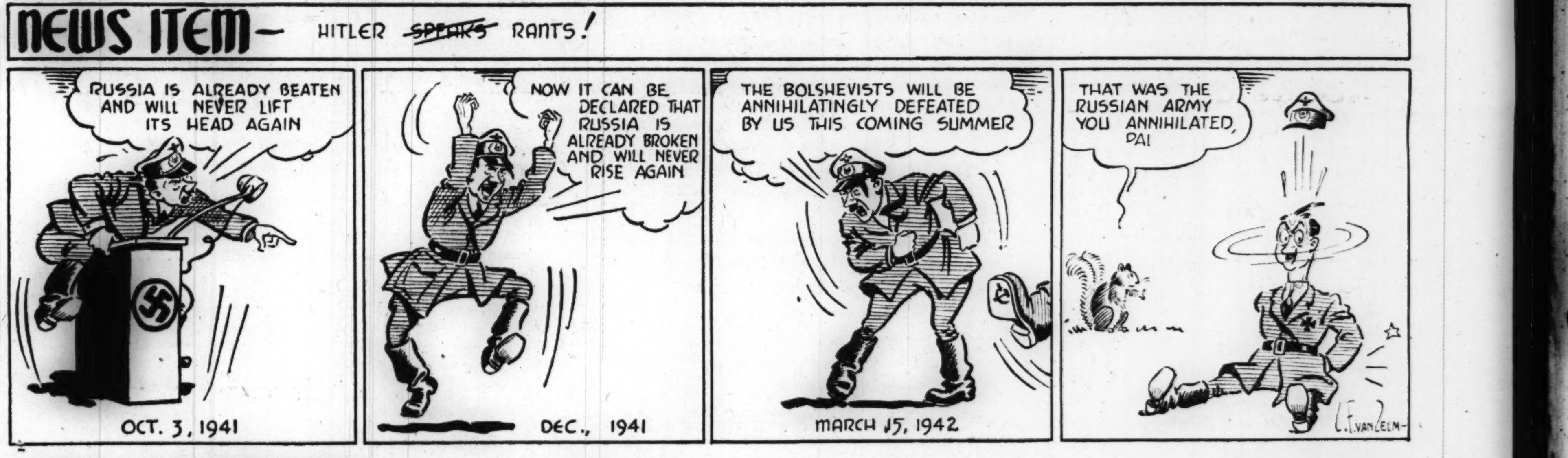
CONTENTS ONE BRAIN
WEIGHT 3 TONS

It most emphatically is not a pocket calculator. Measuring nearly 30 feet in length and involving some 1,500 different parts, the brain has a total weight of about 6,000 pounds. And from somewhere in its highly intricate innards the machine manages to produce in five minutes answers to problems which might keep half a dozen mathematicians with slide rules busy for months.

This astonishing result is brought about through a series of ten integrators, each of which deals with one factor of the problem which is to be solved. Then all these factors are transferred to another part of the brain, where their correlation is worked out and the final answer to the problem is then given by the machine in the form of a curve drawn automatically on graph paper by a stylus attached to a metal arm.

The brass brain itself will not go to sea in battle wagons to aim the Navy guns, but its answers to hundreds of gunnery problems will be before the naval officers and their coldly accurate figures will take the place of haphazard calculations made in the heat of battle.

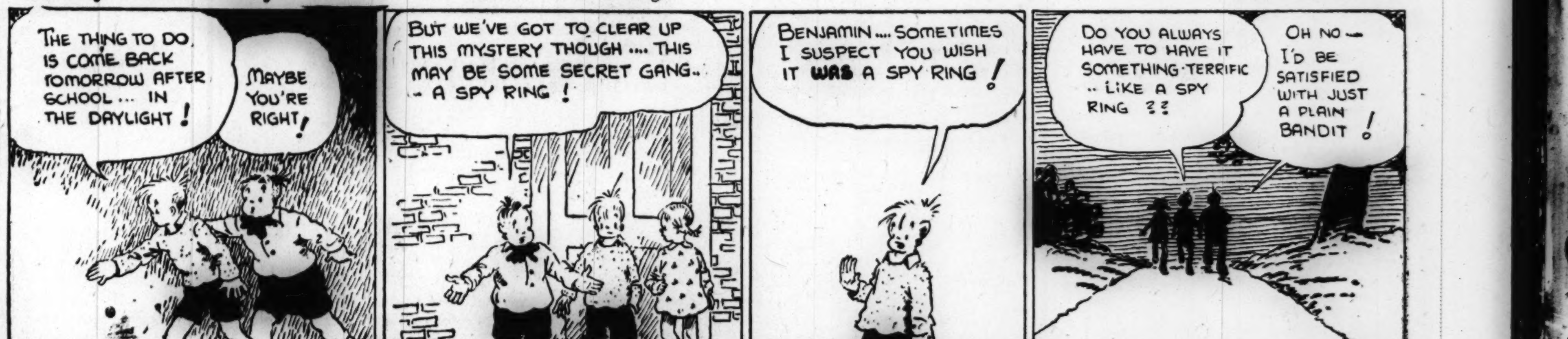
W. P. Keasbey



NEWS ITEM— HITLER ~~SPEAKS~~ RANTS!
RUSSIA IS ALREADY BEATEN AND WILL NEVER LIFT ITS HEAD AGAIN
OCT. 3, 1941
NOW IT CAN BE DECLARED THAT RUSSIA IS ALREADY BROKEN AND WILL NEVER RISE AGAIN
DEC., 1941
THE BOLSHEVISTS WILL BE ANNIHILATINGLY DEFEATED BY US THIS COMING SUMMER
MARCH 15, 1942
THAT WAS THE RUSSIAN ARMY YOU ANNIHILATED, PA!
C. F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*No Harm in Wishing*

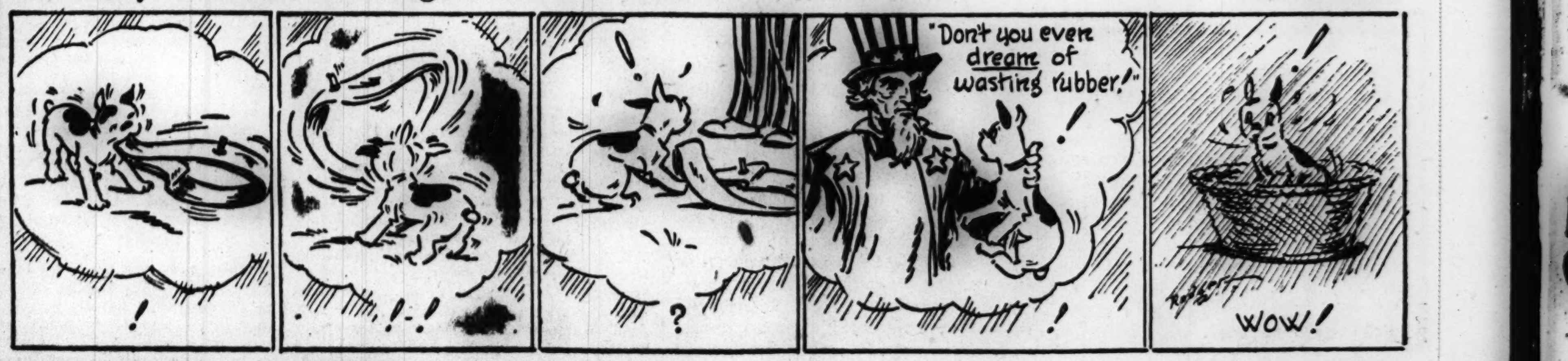
By LE PELLEY



THE THING TO DO IS COME BACK TOMORROW AFTER SCHOOL ... IN THE DAYLIGHT!
MAYBE YOU'RE RIGHT!
BUT WE'VE GOT TO CLEAR UP THIS MYSTERY THOUGH .... THIS MAY BE SOME SECRET GANG.. - A SPY RING!
BENJAMIN .... SOMETIMES I SUSPECT YOU WISH IT WAS A SPY RING!
DO YOU ALWAYS HAVE TO HAVE IT SOMETHING TERRIFIC .. LIKE A SPY RING ??
OH NO — I'D BE SATISFIED WITH JUST A PLAIN BANDIT!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It Was Only a Dream, but, Boy, He Meant It!*

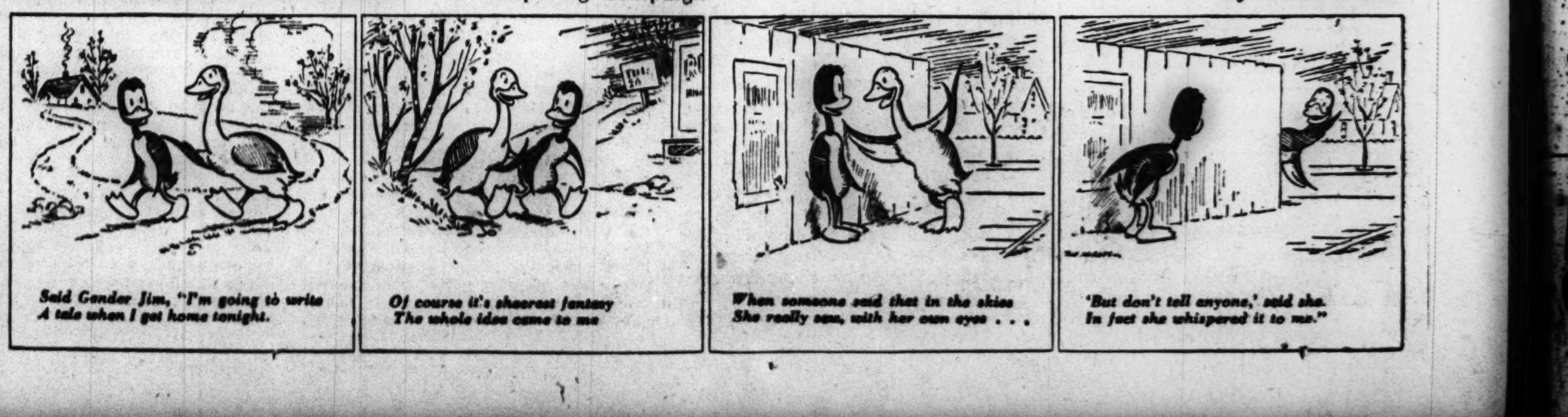
By RODGERS



?
"Don't you ever dream of wasting rubber!"
!
WOW!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Whispering Campaign*

By THE HAGERS



Said Gander Jim, "I'm going to write A tale when I get home tonight.

Of course it's sheerest fantasy The whole idea came to me

When someone said that in the skies She really saw, with her own eyes . . .

'But don't tell anyone,' said she. In fact she whispered it to me."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1942

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Letter From Stalin

The letter addressed by Mr. Stalin to the Associated Press would seem to suggest that the Soviet Government is dissatisfied with ordinary diplomatic contacts with London and Washington, and appeals to the allied peoples direct. Perhaps that is giving too grave weight to the letter, for although Mr. Stalin has always handled his publicity meaningfully, there may be a journalistic *tour de force* involved in this episode. But the allied nations must, perforce, take very seriously any possibilities of strain or misunderstanding in their relations with Moscow.

Neither in substance nor emphasis does the statement differ from information already known to the peoples of the United Nations. The popular demand among the free peoples for a second front is based partly on the assumption that such a move would be of first-rate importance to Russia. Mr. Stalin confirms this estimate. Mr. Churchill has already made plain to us all that Russia, including Mr. Stalin, is not satisfied with the efforts of the United States and Britain to relieve pressure on the Russian armies. Mr. Stalin repeats this fact.

Beyond this clarification of what was already clear, the letter does not go. When it demands that Russia's allies fulfill their obligations on time, it could be speaking of some future commitments which might or might not pertain to the opening of a second front.

Nevertheless Mr. Stalin must have known, by answering publicly the questions put to him, that the effect of his reply would be to stir public opinion to further demands on British and American leaders for an early invasion of the Continent. It is this fact that has caused some raising of diplomatic eyebrows in London and elsewhere, and not any new light that the Stalin letter throws on the relationship between Russia and its allies.

In stating that Russia could hold out against the Nazis even without the aid the Russians hope for, Mr. Stalin refused to play his ace card in the game of influencing free public opinion. A veiled warning that Russia might fold up without that aid would have tremendous effect on the peoples of Britain and the United States and a corresponding effect on their leaders. But of course it would impair Russian morale and stimulate that of Germany. That is a card not to be played lightly. It is one which would not be withheld, however, were Russia's position to become so desperate as to demand such a move.

War Stamps vs. Piggy Banks

Patriotic citizens who save pennies, nickels, dimes and quarters till such time as the accumulation will buy War Savings Bonds have hardly thought of themselves as "hoarding"; nevertheless the pennies, nickels, dimes and quarters temporarily go out of circulation. There are so many such savers that the temporary withdrawal of small coin demands new coinage to take its place in everyday use.

The piggy bank will sooner or later return the deposits for investment in a bond; while that is happening the War Production Board has reminded the Treasury of an increase in coinage that takes away more and more metal needed for the war effort. Philadelphia, Denver, and San Francisco mints are working on a twenty-four-hour schedule to keep up with the everyday need for small coins. Every small coin that goes into piggy bank or other private depository increases by that much the need of new coinage.

The Treasury has found a way to save for bonds without depositing in piggy banks. The patriotic citizen, young or old, can save for a Bond by buying a Stamp. It has not occurred to all savers that stamp-by-stamp buying is not only the way to a bond but helps win the war by keeping the pennies, nickels, dimes and quarters in circulation. Small-change taken away from piggy and invested in a stamp helps two ways at once.

Of course, the Get-in-the-Scrap drive *would* start, says the Lady Next Door, just as she was about to co-operate with the hard-pressed laundry by putting her old wash boiler to work.

Despite rationing, says the head of the sausage-casing manufacturers, there will be no shortage of—well, wieners or frankfurters, please put plenty of piccalilli on ours.

And then, maybe some of the boys in the Solomons could send the boys in Alaska some coconut bars in exchange for Eskimo pies.

Unpatriotic Gamblers

Mayor La Guardia's campaign against bookmakers and other gamblers in New York is admirable—for reasons besides the purely moral. In a national emergency, when manpower and equipment are vital needs, no bookmaking syndicate or race-wire service, such as those recently raided by New York and Brooklyn police, should be permitted to operate. The reasons are obvious.

When copper wire, telephones, and telegraph equipment are at a premium and should be devoted primarily to promoting the Nation's war effort, no business or individual has a legitimate right to the use of such equipment when no useful end is served. When the enterprise is illegal or questionable, the case against it is doubly strong. Thousands of instruments and miles of wire are monopolized by these gamblers' agents.

Moreover, the employment by huge gambling syndicates or services of many communications specialists—telegraphers, radio men, electricians—is distinctly unpatriotic. The Signal Corps, among other uniformed services, is literally crying aloud for men with such qualifications. Communications companies also can use them in better ways.

The illegal activities of gamblers and their ilk can be handled by State and municipal authorities. But in the interests of the United Nations war effort, the Federal Government might well take a hand.

So Far, So Good

Appointment of Mr. Justice Byrnes to the new post of Director of Economic Stabilization illustrates again that the United States has no dearth of able, versatile men to administer the complex jobs of war. The fact that President Roosevelt dipped into the Supreme Court for a man to fill this important position may surprise some, but will displease few.

While in the Senate, Mr. Byrnes was a follower of Mr. Roosevelt's policies. He is not known as an administrator, but has many qualities that weigh in his favor. He is a harmonizer of differences; as a Southerner he enjoys relative freedom from labor pressures. It is interesting, on the other hand, that when he fell from the Presidential line in Congress it was sometimes because of Southern farm pressures.

When all is said, however, the fact remains Mr. Byrnes has been given a resounding title, and an impressive board to consult with, but only a limited amount of really effective anti-inflation authority. The anti-inflation bill which Congress has just passed, and which the President has placed in effect with commendable promptness, is only a compromise, a makeshift to slide around pressures Congress could not effectually overcome.

It gives the new Director of Economic Stabilization, in general, authority to act as an umpire over the wage decisions of the War Labor Board (which have been mostly upwards); it gives him a kind of judicial power over prices of about 90 per cent of the foods. There is rent control, too. And there, for most practical purposes, it ends.

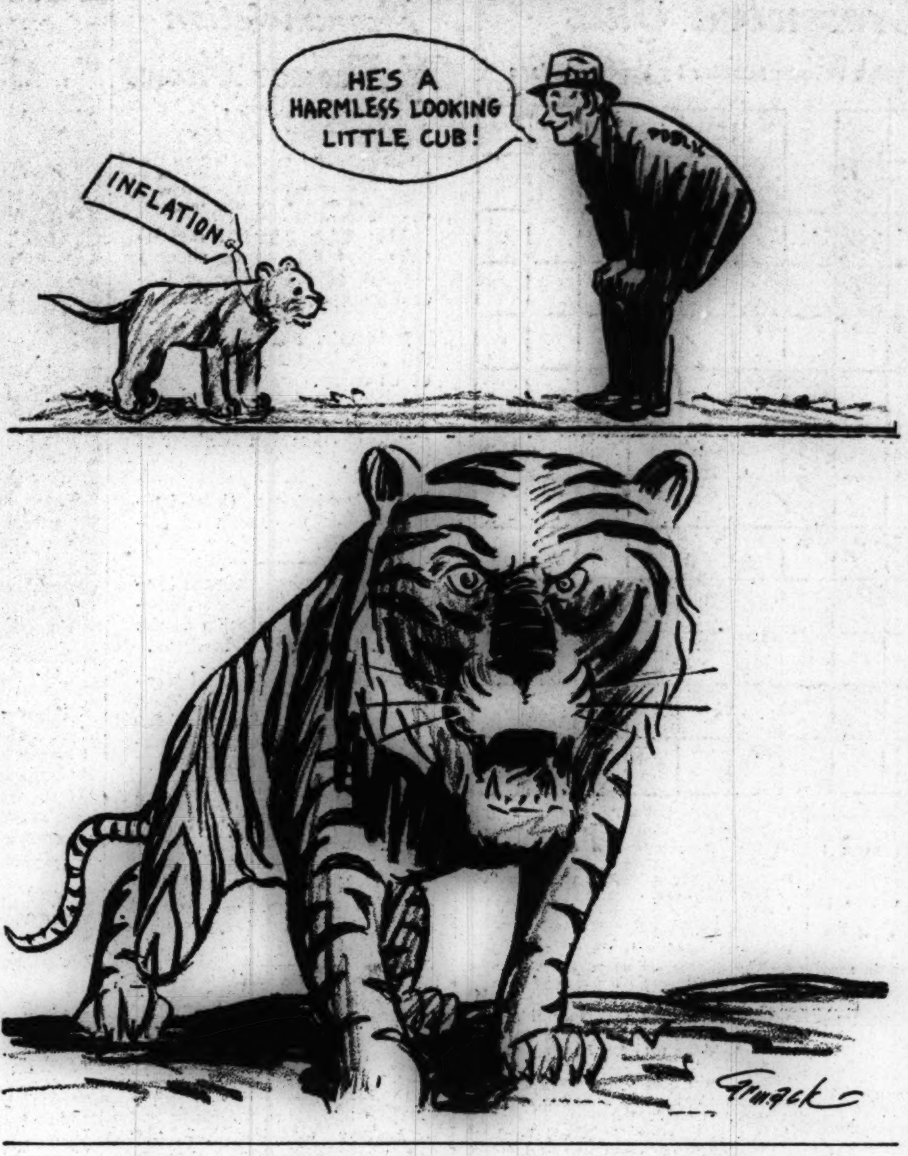
What is done to absorb, in taxes or compulsory savings, the surplus purchasing power, variously estimated from $15,000,000,000 to $30,000,000,000, that is left to surge restlessly about in the domestic economy, and with diminishing avenues for escape? Not enough. What is needed? Intelligent war taxes, including compulsory war savings.

What is done to assure equitable distribution of the diminishing supplies of civilian goods, to prevent pressures for black markets, hoarding and other inflationary tendencies from generating? Not enough. What is needed? More severe rationing of scarce goods.

What is done to insure the farmer adequate labor to plant and harvest the crops he is asked to produce in greater abundance, so that there will not be more shortages to exert inflationary pressures? Nothing. What is needed? Allocations of manpower, so that vital farm labor is not too drastically siphoned off to the armed services and to high-wage industries.

These are anti-inflation jobs that Congress and the Administration must undertake if they are to stop the remaining leaks in the inflation dike. The people see the need of these things and want them. The people, as the President says, are ahead of Washington.

They Grow Up Quickly


HE'S A HARMLESS LOOKING LITTLE CUB!
INFLATION
PUBLIC
Granck

To "Those Who Preach Hate and Distrust"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am enclosing with this letter of mine a letter I received a few weeks ago from my friend, Mr. Togo Tanaka, former English Editor of Los Angeles Rafu Shimpu (Los Angeles Japanese Daily News). I have thought that you might like to publish part (or all) of it. I really feel that it would be helpful.

As Ambassador Grew told us in the radio address reproduced in the Monitor early in September, many of his Tokyo friends were opposed to the war. We can't condemn the whole Japanese people for the actions of the war lords.

As I recall it in the last free elections held in Japan the liberal party won the majority of votes cast, and the liberal party stood for peace and co-operation with the rest of the world. Those familiar with the news as reported in The Christian Science Monitor following the election can recall the assassinations of liberal statesmen, including at least one Premier, by the militarists. Finally through strong-arm tactics and brute force they took over the government. And those are the Japs we are fighting against today.

To say of American citizens like Togo Tanaka that "a Jap is a Jap; he'll always be a Jap, you can't trust any of them," would be about as reasonable as to have said of American patriots in the days of our Revolution that those patriots, who were practically all Englishmen, were English and they'd always be English.

As one who has associated with and observed Japanese in Los Angeles for over a quarter of a century I can say of the average Japanese that they have many admirable qualities and the native-born have been proud of their citizenship in our great republic.

The evacuation has been a tremendous shock to some of them, as Mr. Tanaka tells us, but this war will come to an end and it is our duty to do all we can towards nullifying hatred and race prejudice. "Have we not all one Father?" FREDERICK HUESTON

Los Angeles

My dear Mr. Hueston:

One of the ironies of the war, Mr. Hueston, is my discovery that those who preach hate and distrust in their theories of race are found both within and without these camps. Evacuees, disillusioned and sour, among both citizens and aliens, might say: "This is a race war; there's no place in America for us." They're saying it. In Los Angeles, no less a person than the Assistant District Attorney, Mr. Clyde Shoemaker, says, "A Jap is a Jap. He'll always be a Jap; you can't trust any of them." Representative Rankin of Mississippi has his pet theories on race. Tokyo propaganda has always followed the racial line.

But neither the Atlantic Charter nor the American war aims outlined by Vice-President Wallace find any acceptance of such talk. Essentially, they offer hope for a better world, faith in our future.

In these centers, as it probably should have been expected, there are many who have lost all faith. The pro-Axis element (whose presence made it necessary in the first place to label the group as "dangerous") preys upon the distress and confusion. A comparatively small band of loyal citizens who refuse to admit they're "lost," who disagree completely with those who say, "We're washed up; there's no place in this country for us," are trying to intelligently plan for their re-assimilation back into American life.

At the same time they are seeking to win over the muddled and confused people in the middle. In this latter job, they need the understanding, not only of the government, but of enlightened fellow Americans outside the centers.

Over and above my personal appreciation and gratitude for your very kind actions, I feel that it is just such individuals as you who are proving the sincerity of our war aims and that democracy is a living thing.

Manzanar, Calif. TOGO TANAKA

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Unlabored Musings

On Waiting One's Turn

It is not so long ago that there was more than enough for everybody, and such slogans as, "The customer is always right," were an indication that those who desired to be of service to the public cheerfully accepted the role of doormat. It seems only yesterday that cargoes of wheat and coffee were being tipped into the ocean in order that prices should be maintained and these commodities not just given away. Large consignments of fish were being allowed to rot until they became fertilizers, instead of food, for the same reason. The comment of the man in the street in those days when he read about such wanton waste was usually to the effect that whatever might be the explanation, this improvidence was in itself proof of something rotten in the economic system of the day, and that a just providence would surely take note and provide the needed lesson.

Well, the lesson is here with us now—the lesson of the wartime queue. The customer is no longer "always right," and it is he who now becomes the doormat. From him is now exacted a patience that must be cheerfully endured, and complaints and criticisms of the retailer's wares and services are not any more in order as they were but yesterday.

* * *

But is this change of scene so deplorable after all? Certainly not if we think of democracy as a system of sharing. The encouragement of selfishness which we now see to have been the tendency in the bad old days does not bring with it a golden age. Instead it has its tale of wanton luxury side by side with unemployment and direst poverty. This is not sharing, and because it is not sharing, it is not real democracy.

The man who tips a cargo of wheat into the ocean is only one step further on than the man who proposed to pull down his barns and build greater in order that he might take his own selfish ease and "eat, drink and be merry." The rebuke that he received—"thou fool!"—is the rebuke that our hitherto feeble demonstration of democracy has received today, and one may well ask where is now the fruit of all that selfishness? Perhaps the lesson that we have to learn today is that of detaching wealth from the acquisitive motive latent in us all; for wealth implies abundance and is a good thing so long as it may be enjoyed by all, whereas selfishness limits the enjoyment of wealth to the few, so-called, fortunate ones. When sharing becomes the order of the day, the element of unfairness begins to be weeded out. The result of cheerfully awaiting one's turn and of being satisfied with one's share, neither more nor less, will be to strengthen the bands of our democracy and make it strong enough to withstand the heaviest blows of the tyrant of selfishness.

* * *

When John Woolman, the Quaker, took his passage to England in 1772, he tells us in his diary that he was greatly concerned in regard to whether he should travel in the more or less comfortable cabin of the ship, or in the decidedly uncomfortable steerage. He observed in the cabin certain decorations and what he called "superfluity of workmanship of several sorts," and he didn't like the idea of paying for this for the following reason: "I have often perceived that with a view to get riches and to provide estates for children, that they may live conformably to the customs and honours of this world, many are entangled in the spirit of oppression, and I could not find peace in joining in anything which I saw was against that wisdom which is pure." And so he went steerage on that most uncomfortable voyage. Are we perforce having to take a passage in the steerage now, because we failed to see how we ourselves were becoming entangled in that "spirit of oppression"? Figure it out for yourself, as you take your place in the queue. CENTURION

A Message to Amery, Wisconsin

Britain in Wartime

By Richard Lee Strout

RIPLEY, SURREY

The picture post card before me says, "Street Scene: Amery, Wis." It came from a friend just before I left, and when I got out of the airplane in England I found it still in my pocket.

This is written from the village of Ripley, in Surrey. A good many newspaper articles have compared wartime London with New York, but this is about something more important, Amery, Wisconsin, and Ripley, Surrey.

In a queer sort of way these towns get to the heart of the present contrast between Britain and America better than the big cities. They are separated by three or four thousand miles of land and water, but there is something else that separates them, too.

* * *

How well I know Amery, Wis.! I have never been there, but I am homesick for it right now. Maybe there isn't anything exactly beautiful about Main Street, but all those lights will be on Saturday night for the farmers, and the free parking lot in front of the post office will be full. At the corner drug store (bigger than the bank) you can buy a double orange juice, or an ice cream soda, or a box of real chocolates. I would buy all three.

Amery, Wis., has a population of 1,461, as the "Welcome" sign tells you entering town. There is no special "Welcome" sign in Ripley, and the population is around 1,000, but people don't care much. You see, it has been here a long time.

Amery, Wis., is rather proud of its age, too. Of course, it is also proud of its youthful pep and energy, but it goes back at least 100 years. However, Ripley is older. The house where I ate lunch dates from the fourteenth century, and the Romans were here once. At the smithy down the street iron was forged to meet the Armada. Yes, it's an elderly, sleepy little place.

Amery, Wis., is noticing disturbing new war shortages now, and there are a lot of things you can't buy at the stores. But here in Ripley the shortages are so widespread that a brand new kind of controlled economy is in effect and a new kind of "money" is in use, called coupons, that come out of ration books. The ration book allows a chocolate bar a week, for example. There is nothing here you could really call ice cream, and when there are any oranges (there were some a fortnight ago) you can't get them unless you show a child's ration book, and prove the child is under 6.

But even so, those are not the main differences between the towns.

Outside of Amery you see filling stations, but outside of Ripley you see rolls of barbed wire or massive cylinders of cement, ready to roll over the roads as barricades, if there is an invasion.

Friendly lights will twinkle out tonight over Amery, Wis. But after 7 o'clock blackout here in Ripley, there won't be enough light to see a cat's eyes.

Of course Amery, Wis., is doing its bit and a lot more in this war. Most towns in America are. Furthermore, many of the biggest sacrifices you won't see on the surface at all, although they are there all right.

Just the same, for a lot of American towns the thing so far hasn't seemed so much a war as a boom. Profits are higher, everybody has a job, wheat's up. As Elmer Davis said, the United States is "only ankle deep in war."

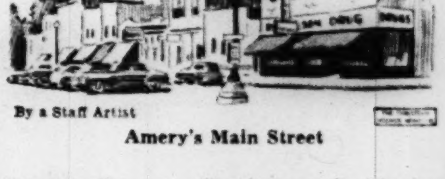
* * *

Ripley is different in that Ripley has seen war for three years. It started off confidently, and saw France fall; its boys were evacuated from Dunkirk; it saw Crete lost and then Singapore; for one of those three years Britain was fighting Germany all by herself. Ripley has seen German planes right overhead. Ripley considers itself, and is, a part of the front line. And Ripley has quietly made up its mind that it would rather not go on living than see Hitler win.

I don't mean to make an invidious comparison with Amery, Wis. I know that any American town would do the same thing in a minute if German bombers came past, or if Canada, over the border, were conquered and helpless, and one part prostrate and the other part Quisling. I am just trying to get at the difference between the two towns at the moment. It is largely a matter of urgency.

In Ripley men and women have been told what to do if an invasion comes. They have dealt with incendiaries, and are ready for poison gas. Men come home from a hard day's work to drill in the home guard or stay up all night on fire watch. They carry extraordinary tax burdens. Two out of every three persons between 14 and 65 in Britain (not just men, mind you, but persons) are now in direct war work of some kind.

You might expect that in this sort of thing you would see a big change in Ripley's outward appearance and a stark, grim look about the place, but you would be mistaken. Ripley never looked more gracious and lovely. The bulletin board for the cricket club is still up on the village street and most amenities go on. The changes that have occurred have come very gradually. These bewildering ration rules, for example, are easy if you once understand them, housewives smilingly tell you. Everybody else is drilling or fire-watching so why shouldn't we, say the men. The boys and girls are mostly in uniform, but haven't lost their good spirits or their appetites. Out in back, tomatoes and mangel-wurzels have been growing amazingly in war gardens, but in front the roses are still blooming.



By a Staff Artist

Amery's Main Street

One reason for this lack of grimness is that people need smiles in wartime. Another is that never, even at the worst of it, has Ripley in Surrey ever seriously doubted that it would ultimately win the war. Some people will call this typical British lack of imagination, and some will call it heroism. But at any rate, that is the fact and the town has quietly pulled in its belt, set to work, gone on smiling, and maybe listened to a somewhat nobler strain of music than comes out of the juke boxes in the corner drugstore in Amery, Wis.

* * *

Again I hasten to say that I am not decrying Amery. I have never seen any Wisconsin town that would not measure up to its part in an emergency and a lot more. But there is in this American picture post card something that is faintly disturbing, as it is studied over here. What is going on underneath the surface? Why did it take so long a time for Roosevelt to demand gasoline rationing? Why is Congress so slow with the tax bill? As I write this, German and Russian armies are locked in awful embrace. Maybe Russian villages are wondering at this very minute in fearful hope and doubt over the superficial calm of Ripley in Surrey. Geographically and otherwise Ripley is about halfway between Russia and America.

It would be not only preposterous but downright silly to say one town among the United Nations is more patriotic than another town now, for it is the conditions and not the towns that are different. But yet an American reporter over here in England now, or an American doughboy over here, too, can't help but utter—as he looks at a prewar post card of an American "home town"—a little prayer all to himself:

"Amery, Wisconsin—and all the other little towns and cities of America—for all you love and honor, for all you hold dear for your old folk and young folk, for the things that you remember from childhood at Christmas time, and the phrases of American patriots that made your spine tingle at school, for all your secret, shy faith in the American dream, say three words now, 'Hurry, hurry, hurry!'"

Mirror of World Opinion

As to Isolationists

The adjective book is hurled bodily at all who assail the isolationist members of Congress, by a booklet just off the press in Washington, patently in the interest of the Congressmen under attack. If the New Republic is to be called "left wing," what adjective should this booklet have applied to The Christian Science Monitor, which likewise did the public the service of publishing the voting records of the Congressmen?

The reason these isolationist Congressmen ought not to be returned to Washington has nothing to do with their sincerity. It is because they have proved themselves possessors of a type of mind that cannot or will not face realities. They are not suitable as members of a Congress which may have to face the realities of re-making the world. —*San Francisco Chronicle.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year......$12.00 Three months..$3.00
Six months.... $6.00 One month....$1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Hyde Building, 56 Faubourg St. Honoré.
BERLIN: Berlin W8, Behrenstr. 45.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York	500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago	333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit	3-101 General Motors Building
Miami	1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis	611 Olive Street
Kansas City	1002 Walnut Street
San Francisco	625 Market Street
Los Angeles	650 South Grand Avenue
Seattle	1326 Fifth Avenue
London	Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1
Paris	56 Faubourg St. Honoré
Geneva	16 rue du Mont Blanc

Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.